S. Hrg. 98-663
Part 1

WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 837

A BILL TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

SPOKANE, WASH., JUNE 2, 1983
SEATTLE, WASH., JUNE 3, 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 30, 1983

PART 1

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Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

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WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1983

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
Spokane, Wash.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 8 a.m., in city council chambers, Spokane City Hall Building, Hon. Henry M. Jackson, presiding.

Present: Senators Jackson and Gorton, and Congressman Morrison.

Also present: Tony Bevinetto, professional staff member; and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. HENRY M. JACKSON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Senator JACKSON. This is an official hearing of the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The purpose of the hearing today is to receive testimony on S. 837, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983. Senator Gorton and I have introduced this issue in an effort to resolve the RARE II issue in Washington State this year.

These field hearings today here in Spokane and tomorrow in Seattle mark the beginning of the process to bring this matter to a successful conclusion. The bill before us has been designed as a vehicle to facilitate our discussions. Obviously we have a great deal of work to do before S. 837 can be turned into a meaningful and workable statewide RARE II bill. That is why we are here in the State, to get your views about what a Washington State wilderness bill should and should not contain.

I have not made up my mind about any of these areas and I welcome this opportunity to learn about them. As you can see, we have a very long witness list, 90 so far today and 135 in Seattle. We obviously are pleased to see such a large turnout. So that we will be able to hear everyone, it will be necessary to limit the oral testimony this morning to 5 minutes. We have a timer and this limit will be strictly enforced. It may also be necessary to shorten that time a bit this afternoon, depending on our progress this morning.

Of course, your complete written statement will be included in the hearing record. Any maps or additional materials you wish to provide will be retained in the record or in the committee's official file so it will be available to us and to the staff when we get to the markup.

It is also very important that we avoid as much repetition as possible. If you hear the points you are planning to raise addressed by several earlier speakers, please make an effort not to repeat them. It will be a much more constructive session if we can avoid a great deal of repetitious testimony.

There are mailing labels in the back of the room which you can fill out so that we can send you a copy of the official hearing record when it is printed. The hearing record will remain open for 2 weeks. Witnesses are asked to hold on to their statements, may I emphasize, until they are called to the table to testify.

Joining me in this hearing is Senator Slade Gorton who introduced S. 837 for himself and me and who will be presiding from time to time as we share the duties at the head table. I now will call on Senator Gorton for his comments.

[The text of S. 837 follows:]

II

98TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 837

To designate certain national forest system lands in the State of Washington for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 17 (legislative day, MARCH 14), 1983

Mr. GORTON (for himself and Mr. JACKSON) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

---

A BILL

To designate certain national forest system lands in the State of Washington for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be referred to as the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983".

TITLE I

SEC. 101. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) many areas of undeveloped national forest system lands in the State of Washington possess outstanding natural characteristics which give them high values as wilderness and will, if properly preserved,

contribute as an enduring resource of wilderness for the benefit of the American people;

(2) the Department of Agriculture's second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) of national forest system lands in the State of Washington and the related congressional review of such lands have identified areas which, on the basis of their landform, ecosystem, associated wildlife, and location, will help to fulfill the national forest system's share of a quality National Wilderness Perservation System; and

(3) the Department of Agriculture's second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation of national forest system lands in the State of Washington and the related congressional review of such lands have also identified areas which do not possess outstanding wilderness attributes or which possess outstanding energy, mineral, timber, grazing, dispersed recreation and other values and which should not now be designated as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System but should be available for nonwilderness multiple uses under the land management planning process and other applicable laws.

(b) The purposes of this title are to—

(1) designate certain national forest system lands in the State of Washington as components of the Na-

tional Wilderness Preservation System, in order to promote, perpetuate, and preserve the wilderness character of the lands, protect watersheds and wildlife habitat, preserve scenic and historic resources, and promote scientific research, primitive recreation, solitude, physical and mental challenge, and inspiration for the benefit of all the American people, to a greater extent than is possible in the absence of wilderness designation; and

(2) insure that certain other national forest system lands in the State of Washington be available for nonwilderness multiple uses.

SEC. 102. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the following lands in the State of Washington are hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System—

(1) certain lands in the Olympic National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately forty-three thousand five hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Buckhorn Wilderness—Proposed", dated January 1979, and which shall be known as the Buckhorn Wilderness;

(2) certain lands in the Olympic National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately twelve thousand two hundred acres, as generally depicted on a

map entitled "Colonel Bob Wilderness—Proposed", dated January 1979, and which shall be known as the Colonel Bob Wilderness;

(3) certain lands in the Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately one hundred and twenty-eight thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Cougar Lakes Wilderness—Proposed", dated April 1979, and which shall be known as the Cougar Lakes Wilderness;

(4) certain lands in the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie and Wenatchee National Forests, Washington, which comprise approximately ninety thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Glacier Peak Wilderness Additions—Proposed", dated January 1979, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Glacier Peak Wilderness;

(5) certain lands in the Gifford-Pinchot National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately fourteen thousand three hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Adams Wilderness Additions—Proposed", dated January 1979, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Mount Adams Wilderness;

(6) certain lands in the Olympic National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately fifteen

thousand seven hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Skokomish Wilderness—Proposed", dated January 1979, and which shall be known as the Mount Skokomish Wilderness;

(7) certain lands in the Okanogan National Forest, Washington, which comprise two thousand eight hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Pasayten Wilderness Additions—Proposed", dated January 1979, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be part of the Pasayten Wilderness;

(8) certain lands in the Kaniksu and Colville National Forests, Washington, which comprise approximately twenty-seven thousand four hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Salmo-Priest Wilderness—Proposed", dated January 1979, and which shall be known as the Salmo Priest Wilderness;

(9) certain lands in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately thirteen thousand four hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Tatoosh Wilderness—Proposed", dated January 1979, and which shall be known as the Tatoosh Wilderness; and

(10) certain lands in the Olympic National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately sixteen

thousand one hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "The Brothers Wilderness—Proposed", dated January 1979, and which shall be known as The Brothers Wilderness.

SEC. 103. (a) As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file the maps referred to in this Act and legal descriptions of each wilderness area designated by this Act with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, and each such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made. Each such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

(b) Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 892) governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that, with respect to any area designated in this Act, any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act of 1964 shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 104. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) the Department of Agriculture has completed the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation program (RARE II); and

(2) the Congress has made its own review and examination of national forest system roadless areas in the State of Washington and of the environmental impacts associated with alternative allocations of such areas.

(b) On the basis of such review, the Congress hereby determines and directs that—

(1) without passing on the question of the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II final environmental statement (dated January 1979) with respect to national forest system lands in States other than Washington, such statement shall not be subject to judicial review with respect to national forest system lands in the State of Washington;

(2) with respect to the national forest system lands in the State of Washington which were reviewed by the Department of Agriculture in the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II), except those lands remaining in further planning upon enact-

ment of this Act, areas listed in section 102 of this Act, or previously designated congressional wilderness study areas, that review and evaluation shall be deemed for the purposes of the initial land management plans required for such lands by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 to be an adequate consideration of the suitability of such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and the Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option prior to the revision of the initial plans and in no case prior to the date established by law for completion of the initial planning cycle;

(3) areas in the State of Washington reviewed in such final environmental statement and not designated as wilderness or for study by Congress or remaining in further planning upon enactment of this Act need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation pending revision of the initial plans; and

(4) unless expressly authorized by Congress, the Department of Agriculture shall not conduct any further statewide Roadless Area Review and Evaluation of national forest system lands in the State of Wash-

ington for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. Certain other areas in the State of Washington not included in the previous administration's RARE II recommendations are of concern to many citizens of Washington State and the Nation and should be considered during congressional deliberations on any legislation to designate wilderness in Washington State. These areas include:

(a) Boulder River.

(b) Clearwater.

(c) Dark Divide.

(d) Eagle Rock.

(e) Glacier View.

(f) Goat Rocks Wilderness boundary adjustments.

(g) Indian Heaven.

(h) Juniper Forest.

(i) Kettle Range.

(j) Lake Chelan-Sawtooth.

(k) Mount Baker.

(l) Norse Peak.

STATEMENT OF HON. SLADE GORTON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Senator GORTON. Thank you. I am delighted to be here today with Senator Jackson and Congressman Morrison and to begin the first of 2 days of field hearings in the State on S. 837, the Washington Wilderness Act of 1983.

I would also like to express my thanks to Senator Wallop of Wyoming, chairman of the Public Lands and Reserve Water Subcommittee of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, for authorizing us to hold this hearing here today.

This hearing in Spokane and tomorrow's in Seattle mark the beginning of our deliberations designed to resolve RARE II issues in Washington State.

Senator Jackson, as you stated in your opening statement, you and I introduced S. 837 on March 17 of this year as a starting vehicle in order to hold hearings so that all interested parties could express their views on areas that should or should not be included in wilderness in Washington State. I am convinced that a consensus can be reached that will balance the need to protect those areas in the State which have outstanding natural characteristics, with the need to insure that our national forests provide an adequate supply of timber for the forest products industry, as well as an adequate recreational opportunity.

It is time to complete the RARE II process and resolve these long-lived issues. I hope that this vehicle will accomplish those goals and settle these issues in Washington State during this session of Congress.

I look forward to learning from all of our witnesses today and learning more about all the areas under consideration.

Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Senator Gorton.

We are delighted that Congressman Sid Morrison is here to participate in the hearings today, in Spokane and tomorrow in Seattle.

Sid, would you like to make a comment?

STATEMENT OF HON. SID MORRISON, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mr. MORRISON. Just to express my appreciation, Senator, and to the subcommittee, for allowing me to sit in on this official hearing. I do so even though I am missing a little bit of action in the House, because there is a presumption that this measure some day will get to the U.S. House of Representatives, and, second, that the Washington State delegation does work as a team.

We have had a number of meetings on this subject. We do feel this is the time for action and I wanted to be here to listen to the many voices that will be expressing a variety of points of view on the subject. Again, my appreciation to you.

Senator JACKSON. Well, we appreciate your cooperation. You have been most helpful.

Congressman Tom Foley was out here but he was called back to Washington in connection with his duties as majority whip. Hopefully he may be able to attend the hearing in Seattle tomorrow.

If there are no other comments, the first witness this morning is Mr. Bud Darwood, mayor of Twisp.

Mayor Darwood, we are pleased to have your statement.

STATEMENT OF BUD DARWOOD, MAYOR, TWISP, WASH.

Mr. Darwood. Mr. Chairman, I am Bud Darwood and I have been mayor of Twisp for 4 years. I am appearing here representing the city of Twisp and have the complete support of the Twisp City Council.

We are opposed to classifying the Sawtooth-Lake Chelan area as wilderness. That area is vital to the economic well-being of the 850 residents of Twisp and the more than 1,200 residents of the Methow Valley.

We feel that our area has an abundance of wilderness currently with the North Cascades and Pasayten wildernesses. We feel the Sawtooth-Lake Chelan area is more valuable in a nonwilderness state where existing uses such as helicopter skiing, logging, trailbike, and snowmobile use can continue and be properly managed. These uses are not allowed in wilderness, yet they are important to a well-rounded national forest system and tremendously important to the economic future of the Twisp and Winthrop areas.

Currently, the Forest Service is contracting for trail construction in the Sawtooths for trailbikes, issuing permits for helicopter skiing, and allowing snowmobile trail grooming and selling timber.

I am a native of Twisp, and, in fact, my mother was the first white woman born in the Methow Valley. I worked for the forest products industry for 35 years and raised five children. I recently retired from Crown Zellerbach and three of my sons and I work as subcontractors piling brush.

The forest industry is the backbone of the Methow Valley and it depends almost entirely on Forest Service timber sales. The sawmill in our city is the heart of our tax base, and yet each year it is threatened by continued pressure for more wildnerness or appeals on timber sales on the Twisp and Winthrop ranger districts.

In fact, our area has been through some real lean times over the last 2 years with the current recession. The Twisp sawmill has been closed more than it has been opened because of poor markets. Now, just as the markets are beginning to pick up, we could be looking at a closure of the mill unless the Forest Service is allowed to sell timber sales planned for the Sawtooth area.

Over the next decade, a critical part of the Twisp and Winthrop timber sales program is planned for the Sawtooth area. These are not clearcuts, but partial cuts where the mature and diseased trees are removed. If the Sawtooth area is designated as wilderness, then it is highly questionable whether the Crown Zellerback sawmill can survive. If that mill goes down, then our merchants are in trouble, our tax base is threatened, and contractors like me are out of business.

Many of the residents of the Methow Valley have lived their lives there. Most would like to stay, but they must have good paying jobs that allow them to raise a family. In the past and in the future, those good paying jobs are linked directly to the forest products industry.

Simply, Twisp is a mill-dependent community. The stakes are high for us and we're hoping that our community can get back on its feet. The recession really crippled our people. We don't need a congressional edict that will further endanger our economy.

Therefore, I again state that the city of Twisp opposes the classification of the Sawtooth-Lake Chelan area as wilderness and I hope that you will carefully consider adding other areas that are mentioned in S. 837 to wilderness. I suspect there are other comunities that are in a similar situation to Twisp.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Darwood. We appreciate your fine statement.

Panel 2: Mr. Michael Kilpatrick, Washington Forest Protective Association; Mike Pieti, Lumber Production & Industrial Workers; Earl Shiflett, Shiflett Logging; Ted Shoemaker, Home Building Association.

Mr. Kilpatrick, may we have your statement?

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL N. KILPATRICK, DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS, WASHINGTON FOREST PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, OLYMPIA, WASH.

Mr. KILPATRICK. I am Mike Kilpatrick. Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, Congressman Morrison, ladies and gentlemen, I am Michael N. Kilpatrick, director of communications for the Washington Forest Protection Association of Olympia, Wash. My association represents private industrial and nonindustrial timberland owners in Washington. Many private timberland owners also own timber processing plants and use timber from numerous sources, including Federal timber, in those plants, hence our interest in Senate bill 837.

My purpose today is to set the stage for other timber interests, a sort of a state of the industry report. You are aware, I'm sure, that news headlines have proclaimed the industry healthy and recovered. This is an exaggeration. The patient is better. The patient is recovering. The patient is not yet out of the hospital. Let me repeat that the industry has a long way to go to renewed prosperity.

The recovery has spanned less than 6 months. If growth and recovery are sustained for another 6 months, we can say the industry is on its way.

Let's look at some of the factors that could hamper recovery:

One, the most immediate factor is interest rates. With interest rates remaining in the 11.5- to 12.5-percent area, we can expect sustained moderate recovery. If rates fall to 10 to 11 percent, we can expect dramatic recovery. An increase in rates above 13 percent may kill the recovery.

Two, world economy will affect the Nation as a whole. The United States is not an island. Worldwide recovery will have a buffered but very real impact on the economy. A healthy economy tied with suitable interest rates translates into housing starts and a market for wood products.

Three, let's assume we have the market, the economy and the interest rates. We still have to have logs to make lumber; we have to have the trees to cut.

Senate bill 837 is an absolutely critical piece of legislation. It boils down to this: You take away our trees; you take away our jobs, lumber, and recovery. Sure, there will still be a timber industry in the State, but look who will be hurt: Not so much big industry with its own timber base. No, it's going to be the medium-sized companies, the independent sawmills, the gyppo logger with $1 million invested in equipment. It's not going to be the city of Spokane as much as it's going to be Colville, Republic, Omak, Okanogan, and all the other small towns dependent on the Federal timber base.

In one sense, it's unfortunate that the timber industry is not located in a metropolis like Seattle or Spokane. We could then sing the tune, "Turn Out the Lights, the Party's Over," and somebody would listen such as happened during the Boeing crash of the late sixties.

That's not the way it will happen. The lights will wink out in the little communities across the State until someone says, "Where have all the loggers gone?"

But it will be too late. Too late, that is, unless you are able to balance needs versus wants with Senate bill 837.

You're going to hear from a lot of folks who want a lot of land set aside for a single use. We are pleading for a balance, a balance keeping in mind that we, in Washington, have done our part for wilderness. That part is 3.6 million acres dedicated to wilderness.

Our point is this: Industry will do its part to recover. We are leaner, meaner, and ready to go. But we have to have a stable, adequate timber base from which to work. You give us that and we'll do the rest.

Thank you for the opportunity to present our views.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Kilpatrick. I think that was a very good statement.

Mike Pieti, Lumber, Production & Industrial Workers.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL H. PIETI, CENTRAL WASHINGTON DISTRICT AND WESTERN COUNCIL OF LUMBER, PRODUCTION & INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Mr. **Pieti**. Senator Jackson, I am Michael Pieti, representing the members of local union 2739 in Yakima, Wash., and the Central Washington District Council of Lumber, Production, & Industrial Workers, and the Western Council of Lumber, Production, & Industrial Workers, whose headquarters in Portland, Oreg., repersent 11 Western States, having a membership of 35,000. We are the labor force responsible for transforming timber into products vital to all Americans.

Our membership is comprised primarily of conservationists who know the wilderness not only as a place to relax and recreate with out families, but also know the wilderness as our only source of livelihood.

We recommend nonwilderness multiple-use classification for all areas listed in S. 837.

The impact that S. 837 would have on the high unemployment rate of our industry would be devastating to those lumber workers who have already been subjected to a depression for the past 3 years. Without the guarantee of natural resources, we have no hope for security. We will remain victims of the unjust economic plight that has already hit the lumber industry harder than any other industry in the United States.

Over the last 10 years, our union and our membership have made great strides in promoting a safer working place in the industry, fair and just wages for all, health and welfare benefits for the workers and their families. We have fought long and hard to secure and maintain pensions to reward these men and women for years of dedication to their jobs.

While we have made great advances, all that we have suffered and worked for will be laid aside without the guarantee that the natural resources necessary for our survival will be available in the future.

In the past 6 years we have lost 2,000 members per year in the western council region due to plant closures. In the central Washington district council area, which includes the counties of Okanogan, Yakima, Chelan, and Kittitas, we have permanently lost 600 employees to partial or full shutdown of sawmills. The current rate of unemployment for Washington State is 12.7 percent, yet in the four counties where lumber production is a major industry the rate of unemployment is between 18.4 and 22.3 percent. The counties of Okanogan, Yakima, Chelan, and Kittitas have historically been productive, working, and taxpaying populations. The passage of S. 837 would possibly mean that only the rich, retired, or poor could live there in the future.

It is not my intent to inundate this hearing with statistics. I have only a few statistics, but these should be sufficient to prove the depressed economic state of the labor force in the lumber industry. It is for and about these people that I speak.

In my hometown of Yakima, Wash., Boise Cascade operates a sawmill and plywood plant which accounts for the largest annual payroll in the city. In 1982, which included a 4-month shutdown period, Boise Cascade paid $10 million in hourly payroll. Of course, this $10 million generated taxes, secondary employment, community and charitable benefits, without which our whole city would suffer. The passage of S. 837 would, therefore, jeopardize the community as a whole.

The trend in the lumber industry has been to migrate to a plentiful supply of raw material, which is in the Southeastern United States. The biggest companies in the industry have already well-established plants in the South. To compete with unorganized labor, cheapest transportation, and an abundant supply of available timber, we need to guarantee the availability of our raw materials. While our organized members and their elected leaders have made every attempt to curtail this movement, the fact remains that we alone cannot control or provide the materials necessary for their survival.

We anticipate and hope for an outstanding growth in the building industry. As is well known, the demand for lumber increased dramatically to accommodate a housing rebound, given the certainty and assurance of a timber supply from national forests.

Our belief is that as concerned American citizens we have an individual voice, and also a joint voice, as now, with 35,000 people from 11 Western States urging you to consider labor's side to this vital issue and reach a liveable, equitable solution for all concerned people.

Thank you for this opportunity to be heard.

[Attachment to Mr. Pieti's statement follows:]

EASTERN WASHINGTON POSITION

COMPROMISE POSITION
ON THE FOREST SERVICE RARE II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EASTERN WASHINGTON & EASTERN OREGON

Prepared by:

NORTHWEST PINE ASSOCIATION

326 Peyton Building
Spokane, WA 99201
509/456-6067

February, 1979

SUMMARY:
NORTHWEST PINE ASSOCIATION'S RARE II POSITION
FOR EASTSIDE & CASCADE CREST

OREGON:

			NW	W	Combination or Special Management 1/
	6225	Gerhart Mtn.		X	
NF	028	Gerhart Mtn.		X	
FW	900	Hart		X	
	6201	Panhandle North	X		
	6202	Panhandle South	X		
	6135	Park-Winema	X		
NF	058	Mountain Lakes		X	
NP	910	Crater Lake		X	
	6132	Windego-Thielson			X
A	6111	O'Dell		X	
NF	017	Diamond Peak		X	
A	6192	Sisters		X	
NF	083	Sisters		X	
A	6103	Mt. Washington		X	
NF	056	Mt. Washington		X	
NF	055	Mt. Jefferson		X	
	6321	Deschutes Canyon	X		
A	6220	Canyons	X		
A	6238	Strawberry Mountain			X
NF	079	Strawberry Mountain		X	
	6248	Pine Creek	X		
FW	901	Malhuer		X	
	6279	Lower Minam	X		
NF	020	Eagle Cap		X	
	6285	Lick Creek	X		
	6290	Lake Fork	X		
	6291	Homestead	X		
	6292	McGraw Creek	X		
	6293	W. Side Reservoir Face	X		
	6294	Imnaha Face	X		
	6295	Lords Flat-Somers Pt.	X		
	6296	Snake River	X		
	6297	Buckhorn	X		
	6298	Mt. Sheep	X		
	6299	Cook Ridge	X		
	6300	Wildhorse	X		
	6602	Sheep Divide	X		
NF	034	Hells Canyon		X	
NF	104	Wenaha-Tucannon		X	
	6253	No. Fork - John Day	X		
	6043	Sky Lakes	X		

W = 896,476 2/
NW = 1,631,778
Special Management = 50,222

1/ See explanation in Section II

2/ These totals include current and Administratively endorsed wilderness areas.

(Continued on reverse)

SUMMARY:
NORTHWEST PINE ASSOCIATION'S RARE II POSITION
FOR EASTSIDE & CASCADE CREST

WASHINGTON:

			NW	W	Combination or 1/ Special Management
E	6281	Salmo-Priest			X
A	6023	Long Draw		X	
NF	061	Pasayten		X	
A	6024	Long Swamp	X		
NP	922	North Cascades		X	
A	6031	Glacier Peak	X		
D	6031	Glacier Peak	X		
NF	002	Alpine Lakes		X	
E	6032	Cougar Lakes	X		
NF	032	Goat Rocks			X
D	6036	Goat Rocks			X
NF	052	Mt. Adams		X	
NP	921	Mt. Rainier		X	
NF	104	Wenaha-Tucannon		X	

W = 1,227,468 2/
NW = 1,313,072
Special Management = 27,494

1/ See explanation in Section II

2/ These totals include current and Administratively endorsed wilderness areas.

Washington

1. Colville National Forest

   a. We propose no wilderness on the Colville but, rather, a special management unit designated through the land management planning process for the enhancement of the caribou range. This includes part of the area being proposed for wilderness. The unit would be managed under the "Guidelines for Human Activity Activity Within the Range of Mountain Caribou, Salmo-Priest Caribou Management Unit" prepared by Northwest Pine Association and based on recommendations of the International Caribou Study Steering Committee (see Appendix 1).

   The opposition to wilderness in the Salmo-Priest area is primarily because of the concern for the caribou in the area. Wilderness would not provide the management options necessary to enhance the habitat for this species. In addition, there is a potential yield of 2.6 MMBF per year from the area which would involve permanent employment of 68 people and county revenues of $58,500. There is a high potential for hardrock mining. The proposed caribou management unit is of similar acreage to the wilderness proposal in the Final EIS but is in an area better suited for caribou management.

   All other roadless areas on the Colville National Forest, including those along the Kettle Crest, should be returned to full multiple use after April 15. This will allow for multiple use consistent with the existing land management plans. It would provide unroaded and limited access recreation in many areas but would allow the Forest's potential yield to be reflected in the timber sale program for this economically hard-hit area of the State of Washington.

2. Okanogan National Forest

   a. Long Draw (6023): Northwest Pine Association proposes this area for wilderness as an addition to the Pasayten Wilderness Area. This tier of sections on the east side of the Pasayten Wilderness was left out of the original wilderness so that it would be developed for trail heads into the Pasayten. Northwest Pine Association supported the addition of Long Draw to the Wilderness System in response to the Draft EIS on RARE II because of its low DORG rating and the 100,000 BF per year annual allowable potential yield.

   b. All other areas on the Okanogan National Forest should be returned to multiple use which would provide mineral and grazing opportunities and thousands of acres of limited access recreation.

3. Wenatchee National Forest

   a. Northwest Pine Association recommends no wilderness for the Wenatchee National Forest.

   b. Glacier Peaks (A6031) has a potential yield on the east side of 1.2 MMBF. Loss of this volume would have an impact of 32 jobs and a loss of county revenues of $27,000 per year.

   c. Glacier Peaks (B6031), with an area of 6,274 acres and a commercial forest base of 1,622 acres, should not be wilderness, especially that part containing commercial forest land. If the commercial forest land could be easily removed from the remaining area, consideration for wilderness would be given.

   d. Cougar Lakes (E6032), with a gross acreage of 11,200 acres, should not be designated as wilderness unless legislative assurance can be given that the other roadless areas within the Naches-Tieton-White River planning unit would be managed for all multiple uses including timber harvest.

   e. Goat Rocks (D6036): We oppose wilderness classification for this 19,600 acres because of the timber values. This area contains 11,596 acres of commercial forest land with a potential yield of 4.3 MMBF, permanent employment for 113 persons and county revenues of $96,750 per year. The existing Goat Rocks Wilderness Area contains 82,680 acres of which 47,000 are commercial forest land. If some boundary adjustments and trades in acreages could be accomplished, we would consider adding some of the Goat Rocks Roadless Area to wilderness if commercial forest land could be withdrawn from the existing wilderness area.

GUIDELINES FOR HUMAN ACTIVITY
WITHIN THE RANGE OF MOUNTAIN CARIBOU,
SALMO PRIEST CARIBOU MANAGEMENT UNIT

INTRODUCTION

These guidelines are based upon the best judgments of knowledgeable individuals in public and private organizations familiar with these caribou, plus review of existing information pertinent to this population of approximately 30 animals. They are intended to identify existing and potential conflicts, not to replace the recommendations for specific locations. These guidelines should be revised as we acquire additional knowledge and experience with the Salmo Priest caribou population.

Within the United States we have classified only potential winter habitat as vital at this time, since occupation has been sporadic and less predictable in recent years.

VITAL HABITATS WITHIN MANAGEMENT ZONES

A. Closed-canopied forest (United States, over 40% crown cover) Arboreal lichens found in spruce-fir (Picea engelmannii-Abies lasiocarpa) forests above 1,524 m are especially critical to mountain caribou as winter forage. Cedar-hemlock (Thuja plicata-Tsuga heterophylla) forests above 1,346 m (4,500 feet) may also be used as early winter feeding sites, movement corridors and perhaps as calving sites. These forests provide bedding cover, particularly in late fall, and windthrown trees provide lichen forage.

Recommendations:

1. Small clearcuts, less than 40 acres in size and irregular in shape, are permissible, but not more than one-third of the original closed-canopied forest should be removed from any one drainage within the management zone. Roads to new sales should be closed after forest operations are completed, to preclude access by public motor vehicles. Leave-strips at least one and one-half times the length of the tallest tree are essential on both sides of streams for protective caribou cover.

2. Cedar-hemlock stands which are not used for calving, for fall feeding or as travel routes can be cut with a minimum of adverse consequences to these caribou.

B. Lightly stocked stands, both seral and mature (United States, less than 40% crown cover) These forests are considered prime caribou habitat in the study region, particularly when they are interspersed with lakes, bogs and fens. Most caribou movement occurs through lightly stocked stands. These forests provide the major lichen forage during the winter months and a palatable shrub-forb understory during other seasons. Lightly stocked stands on steep slopes with southerly exposures are particularly vulnerable to fire.

Recommendations:

1. Logging should be prohibited within lightly stocked stands of the manage-

ment zone, even on those few sites where it is economically feasible.

2. Road-building through lightly stocked stands within the management zone should be limited to those instances in which no other access to closed-canopied stands is available.

3. Fire prevention should be emphasized.

C. Permanent lakes, bogs and fens   Within the management zone, poorly drained sites adjacent to lakes, as well as bogs (sphagnum present) and fens (sphagnum absent), are used for feeding and bedding, particularly in late summer and fall.

Recommendations:

1. Lakes, bogs and fens within the management zone should be preserved in their present state. There should be no disturbance by logging or roading within a distance of 20 chains of the peripheries of these habitats.

2. There should be no further campground development in the management zone.

BARRIERS TO MOVEMENT

A. Highways and utility corridors   An especially difficult issue involves rights of way for highways, power transmission lines and gas pipelines. A single corridor through the management zone would localize impacts but such a corridor would be too wide and busy to allow caribou crossing. Development of a minimum number of separate east-west corridors appears to be the only acceptable alternative.

Recommendations:

1. No new permanent roads, pipelines, powerlines or other potential barriers or disturbances should be planned within the management zone without consultation with the state or provincial wildlife and land management agencies.

2. Within the management zone, powerline construction should be permitted only under the following conditions: (a) alignment should be located to minimize disturbance to critical habitats as described above; (b) clearing of rights of way should be kept to a minimum; (c) access to towers outside the existing road network, as planned in conjunction with wildlife agencies, should be by helicopter only; and (d) construction activity should be limited to the period from May to mid-October.

B. Other hazards to movement   Steep banks and debris from right of way clearings hamper caribou movements. Bridges with grid-like surfaces discourage caribou use.

Recommendations:

1. In those areas where continuous access is mandatory, bridges with solid rather than grid-like surfaces should be established, since these provide easier movement routes for caribou.

ACCESS

Improved access invites poaching and harassment of wildlife at all seasons.

Recommendations:

1. Side roads should be closed within the management zone whenever possible. Access by permit might offer a suitable alternative to complete closure.
2. The quality of roading within the management zone should be kept to minimum standards in most instances, anticipating closure of most of the road network.
3. Snowmachine travel should not be permitted within the management zone.
4. A public information program, enlisting the support of all-terrain vehicle and snowmobile organizations, should be initiated to illuminate the positive side of controlled access within the management zone.

MORTALITY AND OTHER CONFLICTS

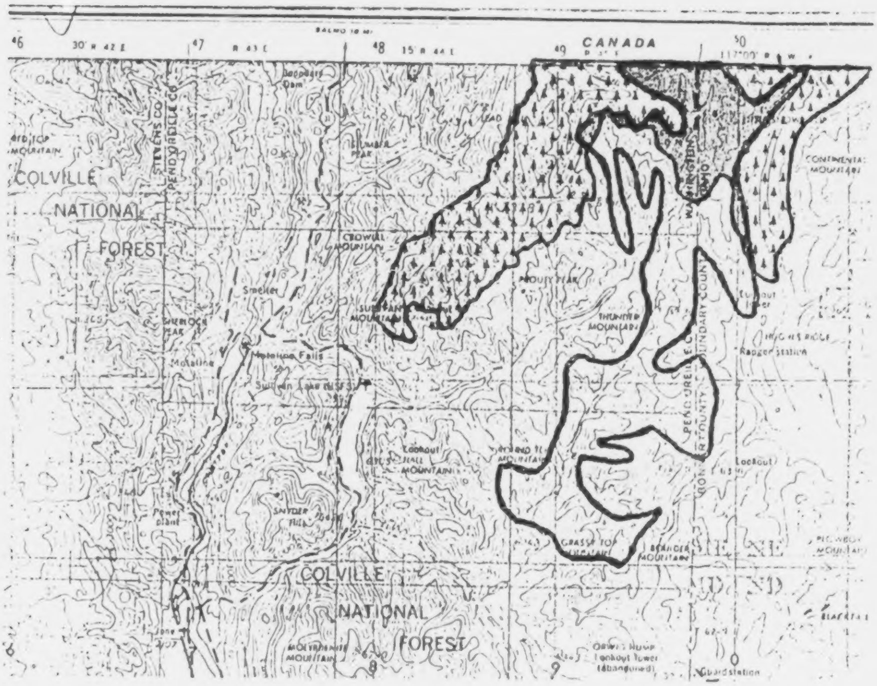
Vehicle collision is the major documented cause of caribou mortality in recent years, although unintentional hunter kills and poaching may cause some mortality also. There is no evidence that predators exert a significant influence on this caribou population. Summer and fall cattle-grazing in the upper Priest River watershed represents a potential conflict because of the opportunity for disease transmission to caribou using the area.

Recommendations:

1. Interpretive signs should be established to inform the public of the presence and condition of the caribou population in the area.
2. Successful prosecution of persons violating game laws protecting caribou should be given wide publicity as a public education tool.
3. The ramifications of joint use of range by cattle and caribou should be investigated.

Reference: "Guidelines for Human Activity Within the Range of Mountain Caribou, Southern Selkirk Mountains," by the International Caribou Study Steering Committee, University of Idaho at Moscow.

PROPOSED SALMO-PRIEST CARIBOU MANAGEMENT UNIT


CANADA
COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST
STEVENS CO.
PEND OREILLE CO.
Boundary Dam
Smelter
Metaline Falls
Sullivan Lake
Metaline
Crowell Mountain
Sullivan Mountain
Thunder Mountain
Hall Mountain
Snyder Hill
Power Plant
Grassy Top Mountain
Continental Mountain
Hughes Ridge Ranger Station
Lookout
WASHINGTON
IDAHO
PEND OREILLE CO.
BOUNDARY COUNTY
Molybdenite Mountain
Guard station

☐ Proposed Salmo-Priest Caribou Management Unit

▲▲▲▲ Portion of the Salmo-Priest Roadless Area recommended for wilderness (RARE II)

▨ Overlap of proposed Caribou Management Unit with area recommended for wilderness

POSITION ON S. 837

DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL PARK LAND AS WILDERNESS

In 1975 hearings were held to determine how much of the Mt. Rainier National Park, the North Cascades National Park, the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas and the Olympic National Park would become wilderness. At these hearings the Sierra Club, Wilderness Society and other preservationists recommended over a million and a half acres for inclusion in the Wilderness System.

We think that in order to address the question of how much wilderness should be in the state of Washington, the National Park roadless areas should be taken into consideration at this time.

SUFFICIENCY LANGUAGE

The sufficiency language contained in S. 837 appears to be adequate.

RELEASE LANGUAGE

The release language found in Section 104-82 is totally unacceptable.

First of all, it releases only those lands reviewed in the Second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II); and, in fact, there are other lands, namely, Dark Divide and Juniper Forest, which were not part of RARE II but which are in the bill.

More importantly, however, it states that, "The Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option prior to the revision of the initial plans and in no case prior to the date established by law for completion of the initial planning cycle." The date established by law is 1985 which is only about two years away. We are sure that there will be revisions of initial plans, particularly if there is a new Administration. Therefore, we will not have any relief from wilderness consideration beyond the 1985 date.

We would offer an amendment to the bill which would state that there would be no consideration for review of the wilderness option prior to the year 2000.

NPA
5/83

POSITION ON PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS - S. 837, TITLE I

Roadless Area Name	Nos.	N.F.	Gross Acres	Position
Buckhorn	6081A	Oly	43,737	Oppose
Colonel Bob	6087		12,120	Endorse
Cougar Lakes	6032A	GP	11,795	Oppose
	6032E	Wen	11,200	
	6032C	Wen	106,320	
	Total		129,315	
Glacier Peak Addn.	6031A	MBS	11,110	Oppose
	6031C(P)	MBS	1,539	
	6031G	MBS	59,755	
	6031A	Wen	11,356	
	6031D	Wen	6,274	
	Total		90,034	
Mt. Adams Addn.	6069A	GP	14,288	Oppose
Skokomish	6085A	Oly	15,686	Oppose
Pasayten Addn.	6023A	Oka	2,800	Endorse
Salmo-Priest	6981E	Col	27,080	Oppose *
	1981A	IP	344	
	Total		27,424	
Tatoosh	6063A	GP	13,630	Oppose
Brothers	6084A	Oly	16,113	Oppose

* Endorse a 41,000-acre caribou management unit.

NPA
5/83

POSITION ON PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS - S. 837, TITLE II

Roadless Area Name	Nos.	N.F.	Gross Acres	Position
Boulder River	6050	MBS	83,800	Oppose
Clearwater River	6055	MBS	26,400	Oppose
Dark Divide	1/	GP	73,500 2/	Oppose
Eagle Rock	6054	MBS	34,100	Oppose
Glacier View	6061A	GP	3,010	Oppose
Goat Rock Adj.	6036A	GP	4,270	Oppose
	6036C	Wen	1,770	
	6036D	Wen	19,600	
Indian Heaven	6076	GP	27,590	Oppose
Juniper Forest	-	BLM	7,000	Oppose
Kettle Range	6004	Col	31,400	Oppose
	6005	Col	14,000	
	6007	Col	23,850	
	6008	Col	12,700	
Lake Chelan-Sawtooth	6027A	Oka	110,720	Oppose
	6027B	Oka	38,340	
	6027C	Oka	81,840	
	6026	Oka	112,430	
Mt. Baker	6041	MBS	275,000	Oppose
Norse Peak	6034	MBS	28,200	Oppose
	6034	Wen	51,240	

1/ RARE II FEIS Data

2/ Most of area has developments, roads and timber sales. Approximately 10,000-15,000 appears roadless.

NPA
5/83

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF S. 537

TITLE I

ROADLESS AREA	NO.	NF	PRGM. HVTS. MBF	ANNUAL STMPG./$ \2	JOBS DIR.	JOBS INDIR.
BUCKHORN	6081A	OLY	1.3	163,810	18	36
COL BOB	6087	OLY	1.2	163,712	12	24
COUGAR LKS						
	6032A	GP	2.7	337,478	27	54
	6032E	WEN	1.2	100,020	12	24
	6032C	WEN	12.0	1,198,200	120	240
GLACIER PK						
	6031A	MBS	1.6	168,781	16	32
	6031C	MBS	.4	67,472	4	8
	6031G	MBS	14.7	2,361,633	147	294
	6031A	WEN	.7	69,895	7	14
	6031D	WEN	.2	19,970	2	4
MT. ADAMS	6069A	GP	5.2	843,433	52	104
SKOKOMISH	6085A	OLY	.5	84,340	5	10
PASAYTEN AD	6023A	OLY	0	0	0	
SALMO PRIEST						
	6981E	COL	2.7*	337,478	27	54
TATOOSH	6063A	GP	2.4	337,427	24	48
BROTHERS	6084A	OLY	.8	134,944	8	16

* Potential yield

(over)

TITLE II

BOULDER RVR.	6050	MB	11.1	1,855,496	111	222
CLEARWATER	6055	SNO	9.8	1,515,825	98	196
OK. DIVIDE	000	GP	18.4	3,036,307	184	368
EAGLE RK.	6054	SNO	7.4	1,180,827	74	148
GLACIER VW.	6061A	GP	1.0	168,680	10	20
GOAT RKS.						
	6036A	GP	.7	118,076	7	14
	6036C	WEN	.3	29,955	3	6
	6036D	WEN	3.6	299,609	36	72
INDIAN HVN.	6076	GP	5.0	843,400	50	100
KETTLE RNG.						
	6004	COL	1.3	99,879	13	26
	6005	COL	.7	69,895	7	14
	6007	COL	.9	89,365	9	18
	6008	COL	.5	49,925	5	10
LK CHELAN-SAWTOOTH						
	6027A	OKA	0			
	6027B	OKA	1.2	99,869	12	24
	6027C	OKA	5.7	499,319	57	114
	6026	OKA	4.5	399,449	45	90
MT. BAKER	6041	MB	45	7,590,500	450	900
NORSE PK.						
	6034	SNO	9.0	1,518,120	90	180

\1 BASED ON 5-YR AVERAGE STUMPAGE PRICES
EASTSIDE = $99.85/THOUSAND
WESTSIDE =$153.69/THOUSAND

Senator Jackson. The additional material will be included in the record, as you requested.

Thank you very much.

Senator Gorton. I have one question. You stated in your third paragraph of your statement that you recommend nonwilderness multiuse classification for all areas in S. 837, but you have attached to your position the eastern Washington position of the Northwest Pine Association which has mixed recommendations. Do they represent your point of view?

Mr. Pieti. Yes, they do, in general.

Senator Gorton. Thank you.

Senator Jackson. All right. The third witness is Earl Shiflett.

Mr. Shiflett, we will be glad to hear from you.

STATEMENT OF EARL SHIFLETT, SHIFLETT LOGGING

Mr. Shiflett. My name is Earl Shiflett, of Shiflett Logging. I live in Republic Washington. I have lived there since 1958. I have been logging. I normally employ around 20 people. I have been involved in logging all my life, my family, and my father and uncles and all the rest of us.

We have logged all the way from Oregon up to the Canadian border, and in the days of the horse logger on up to the steam dock into modern methods.

I watched the style of the logging and timber management change over the years. There has been a lot of trials and errors, but through cooperation working together we have made major advancement in utilization, environmental practices and conservation.

I feel the biggest error would be to lockup our natural resources into wilderness area. That would provide neither jobs or income, but only breeding grounds for timber diseases, fires and shrubs, the very elements or items that people now want them set aside.

Like I say, I am from a small town in Ferry County that probably derives around 90 percent of its income from timber and mineral.

I have lived and logged in Republic since 1958, starting with a one-load-a-day operation up to a business that now produces about 16 to 18 million feet per year. I raised my family in Republic. I have had my daughter and son-in-law joined in an become partners in business with me. I have watched other loggers pass down into that third generation of father, sons, and children run it.

We can't keep removing the land and the products from the rolls and maintain these businesses and the people working in them. My position on Senate bill 837 is I endorse the Colonel Bob and Pasayten Addition as wilderness and I oppose all other wilderness areas in titles I and II.

I also feel the national parks should be included in your wilderness discussions as acreage taken out of multiple-use.

The release language in section 104–82 of Senate bill 837 should be amended to read at least the year 2000 before any reconsideration may be made.

There are a lot of loggers in the State of Washington and I know the biggest share of them probably feel the same as I do. I appreciate the opportunity to get to testify on this senate bill.

Thank you.

[Attachment to Mr. Shiflett's statement follows:]

POSITION ON S. 837

DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL PARK LAND AS WILDERNESS

In 1975 hearings were held to determine how much of the Mt. Rainier National Park, the North Cascades National Park, the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas and the Olympic National Park would become wilderness. At these hearings the Sierra Club, Wilderness Society and other preservationists recommended over a million and a half acres for inclusion in the Wilderness System.

We think that in order to address the question of how much wilderness should be in the state of Washington, the National Park roadless areas should be taken into consideration at this time.

SUFFICIENCY LANGUAGE

The sufficiency language contained in S. 837 appears to be adequate.

RELEASE LANGUAGE

The release language found in Section 104-82 is totally unacceptable.

First of all, it releases only those lands reviewed in the Second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II); and, in fact, there are other lands, namely, Dark Divide and Juniper Forest, which were not part of RARE II but which are in the bill.

More importantly, however, it states that, "The Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option prior to the revision of the initial plans and in no case prior to the date established by law for completion of the initial planning cycle." The date established by law is 1985 which is only about two years away. We are sure that there will be revisions of initial plans, particularly if there is a new Administration. Therefore, we will not have any relief from wilderness consideration beyond the 1985 date.

We would offer an amendment to the bill which would state that there would be no consideration for review of the wilderness option prior to the year 2000.

POSITION ON PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS - S. 837, TITLE I

Roadless Area Name	Nos.	N.F.	Gross Acres	Position
Buckhorn	6081A	Oly	43,737	Oppose
✓ Colonel Bob	6087		12,120	Endorse
Cougar Lakes	6032A	GP	11,795	Oppose
	6032E	Wen	11,200	
	6032C	Wen	106,320	
	Total		129,315	
Glacier Peak Addn.	6031A	MBS	11,110	Oppose
	6031C(P)	MBS	1,539	
	6031G	MBS	59,755	
	6031A	Wen	11,356	
	6031D	Wen	6,274	
	Total		90,034	
Mt. Adams Addn.	6069A	GP	14,288	Oppose
Skokomish	6085A	Oly	15,686	Oppose
✓ Pasayten Addn.	6023A	Oka	2,800	Endorse
Salmo-Priest	6981E	Col	27,080	Oppose *
	1981A	IP	344	
	Total		27,424	
Tatoosh	6063A	GP	13,630	Oppose
Brothers	6084A	Oly	16,113	Oppose

* Endorse a 41,000-acre caribou management unit.

POSITION ON PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS - S. 837, TITLE II

Roadless Area Name	Nos.	N.F.	Gross Acres	Position
Boulder River	6050	MBS	83,800	Oppose
Clearwater River	6055	MBS	26,400	Oppose
Dark Divide	1/	GP	73,500 2/	Oppose
Eagle Rock	6054	MBS	34,100	Oppose
Glacier View	6061A	GP	3,010	Oppose
Goat Rock Adj.	6036A	GP	4,270	Oppose
	6036C	Wen	1,770	
	6036D	Wen	19,600	
Indian Heaven	6076	GP	27,590	Oppose
Juniper Forest	-	BLM	7,000	Oppose
Kettle Range	6004	Col	31,400	Oppose
	6005	Col	14,000	
	6007	Col	23,850	
	6008	Col	12,700	
Lake Chelan-Sawtooth	6027A	Oka	110,720	Oppose
	6027B	Oka	38,340	
	6027C	Oka	81,840	
	6026	Oka	112,430	
Mt. Baker	6041	MBS	275,000	Oppose
Norse Peak	6034	MBS	28,200	Oppose
	6034	Wen	51,240	

1/ RARE II FEIS Data

2/ Most of area has developments, roads and timber sales. Approximately 10,000-15,000 appears roadless.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Shiflett. And thank you, gentlemen, for your find presentation.

Is Mr. Ted Shoemaker, who was part of the second panel, here? Mr. Ted Shoemaker.

Mr. KILPATRICK. Senator, I believe he was ill today. So he won't be able to be here today.

Senator JACKSON. So he won't be able to be here?

Mr. KILPATRICK. No, he won't, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. We will cross him out.

Panel No. 3: Brian Royer, Curlew, Wash.; Tom Bristow, Inchelium, Wash.; Sam Angove, Spokane, Wash.; Lou Stone, Colville Tribal Council.

Mr. Royer, are you first?

Should we start with Mr. Bristow, Tom Bristow, Inchelium, Wash.?

STATEMENT OF TOM BRISTOW, FERRY COUNTY COMMISSIONER

Mr. BRISTOW. Good morning. My name is Tom Bristow. I am a farmer raising feeder cattle, grain, and hay on our ranch near Inchelium, Wash. I am also in my 7th year as a Ferry County Commissioner.

I am supporting S. 837 plus the approximate 60,000 acre Kettle Range Wilderness proposal and would urge you to including cattle grazing language similar to that in the Colorado Wilderness bill. This would allow cattlemen who graze the wilderness areas to continue their operations essentially as they have in the past.

Jobs are extremely important to Ferry County and, of course, the lumber industry is the prime employer. Today you will hear a variety of reports and opinions regarding job impact from a wilderness designation. The proposed 25-percent increase in timber harvest on the Colville National Forest will more than supercede timber sequestered by wilderness designation.

Tourism, an important part of our economy, can only be enhanced by a wilderness designation. A proposed privately operated string of cross-country ski cabins on the Crest will be a great attraction to winter sports enthusiasts and will promote jobs.

Three years ago I testified before Congressman John Siberling opposing the Kettle Range Wilderness proposal. Since then I have come to see that the wilderness designation will not cost jobs as earlier reported, but will enhance the area with new recreation possibilities. Philosophically, I have come to the position that these relatively small wilderness designations are essential to each of us, physically, mentally, and culturally.

I would like to quote Dr. Francis A. Schaeffer in his book "Pollution and the Death of Man," pages 52-53.

> But Christians insist that we do have a universal. God is there. The personal infinite God is the universal of all the particulars, because He created all the particulars; and in his verbalized, propositional communications in the Scripture, He has given us categories within which to treat everything within His creation; man to man, man to nature, the whole lot.
>
> Now both the thing that He has made and I, who am also made by Him, have wonder, awe, and real value. But we must remember that the value I consciously put on a thing will finally be my own value, for I, too, am finite. If I let the wonder go from the thing, soon the wonder will go from mankind and me. And this is where people live today. The wonder is all gone. Man sits in this autonomous, decreated

world, where there are no univerals and no wonder in nature. Indeed, in an arrogant and egoistic way, nature has been reduced to a thing for man to use or exploit.

Gentlemen, my prayer today is that you would establish in the Kettle Range a sanctuary from the exploitation and destruction that is man, as a witness of the creation of God.

I apologize for the crudity of my written statement.

Senator JACKSON. I wouldn't say it was crude at all. I think it is a very thoughtful and sincere statement.

Mr. BRISTOW. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Royer, do you wish to proceed now? Mr. Angove.

STATEMENT OF ALBERT ANGOVE

Mr. ANGOVE. Gentlemen, today is a great day for those of us who appreciate the wild places in Washington State. We are getting a chance to help formulate decisions on which lands will remain in their natural state.

There are those who would suggest that we have enough land set aside and that all our remaining lands should be available for development. Those same people claim to be conservationists, as they require four-wheel drives to get to their favorite lake or want flush toilets in their favorite campgrounds. So the battle rages on how much wilderness is enough.

I would like to point out that wilderness is a finite resource. There is only so much. And what we have left in the State of Washington is all we have. The decisions made here today and in the upcoming months will have long-term effects on the State of Washington in several respects, including but not limited to economics.

The most important effect may be, in fact, on people. As a professional park and recreation director, I have noticed a real increase in the demand for less developed recreational opportunities within our local area.

According to Lucas and Stankey from the USFS experiment station in Denver, this local demand is carried over to our present wilderness system, and I know that those who are involved in wilderness management will be glad to speak to the increased use of our present systems.

As a specific example of increased use, I can cite the middle fork of the Salmon River. The use has increased from 600 people in 1963 to 8,000 in 1983 and applications to float the river exceeding 20,000 people and has forced the Forest Service to limit the use to protect the river. This is just to point out that wilderness use is on the increase and is a big business in the United States.

Recreational publication after publication expound on the beauty of our wilderness system and encourage people to use it, and that's great as long as we generate additional opportunities for wilderness experiences, so as not to destroy the resource.

That fact leads me to speak out on the proposed bill for Washington wilderness. Washington the Evergreen State, as our tourist brochures pronounce, is slowly but surely becoming a State of stumps. We have within our State some of the poorest managed national forests in the Nation and the Gifford Pinchot may be the worst.

For too long Washington has not solved its wilderness issues. In eastern Washington we have two such areas worthy of consideration. These are the Salmo-Priest and the Kettle Range. There is little argument that these areas meet the wilderness criteria. The argument is how big and who's going to lose what resource values.

It is a known fact that the allowable cut, which is generally never reached in the Colville National Forest, will not be affected. The mineral potential is extremely suspect and so one could conclude that presently these two areas to the resources oriented people is just a matter of principle of no more wilderness. In fact, the road construction package for the Salmo far exceeds the present or future timber values for the next 100 years.

Washington has some of the most scenic country in the United States and the Cascades are just part of this, except when you drive through Snoqualamie Pass. Unless you go over the North Cascade Pass, the scenic mountain beauty to most travelers passes into the horrors of giant clear cuts. Is this the fate of our remaining wild mountain areas?

Is the Cougar Lakes area not worth saving? Are there alternatives to timber management so vital to our region, other than logging all the mountains left without protection?

I hope you will decide that someone ought to speak for the mountains, trees, and rivers, that the legacy we leave to future generations is one of caring for those wild places in which we all depend on.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Angove.

Mr. Lou Stone, Colville Tribal Council.

STATEMENT OF LOU STONE, COLVILLE CONFEDERATED TRIBES

Mr. STONE. Good morning. Yes, I thank you, Senator Jackson and the committee.

I am Lou Stone. I represent the Colville Business Council and members of the Colville Confederated Tribes this morning in support of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983.

My comments will be specifically directed to the establishment of the Kettle Range Wilderness. That is our hope and that is what we pray for today.

As the bill states, I agree that we should be expeditious and move toward an agreement on releasing lands that should not be involved or are not appropriate for wildlife designation. And I further agree that we need a balance between the timber industry's needs and the needs for preservation and conservation.

I agree very much that these wilderness areas set-aside would certainly be held for future generations. I think that is a consideration that is really paramount, in my opinion.

The Kettle Range, of course, is a part of the title II of the 1983 bill, and was not included in the RARE II study of 1979.

I think the testimony that will be heard throughout the day will point out that, in fact, there will be some sort of accuracy established in determining why or why not the wilderness areas should be established. I am confident that will happen.

I would like to make one point clear this morning on one issue: That is, that it was Congress itself that declared wilderness consistent with the multiuse principal. And section II of the Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 which formally established multiple use as a guiding principal for the national forest Congress stated that, quote, "the establishment and maintenance of areas of wilderness is consistent with the purposes and provisions of this act," unquote. And I think that is a very important point. I agree.

I think when you consider water recreation, tourism, range, but the exclusion of heavy timber industry, I think we are still speaking multiple use. I don't think multiple use will be diminished significantly in the wilderness status.

The reasons for the tribal support of the bill is that there are two major streams, drainages, whose headwaters come out of the Kettle Range Wilderness. That is the Sanpoil River and the Hog Creek drainages. These are two of the most important trout streams on our reservation. Water quality of pristine streams will be enhanced by roadless and nonindustrial settings.

Our tribal budget reveals we have expended a great deal of dollars in the area of fish and wildlife management and we would certainly not like to see those costs simply ignored in this analysis of whether or not they should be wilderness areas.

Finally, our position of support is based on the fact that two mountains in the area, Thirteen Mile Mountain and White Mountain, have significant religious, cultural, and archeological signficance to us, and especially the religious aspects of that are significant to us.

Gentlemen, thank you for allowing me to provide testimony today. I appreciate it very much.

[Attachment to Mr. Stone's statement follows:]

Colville Confederated Tribes
P.O. Box 150 · Nespelem, Washington 99155 (509) 634-4711

June 1, 1983

Honorable Senators Gorton and Jackson
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
U.S. Senate

Re: Kettle Range Wilderness Under
the Washington State Wilderness
Act of 1983.

Dear Senators and Committee:

Attached is a copy of tribal resolution 1983-370 "supporting and encouraging" the passage of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983. Also attached is supporting positions for the Act from our Fish and Wildlife Biologists who have specific information relating to the eco-system involved with the Kettle Range Wilderness Area and our adjacent reservation.

Thank you for your consideration and allowing our representative to provide verbal and written testimony in support of S-837.

Respectfully submitted,

Al Aubertin, Chairman
Colville Business Council

cc: Energy and Natural Resources Committee (15)
Chrono

LS:AA:hp

1983-370

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, two major watershed resources of the Colville Indian Reservation, the San Poil River and Hall Creek drainage, originate their headwaters from within the proposed Kettle Falls Wilderness Area; and

WHEREAS, these are two of the most important trout streams within the Colville Reservation; and

WHEREAS, the water quality of these two pristine streams will be preserved and protected by the enhancement of roadless and non-industrial settings; and

WHEREAS, the Colville Confederated Tribes has a considerable investment in the management and enhancement of it's Fish and Wildlife Resources some of which are utilized by both Indian and non-Indian sportsmen; and

WHEREAS, both White Mountain and Thirteen-Mile Mountain retain religious, cultural, and archeological significance to our people and our heritage and are located within the Kettle Range Wilderness.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Colville Confederated Tribes, on this 1st day of JUNE, 1983, hereby support and encourage the passage of the 1983 Washington State Wilderness Bill, S-837.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Colville Confederated Tribes provide testimony supporting this bill at the Energy and Natural Resources Committee hearings held in Spokane, Washington on June 2, 1983.

The foregoing was duly enacted by the Colville Business Council by a vote of 11 FOR 0 AGAINST, under authority contained in Article V, Section1(a) of the Constitution of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, ratified by the Colville Indians on February 26, 1938, and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on April 19,1938.

ATTEST:

Al Aubertin, Chairman
Colville Business Council

FISH AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT
COLVILLE CONFEDERATED TRIBES
P O BOX 150 NESPELEM WASHINGTON 99155 (509) 634-4711 EXT 298

Memorandum

TO: Lou Stone, Councilman
Inchelium District

From: Steven L. Judd Steven L. Judd
Wildlife Biologist

DATE: May 24, 1983

Subject: Comments on Proposed Kettle Range Wilderness Area

I think that several species of wildlife could benefit from a wilderness designation for the proposed area. I do not know if all of the proposed area would still qualify for wilderness. However, I think that any presently unroaded areas should receive at least roadless status and be managed as such.

Leaving the area unroaded would preserve most of its present value and it could still be entered at some future point if needs became pressing enough. Some of the vegetational composition will change over time and thus some timber values may be reduced or lost. However, if this area was easily operable and/or prime timber lands, it would have been entered long before now.

The area currently provides spring, summer and fall range for mule and white-tailed deer. There may be a little deer winter range at some of the lower elevations. There is also a small elk population that utilizes a portion of it. The area provides important forage and cover for these animals. However, more importantly it provides space that is relatively uncluttered by human activity and development, where wildlife populations can take advantage of the habitat options open to them.

This is especially critical to such disturbance sensitive species as marten, fisher, lynx, wolverine and several raptor species that do or could inhabit the area. The habitat that remains for these "wilderness" species has dwindled to the point that we must vigorously protect what is left or risk losing these species.

The Kettle Range is strategically located between Canada to the north, the Pend Oreille county on the east, and the Okanogan Highlands and the west. Maintenance of the wildlife habitat here helps to insure a contiguous block of country for a wide variety of animals. With sensitive, and low density species like the marten and lynx this continuity of habitat helps prevent isolation and probable degredation of some population segments.

SLJ:pb

cc: John Smith

FISH AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT
COLVILLE CONFEDERATED TRIBES
P.O. BOX 150 · NESPELEM WASHINGTON 99155 (509) 634-4711 EXT. 298

Memorandum

TO: Lou Stone, Councilman
Inchelium District

From: Gerald F. Marco
Fishery Biologist

DATE: May 25, 1983

Subject: Comments on Proposed Kettle Range Wilderness Area

I support the proposed Kettle Range Wilderness Area and believe it will over the long term be of benefit to the tribe. Of special concern to me are the areas containing the headwaters of Hall Creek and the San Poil River. The major portions of these streams are located on the reservation and are two of the most important trout streams we have.

A wilderness designation for upper Hall Creek and the San Poil River drainages would exclude these areas from logging, thus preserving fish habitat and water quality values in the immediate area as well as downstream on the reservation. No forest management activity carries more potential for soil and water degradation than does logging or being more specific - logging road construction. Improper location of skid trails and logging roads cause serious erosion and sedimentation problems. Sediment affecting salmonids (trout) generally occurs as either suspended sediment or bedload sediment. Suspended sediment can be harmful through accumulation on the gill filaments, thus inhibiting the gills to oxygenate the blood, eventually causing death. Bedload sediment, however, is generally more important and is a major limiting factor in salmonid protection. High amounts of bedload sediment decrease the flow of inter-gravel water, thus reducing the survival of developing salmonid fry; it may also act as a physical barrier preventing fry from emerging through the gravels, and also can alter, reduce, or eliminate aquatic insect species, an important food source for trout.

The proposed wilderness area will help control soil erosion and keep all streams in the proposed area in a clean naturally productive state to provide clean water and the highest quality fishing opportunities for tribal members.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Stone.

Mr. Brian Royer from Curlew.

STATEMENT OF BRIAN ROYER, CURLEW, WASH.

Mr. ROYER. Thank you very much, Senator Gorton, Senator Jackson, and Representative Morrison for coming today.

I brought with me 13 personal statements of individuals in my area that I would like to have entered in the hearing record. They could not be here today and the hearing filled up rather quickly.

Senator JACKSON. They will be so included.

Mr. ROYER. Thank you.

I come from Curlew, Washington, which I am sure you are all familiar with. It is in the northern corner of the State, up near the Canadian border in Ferry County. It is north of the proposed Kettle Range Wilderness Area.

I have worked closely over the last 2 months with the Forest Service out of the Colville supervisor's office in Colville on compiling the data you see displayed on the chart on the wall as to the projected timber harvest with and without the proposed Kettle Range Wilderness Area and the expanded Salmo-Priest Wilderness Area.

If you would turn on page 7 of this briefing book, you will see that graph displayed, so you can take a look at it.

Everybody in northeastern Washington, myself included, realizes the effect that timber harvest has and how vital a part it plays in our local economy. My father and my grandfather logged right outside of Spokane 30 years ago at Hauser Lake and Teko.

The reason I worked to come up with these figures is that the tentative indication is that I hope we will see some more research and followup on is that with the addition of the 80,000-acre Kettle Range Wilderness proposal and with the addition of the expanded Salmo-Priest Wilderness proposal, the harvest on the Colville National Forest can continue to increase as it has over the last 10 years.

What we are concerned about is providing a diversified local economy. Wilderness is one particular facet of encouraging people to come to northeastern Washingon to share in some of the beauty and quietness that we have here, whether it be cross-country skiing, whether it be hiking, whether it be hunting.

On Sherman Pass, which is in the center of the proposal, as you can see on the map on the wall, Highway 20, the north cross-State highway, goes directly through the proposal.

On either side of Sherman Pass 2,500 mule deer bucks are harvested annually. For any of you that have ever been out in northeastern Washington in the fall, you will find that the population of these counties doubles during that 2-week period. There is a lot of economic return from that.

In the testimony you will hear later by the wildlife biologist, roading that area would reduce that population of mule deer. If I might, now that everyone has the graph, on page 2 of that book——

Senator **Jackson**. Might I ask just one question. What is your basis for assuming an increase in the Colville National Forest harvest as a result of wilderness expansion?

Mr. **Royer**. On page 2 of my testimony, I have quoted Darrell Even who is the Colville Forest Service timber specialist at the meeting of the Ferry County Soil Conservation Service in Republic, Wash., on May 16 of this year. He stated he could not guarantee a reduction in harvest and jobs from the Kettle Range Wilderness proposal. Now, the graph——

Senator **Jackson**. Is it intensive management that will make the difference? I am just curious.

Mr. **Royer**. Particularly in the Kettle Range we are talking about a very arid climate. We are talking about high elevation, of costly problems with reforestation. And we are talking the most marginal ground within the Coville National Forest.

So when you remove that from the base, you find that the yields associated with the proposal are much less than would hamper the amount cut annually.

The Colville National Forest average sell volume from the period 1970 through 1975 was 80 million board feet annually. That was a 5-year average sell.

The 5-year average from 1977 until 1983 is 85 million. The projection now is to increase that to 115 million.

As you can see on the graph, the projected potential harvest on the Colville can go up, according to the Forest Service statistics, 200 million board feet annually by the end of the century.

[Submission of Mr. Royer follows:]

KETTLE RANGE & SALMO PRIEST WILDERNESS AND N.E. WASHINGTON TIMBER ECONOMICS:

DIVERSIFYING THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC BASE

Brian Royer
P.O. Box 144
Curlew, WA 99118

Testimony presented before the U.S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Washington State Wilderness Hearing, June 2, 1983, Spokane City Council Chamber, Spokane, Washington

(S.837 with additions of Kettle Range and enlarged Salmo Priest)

N.E. WASHINGTON TIMBER ECONOMICS: DIVERSIFYING THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC BASE

Two basic questions:

1. JOBS: Will the Kettle Range Wilderness and expanded Salmo Priest area, as proposed (minus sale areas currently sold and/or harvested), cost jobs and reduce the timber cut?

2. WHICH DATA: What current data is available and accurate to answer the question of whether the harvest will go down, as wilderness in the Kettle Range and Salmo Priest is established?

JOBS: Current harvest levels on the Colville National Forest will only go up, whether there is wilderness or not. Due to early 20th century wildfires, the Colville has the fastest growing timber productivity in all of the 19 National Forests in Region 6 (Washington and Oregon). While the total regional National Forest harvest is expected to increase 8% over the next 50 years, present Resource Planning Act (RPA) harvest targets on the Colville National Forest plan to increase the harvest by 155%, so that 225 MMBF will be available for harvest rather than the present sell volume of 85 MMBF (5 yr. average 1977-1982). The two wilderness proposals will decrease that ceiling by no more that 17 MMBF (see graph and accompanying table).

Will jobs be lost? With Kettle Range and Salmo Priest roadless areas as wilderness, timber harvest levels will grow rapidly on the rest of the Colville National Forest.

WHICH DATA: Which information will give the most accurate, reliable results?

1978 KETTLE RANGE LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN: The 1978 Kettle Range Land Management Plan, THE KETTLE RANGE, is based on 1975 data and has been surpassed by more up to date information used in current forest planning processes.

RARE-II: RARE-II data is based on 1978 statistics of complete roadless area units. This data is misleading for the Kettle Range area today because it fails to address the changes in roadless areas due to specific variances in bounderies, and it fails to delete previously sold units.

RPA PROJECTIONS: The latest data from current RPA projections and harvest statistics for the Colville National Forest is available. This information is being used as a basis for the Forest Plan (see table and graph).

As shown on the graph, both alternatives increase timber harvest by a whopping 155%.

JOBS: Currently the 5 year average harvest is 85 MMBF per year. The forest service has authority to sell 115.6 MMBF annually. A Kettle Range Wilderness would decrease the potential timber yield less than 8 MMBF annually. An expanded Salmo Priest Wilderness would decrease the annual potential yield by 9 MMBF. Together the two wildernesses would lower the annual potential yield by less than 17 MMBF. This allows an immediate annual harvest increase of at least +13.6 MMBF, or, +16% above the present 85 MMBF average undersell volume. As the potential yield on the Colville Forest increases (see graph) above the present 115.6 MMBF ceiling in 1986, so may timber harvests again increase. Darrell Even, Colville Forest Timber Specialist, admitted that he could not "guarantee a reduction in harvest and jobs from the Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal." (5/16/83) Ferry Co. Soil Conservation District meeting, Republic, WA)

DIVERSIFYING LOCAL ECONOMIES IN N.E. WASHINGTON REGION: One of the major economic problems in N.E. Washington is it's chronic lack of economic diversity. Current levels of 30% unemployment attest to the inability of forest products industries to meet all the area's employment needs.

Tourism provides an underdeveloped economic potential. The addition of two wilderness areas as diverse as the arid, high crest area of the Kettle Range contrasted against the 55" rainforest climate of the Salmo Priest, add to that potential. Backcountry recreation, hunting, downhill skiing, cross-country skiing with a system of private huts developed for year round use, all add to the potential attractiveness of our area for increased tourism.

Increasing the timber harvest, extablishing two wilderness areas, and developing the areas tourism potential will strengthen and help stabilize our regional economy.

TIMBER SALES: Over 4,000 acres in timber sales are finalized within the proposed 80,000 acre Kettle Range Wilderness area, which includes Hall Creek Basin, Thirteen Mile Basin and the Kettle Crest north of Sherman Pass. These sale areas are not potential wilderness areas. When the economic impacts of the Kettle Range Wilderness proposal are calculated, the additional timber potential for these acreages have not been added in.

ABOVE 4500' ELEVATION + HIGH REFORESTATION COSTS = LOW SUCCESS: Many successive planting failures have occured in the semi-arid (15" precipitation) and open forested habitat of the Republic Ranger District, west of the crest.

As documented in recent computations by the Colville Forest Supervisor's office, areas 4500' to 5500' are fragile and expensive to reforest after harvesting. The most efficient use of finite budget money is on the most highly productive ground. This does not include areas with severe climates and short growing seasons (elevations higher than 4500'). (See map display exhibit)

CONCLUSION: The TRICO Economic Development Council voted last week to endorse the 80,000 acre Kettle Range area and the expanded 85,000 acre Salmo Priest areas as wilderness. This is a positive step towards strengthening our economic base and developing additional tourism resources as well as timber. This is one step which takes a great deal of courage when viewed against the usual wilderness = job loss arguments.

And finally, our regional economy needs additional timber and it needs to diversify by protecting these two wilderness areas, and using them as additional attractions to what N.E. Washington has to offer.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you.

The time is up and we thank all of you for your contributions.

Panel No. 4: Duane Vaagen, Vaagen Bros. Lumber Co., Tim Gammell, Walla Walla Wash.; Bob Platz, Western Forest Industries Association; Forrest Dobson, W-I Forest Products.

Mr. Duane Vaagen, we will be delighted to have your statement.

STATEMENT OF DUANE VAAGEN, VAAGEN BROS. LUMBER CO.

Mr. VAAGEN, Good morning Senator, I am Duane Vaagen from Colville, Wash.

I am here representing Vaagen Bros. Lumber Co. in Colville and Republic.

We are quite concerned with the environment. We feel we have done a good job. We have employed over 150. Two years ago we were up to 300. Even though these are tough times, but we expect them to get better.

We are concerned with taking this amount of timber out of production will starve the industry, maybe not next month or next year, but somewhere down the road. We have been a stable business, and we hope to keep that going, but we see progress being done without taking timber out of production, which does hurt our industry.

And we feel with the proposed areas we will be affect more than anyone. I think there is a problem here that multiple use can be used and industry can meet the needs, that the Forest Service can work with the government. We hope that these thinkgs can be corrected, that really there is a misunderstanding here, that all interests can be taken care of. Industry can work with the people, the Forest Service, and do a good job, a much better job than it has done in the last few years.

We believe in the programs that are here. We hope industry can run more lean after coming out of this recession. We have tightened up our belt and we see a recovery in the works and we feel a lot better about it.

We want to continue to grow, but efforts are being made now to preserve more timber base that do not allow us to do that. It might not be us that is first to be affected, but at some point in time when you take production out, somebody will feel it. We know we will.

We think it can cause stagnation and we don't want to do that. If it doesn't affect us, it affects somebody.

We think we can do a good job working with the Forest Service, preserving and maintaining those grounds for multiple use. We would also like to expand and do a better job. We believe in clean air. We don't want to see those small communities restricted with the clean air. I think, like in Pend Oreille County, we see more restrictions and don't know what will come out of that. We would like to give that more time and effort to see what we are really talking about.

I think we will see some benefits if we can harvest that timber. So we hope that this thing can be resolved to the benefit of all.

We put in a cogeneration plant 4 years ago to take care of clean air problems. We did away with the wigwam burner, which was a State requirement. We have enjoyed taking care of that problem. We acted too soon on it and there were some negative results. We didn't get the tax benefits we should have. However, the industry is taking care of some of these environmental problems. We hope we can continue to.

So we hope we can come to terms with this wilderness bill, something that is a happy medium. That is about all I have this morning.

Thank you, Senators.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Vaagen follows:]

Vaagen Brothers LUMBER INC.
P.O. Box 515 • Colville, Washington 99114

WILDERNESS HEARING
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON
June 2, 1983

COMPANY BACKGROUND

Vaagen Bros. is a family owned business that operates lumber mills in Colville, and Republic, Washington. The headquarters are located in Colville.

The business started with a small lumber mill in the early 1950's and has grown through the years to where it now produces 135,000,000 board feet of lumber annually. The company has invested heavily in the past years in production equipment capable of recovering more from the raw resources. It is a leader in the field of producing Machine Stress Rated (MSR) lumber. Before air quality standards forced the shutdown of wigwam burners across the state, the Colville mill installed a high pressure steam co-generation system to process the wood waste into electricity in a clean process. The wigwam burner was dismantled.

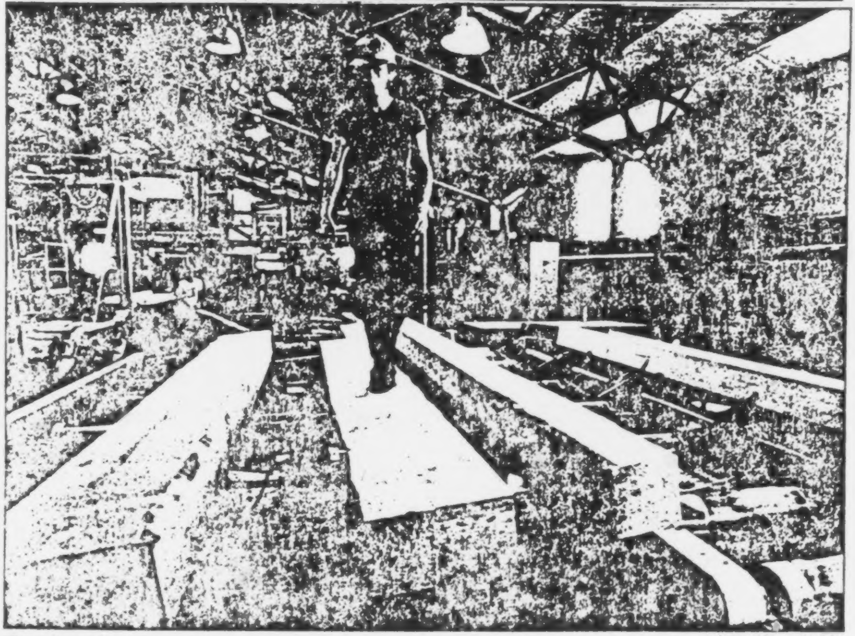
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The company has grown from a small 2 man work force to employing over 300 people in Stevens and Ferry counties. The recession that the lumber industry has been suffering caused many of the area mills to close down. The attitude of Vaagen Bros. toward its employees and local communities would not allow a major layoff. The company continued to run and support the area even though it incurred a substantial loss.

EXPANSION OPPORTUNITIES

Vaagen Bros. wants to continue to grow and support the local economy. The company has been dependent on government owned timber for its raw resource base. Vaagen Bros. has 190,000,000 board feet of government stumpage under contract. Vaagen Bros. has no fee owned timberlands. The available private timber supply connot support the current level of production and employment for Vaagen Bros. Without the government timber base, the company cannot continue to grow.

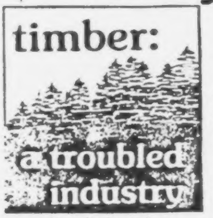
The Spokesman-Review
wednesday, aug 19, 1981
page A8



Spokesman-Review JIM SHELTON

Technology and good management have helped Vaagen Brothers Lumber Co. keep workers like Steve Clowser on the job.

Family mill fighting bad times



Fourth of a series

When the timber industry is weak, sawmills are among the first places to reflect the market trend. The current wood products slump has caused many mills in the West to cut production, or even to close down completely. In Colville, Wash., though, the Vaagen Brothers Lumber Co., a medium-sized independent mill, continues to operate. This article, the fourth in a five-part series examining the timber industry, looks at how this sawmill manages in difficult economic times.

By CHRISTOPHER BOGAN
Spokesman-Review

COLVILLE, Wash. — In midafternoon, the head of timber operations gives the president of Vaagen Brothers Lumber Co. a freezer package filled with trout caught at a local fishing hole.

Is this a gift to butter up the boss? Hardly.

Business is simply casual here. In fact, it's downright familial. Duane Vaagen is the company president. His brother Dave heads the sawmill and brother Dennis is in charge of marketing lumber. Cousin Duane is the family fisherman and is vice president in charge of timber operations.

Other cousins, wives and neighbors number among the company's 136 employees. Vaagen Brothers is one of the largest employers in the Colville area — and that's why local residents tend to watch it carefully. As Vaagen Brothers goes, so goes the rest of their area's timber industry.

Things have been tough the past 18 months, but Vaagen Brothers has kept its saws running, so people say there's hope. They believe the sagging market for lumber and other wood products eventually will grow stronger.

Founded in 1953 by two brothers, Bert and Bud Vaagen, this sawmill is a local operation. The company supports three separate teams in city softball leagues and the employers can be seen socializing with the employees. Over the years it has grown into one of the largest sawmills in the area, although by industry standards it remains average size.

When the timber market is weak, people know Vaagen Brothers won't shut down and move out. So long as this lumber company stays alive, local timber workers know they, too, stand a chance of surviving.

Even though the company's production is down nearly 20 percent from two years ago and work shifts have been cut back because of the weak market, Vaagen Brothers has continued milling wood and has kept its employees on the payroll. They also have stood by their loggers, skidders and loaders who bring wood to the mill.

"The Vaagens are the only ones buying these logs," says Clyde Dear, a small contract logger. "They're doing it out of the goodness of their hearts. They could make or break us. They don't need these logs. They're just trying to keep us gyppo loggers alive."

In pulling for itself, the company is pulling for its employees and the larger Colville community, too. These are all reasons why people grow concerned when Duane Vaagen says the lumber market is worse than he's ever seen it.

Throughout the region, things are rough. Economic analysts at Western Wood Products in Portland note that in 1980 lumber production throughout the inland Northwest was down 22 percent from 1979. For the first five months of 1981, mill production has been down 17 percent.

In turn, the American Plywood Association also offers gloomy production reports for the plywood industry. Although 23 mills were operating in 1979, six had closed by 1980 and six were running on reduced shifts.

"I thought when you had a bad market you'd have more time to go fishing," Vaagen jokes with dry humor. "That's not so. It takes even more time and energy and dedication. No hiding from mistakes here. You pay for them."

The average workweek of a family member at the mill runs six days and a minimum of 60 hours. Vaagen says he hasn't taken a vacation since 1973. When you ask him why, he just shrugs and says, "Why doesn't a farmer take a vacation when it's haying season? Well, it's haying season every month here."

For the past 28 years, the Vaagen Brothers Lumber Co. has grown steadily. It started with five employees in the 1950s, grew to 35 employees in the '60s and then jumped to 100 employees in the '70s. The current work force is close to 140.

The company's lumber production has grown at an equal pace — that is, until late 1979, when inflation and high interest rates chilled new housing developments and sent the lumber market into hibernation.

After three decades of growth, Vaagen Brothers suddenly found they were losing ground. "You've been working and working and working to grow," says Vaagen, "and suddenly you're back to where you were three years ago. Everything is pared down."

Today, the Vaagen Brothers mill is producing the same amount of lumber that it was turning out in 1976.

If there exists a bright side to the company's current trials, it would be that these hard times have forced the Vaagens scrupulously to re-examine the mill's operations and make needed changes.

"Times like this tighten up your operation better than anything else," he says. "It does make for better management. You cut out all the fat."

The trick has been to do this trimming without cutting out employees. The mill has done it by mechanizing its operations to make them more efficient and then expanding operations to accommodate its labor force.

When a log is delivered from the forest, it is cut and processed on equipment that reflects many of the latest developments in mill technology. First, it is sorted according to size and species. Then the logs are run through the mill.

Family

(Continued from page 8)

The timber moves on a conveyor system that takes it to be stripped of its bark. Sitting inside an enclosed cab, a debarker operator lords over a saw instrument panel with 17 levers. Looking directly at the logs through large windows and watching them indirectly on a TV monitor, he cuts the logs into measured lengths and sends them through the debarker.

As many as 1,500 logs measuring as much as 30 inches in diameter can go through this debarker in a day. Larger logs move through another set of saws. They are somewhat slower — only 600 are peeled in a day.

Cut and debarked, the logs are then moved on hydraulic carriages to be cut by band saws. A pink laser light shines across the logs and helps the sawyer line them up to make the best cuts. At some mills, like one owned by Boise Cascade Corp. in Kettle Falls, Wash., every measurement and cut is made by computers.

Today, Dave Vaagen, who oversees the sawmill operations, is filling in as a sawyer. He runs the logs back and forth on the hydraulic carriage as a band saw cuts off boards. This is no ordinary saw, though. The circular band blade is 43 feet long. To ensure good clean cuts, it is sharpened every five hours.

The boards are then moved to an edger saw, which cuts the sides straight and smooth. A trimming saw finally straightens the ends and you've got a 2-by-4 or some other standard-sized piece of lumber.

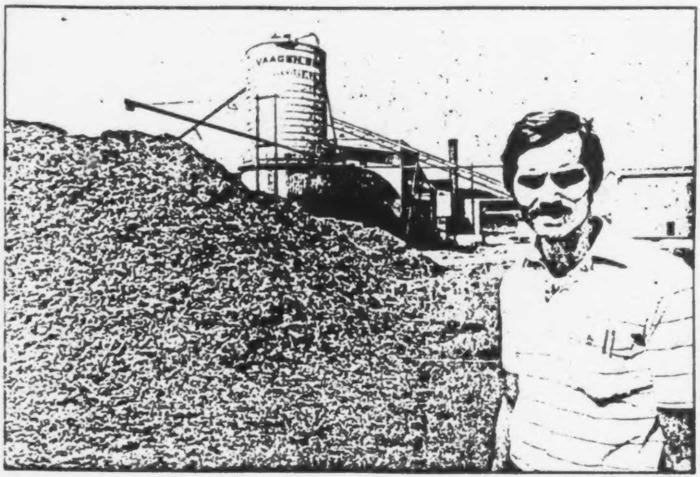
As the boards are moved by conveyor belt from here, a computer sorts, counts, inventories and deposits the wood in appropriate piles. The boards next will be placed in large dryers and then sent out to market.

Any waste wood that comes from the milling process is collected and burned in the company's cogeneration plant, which produces electricity to power all the mill's saws and other equipment. Surplus electricity produced by the plant is sold to Washington Water Power Co.

"You can ride a lot of waves when the market is good," Duane Vaagen says. "It's when the market is bad that it's tough."

The market is tough but the saws are still turning at Vaagen Brothers Lumber Co. Its fight to survive is more than the battle of a business, though. It is the battle of an extended family.

NEXT: Why you can't build that new house now.



Spokesman-Review JIM SHELTON

Any waste wood that comes from the milling process at Vaagen Brothers Lumber Co. in Colville, Wash., is collected and burned in the company's cogeneration plant, which produces electricity to power all the mill's saws and other equipment. Company President Duane Vaagen sells surplus power to Washington Water Power.

Generating power from wood waste

KETTLE FALLS, Wash. — Now a quiet logging town, this community of fewer than 1,000 people may soon become a minor energy center in northeast rural Washington.

Kettle Falls has been chosen as the site for two large, wood-burning energy plants — and already a small wood-burning cogeneration plant is producing electricity several miles south in Colville.

If all goes as planned, Kettle Falls will produce enough electricity to power nearly 36,000 homes by 1983. All three of these generation plants will be fired by the waste materials produced in sawmills throughout the region.

"It's a really neat opportunity for the wood products industry at this time," says Dave Van Hersett, project manager for one of the planned plants. "Now you have an opportunity for the (wood products) industry to start up a new enterprise and create — from a garbage can — new jobs that in the long run will help improve forest productivity."

How do these new-age "garbage-burning" energy plants look?

If the plant at Vaagen Brothers Lumber Co. in Colville is a fair example, they look like giant furnaces heating enormous water boilers.

At the company's Colville sawmill, Vaagen Brothers has been firing a wood-fired "cogeneration" plant since 1979.

Costing more than $2 million, the four-megawatt plant burns waste wood products like sawdust, bark and wood shavings that are produced in the company's mill. The heat from these waste wood fires boils water, which in turn produces steam. The steam powers a turbine, which generates electricity.

The facility is called a cogeneration plant because it powers all the sawmill equipment and then provides surplus electricity for sale to the Washington Water Power Co.

In two years, WWP and a private consortium of sawmills, called Panorama Enercorp Inc., each will be producing 10 times as much energy in their own wood-fired generation plants.

Both WWP and Panorama are moving on plans to build 40-megawatt facilities. Each plant will cost about $70 million and produce enough electricity to power about 18,000 homes.

WWP is a few steps ahead in the race to complete its plant. It began site preparations this summer.

Two miles away at Panorama's site, the ground remains unbroken. Panorama, which hopes to sell electricity to the Bonneville Power Administration, still needs a license.

To many in the timber industry and energy field, wood-fired generation plants like these are the hope of the future. They are relatively clean, efficient and burn waste.

But for all the bright hopes, there are still many unanswered production questions. Foremost is the question whether enough easily accessible mill waste exists to fire three plants. Currently, Vaagen Brothers must buy wood waste from outside mills to fire its plant.

Both WWP and Panorama claim to have contracts with regional sawmills to fire their much larger plants. But both companies are secretive about those contracts and some industry experts wonder if wood-fire energy may prove to be more costly than is now predicted.

Both WWP and Panorama will have to import wood waste from mills as far as 80 miles away.

"It's kind of like the chicken and the egg," observes Kermit Link of the U.S. Forest Service. "You've got to know what they are will pay for wood waste before you know what is economical to provide."

There seems little question that these plants hold a place in the Northwest's energy future. But it still remains to be seen just how brightly these plants will burn.

— *C.B.*

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Vaagen.

Senator Gorton?

Senator GORTON. I would like you to comment, if you would, on the testimony of Mr. Royer, who immediately preceded you. I noted as part of his written testimony that the Tri-County Economic Development Council in your area had recommended both a substantial Kettle Range and a substantial Salmo-Priest Wilderness Area designation. Your testimony was not quite so specific on that.

I think you are a part of that council, are you not, from my memory of our last trip up there? What is your reaction to that recommendation?

Mr. VAAGEN. Well, Tri-County did make that recommendation over 1 week ago. To my knowledge, they reversed that. Not reversed it to endorse it, but to become neutral. They did that 2 days ago at a special board of directors meeting.

Senator GORTON. Are you a member of that board of directors? Did you play any part in that decisionmaking process?

Mr. VAAGEN. No, but one of our people up in Republic, Bob Hostich, used to be on the board, and he was there that night, giving his side of the story.

Senator GORTON. Are you opposed to both of these recommendations in their entirety or part of them or what is your view of the effect of those proposals on your operation?

Mr. VAAGEN. As far as Tri-County's?

Senator GORTON. Yes.

Mr. VAAGEN. I was surprised, shocked, the next day, and the people I felt that worked at Tri-County, the administration, was, too. But there was a reason that happened. Like I say, they did reverse the vote——

Senator GORTON. I am sorry. My question to you was: Do you oppose any wilderness designation in Salmo-Priest and the Kettle Range or a smaller one than this? What is your position on it?

Mr. VAAGEN. We believe in some wilderness area, but not such a substantial amount. There are areas that aren't suitable for timber harvesting. We would like to see those used properly.

Senator GORTON. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Vaagen.

Tim Gammell, Walla Walla, Wash.

STATEMENT OF TIM GAMMELL, RESOURCE MANAGER, LOUISIANA-PACIFIC SAWMILL OPERATIONS, WALLA WALLA, WASH.

Mr. GAMMELL. My name is Tim Gammell. I am the resource manager for Louisiana-Pacific's sawmill operations in Walla Walla. Although there are no areas currently being considered for wilderness and southeast Washington, I would like to address this issue in general terms.

I am concerned over what I see as continuing incremental additions to our wilderness system. Because of this step-by-step approach, a total picture of the wilderness issue is being obscured to the people of our State and Nation.

To illustrate this, I will repeat the well known story of the frog which, when dropped into a pan of hot water, promptly hopped back out. The same frog when placed into a pan of cool water remained there. As the burner under the pan was turned on and the flames slowly increased, the frog adjusted to each new temperature, never did catch a glimpse of the whole picture, and soon its goose was cooked.

I question whether people are viewing this current wilderness bill as only an incremental increase, and fear that we are not seeing the whole story.

I would like to point out three ways that the wilderness issue has been added to in increments.

One. Historic. The original Wilderness Act of 1964 set as its national goal around 15 million total acres. Today we are at 21 million acres, considering more, and this doesn't count Alaska, where there is an additional 32 million acres in wilderness status.

If I understand the release language in Senate bill 837, we may all be back here as early as 1985 looking at the next round of critical wilderness area candidates.

Southeast Washington, as I mentioned earlier, does not have any current proposed wilderness areas, but does have 110,000 acres in the Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness, established in 1978.

Two. Geographic. Living and working in a border town, my job is impacted more by Oregon's pending wilderness bill, which is considering over 1 million acres. The forest industry operations at Klickitat, White Salmon, Stevenson, Camas, Vancouver, and Longview must contend with possible cutbacks of harvest levels from both sides of the Columbia. Idaho, which has 3.8 million acres of wilderness, has an additional 6.5 million acres in their inventory of roadless areas. Operations such as those in Ione and Walla Walla must again bear the impact of reduced harvest levels from two directions.

Three. Administrative. Today we are looking primarily at Forest Service areas. Let's keep in mind that there is an additional 1.6 million acres proposed for wilderness in Washington State's National Parks. The Bureau of Land Management has an additional 6,000 acre parcel headed for wilderness status, not counting this bill's Juniper Canyon area. Let's keep in mind the many off-limit watersheds, and the acreage being set aside in the Mount St. Helens National Monument. In southeast Washington, there are two large watersheds off limits to virtually any use, totaling over 40,000 acres.

To summarize, the people in our State need to have presented to them a clearer overview of the direction our forest resource base is heading. We need to see this current wilderness bill in context with history, geography, and other administrative designations. We should not be looking at this current wilderness bill in a vacuum.

Senator JACKSON. Might I just ask one question? You mention in your third point that there is proposed an additional 1.6 million acres for wilderness in Washington State's national parks. Statistically that could be misleading, couldn't it, because you can't log in national parks anyway?

Mr. GAMMELL. No, that is very true, but I think the point is that a lot of recreation activities will be severely limited by putting that in a wilderness status.

Senator JACKSON. But I was thinking in terms of logging.

Mr. GAMMELL. In terms of logging, you are right.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Gammell.

Bob Platz, Western Forest Products Industries Association.

STATEMENT OF BOBBIE JAMES PLATZ, FORESTER, WESTERN FOREST INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

Mr. PLATZ. Thank you, Senators, Congressman, members of the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserve Water of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

My name is Bobbie James Platz, professional forester for Western Forest Industries Association, located in Olympia, Wash. Western Forest Industries Association is a trade association representing approximately 100 small- to medium-sized independent sawmill and plywood manufacturers in the Western States, including Alaska.

Today we wish to thank you and we do appreciate the opportunity to express our thoughts on Senate bill 837, particularly on the magnitude of the areas in question and to furnish additional information into the record for the subcommittee's consideration. We are also appearing as part of the industrial panel assembled by the forest products industry to present to you their thoughts and recommendations that may assist you in your deliberation of this highly complex and controversial subject.

Historically we, the porest products industry, as a whole supported the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The industry has supported additions to the wilderness systems when a review of all the available data indicated the highest and best use was for wilderness. The industry recognized wilderness and wilderness use as one of the legitimate and desirable uses of public lands.

The major concern, from the industry's viewpoint, is on the amount and type of land that should be so classified. We hope that Senate bill 837, with some refinements, can be the vehicle in resolving the complex problems facing us and the pure conservationists.

In 1964 Congress defined wilderness as areas of 5,000 acres or more, quote, "where the Earth and its community of life are untrampled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain, an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitations."

In the State of Washington, lands already withdrawn for wilderness include the Alpine Lakes, of 392,000 acres, Glacier Peak, 465,000 acres, Goat Rocks, 83,000 acres, Mount Adams, 42,000 acres, Pasayten at 505,000 acres, and the Wenaha-Tucannon with 130,000 acres. These are, if totaled, some 1,617,000 acres. On this 1,617,000 acres there are 512,000 acres of prime, commercial forest lands capable of producing lumber products on a sustained yield. Also, the State of Washington has 1,813,000 acres of national parks.

The land in the State of Washington, including the wilderness areas, national parks, National Volcanic Monument, and the wild and scenic rivers available for the recreationists totals 3,557,500 acres. We cannot help but to conclude that the State of Washington surely has contributed more than its share of public lands for the single purpose of recreation.

The forest products industry, whom I represent, fully understands the rights and wishes of the pure conservationists because we also fully enjoy the opportunity to take our families to hunt, fish, and pursue other recreational interests in the quiet and solitude of the wilderness areas.

But we also know that to mine ore takes equipment; to furnish building materials for our homes takes trees and roads; to make the splendors of our areas available to the handicapped takes access. All of these resource demands, then, if they are to be met, will take considerable planning and wise judgment if we are to furnish the goods and services that will be needed for future generations.

We also are suggesting that you not be swayed by emotionalism or by comments that you may hear such as, and I quote, "This is one of the best unlogged valleys close to Puget Sound," or, "Ecology classes study all parts of the area, especially the deep virgin forest of the Clearwater Valley itself where the rare spotted owl hunts," or, "this area is easily accessible to the Puget Sound Region." These comments are true, but the truism can also be applied to most of the 3,557,500 acres of nonresource-producing Federal lands.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Platz. Your entire statement will be included in the record. I assume you would also like the physical data included?

Mr. PLATZ. Yes, I would, Senator.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Platz follows:]

WASHINGTON FIELD HEARINGS ON
SENATE BILL 837
"WASHINGTON WILDERNESS BILL"

SENATORS, CONGRESSMEN, MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVE WATER OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE:

MY NAME IS BOBBIE JAMES PLATZ, PROFESSIONAL FORESTER FOR WESTERN FOREST INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, LOCATED IN OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON. WESTERN FOREST INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION IS A TRADE ASSOCIATION REPRESENTING APPROXIMATELY 100 SMALL TO MEDIUM SIZED INDEPENDENT SAWMILL AND PLYWOOD MANUFACTURERS IN THE WESTERN STATES, INCLUDING ALASKA.

TODAY WE WISH TO THANK YOU AND WE DO APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS OUR THOUGHTS ON SENATE BILL 837, PARTICULARLY ON THE MAGNITUDE OF THE AREAS IN QUESTION AND TO FURNISH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION INTO THE RECORD FOR THE SUBCOMMITTEE'S CONSIDERATION. WE ARE ALSO APPEARING AS PART OF THE INDUSTRIAL PANEL ASSEMBLED BY THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY TO PRESENT TO YOU THEIR THOUGHTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS THAT MAY ASSIST YOU IN YOUR DELIBERATION OF THIS HIGHLY COMPLEX AND CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECT.

HISTORICALLY WE, THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY, AS A WHOLE SUPPORTED THE PASSAGE OF THE WILDERNESS ACT IN 1964. THE INDUSTRY HAS SUPPORTED ADDITIONS TO THE WILDERNESS SYSTEMS WHEN A REVIEW OF ALL THE AVAILABLE DATA INDICATED THE HIGHEST AND BEST USE WAS

FOR WILDERNESS. THE INDUSTRY RECOGNIZES WILDERNESS AND WILDERNESS USE AS ONE OF THE LEGITIMATE AND DESIRABLE USES OF PUBLIC LANDS. THE MAJOR CONCERN, FROM THE INDUSTRY'S VIEWPOINT, IS ON THE AMOUNT AND TYPE OF LAND THAT SHOULD BE SO CLASSIFIED. WE HOPE THAT SENATE BILL 837, WITH SOME REFINEMENTS, CAN BE THE VEHICLE IN RESOLVING THE COMPLEX PROBLEMS FACING US AND THE PURE CONSERVATIONISTS.

IN 1964 CONGRESS DEFINED WILDERNESS AS AREAS OF 5000 ACRES OR MORE . . . "WHERE THE EARTH AND ITS COMMUNITY OF LIFE ARE UNTRAMPLED BY MAN, WHERE MAN HIMSELF IS A VISITOR WHO DOES NOT REMAIN . . . AN AREA OF UNDEVELOPED FEDERAL LAND RETAINING ITS PRIMEVAL CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE WITHOUT PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS OR HUMAN HABITATIONS. . . ."

IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, LANDS ALREADY WITHDRAWN FOR WILDERNESS INCLUDE THE ALPINE LAKES, OF 392,000 ACRES, GLACIER PEAK, 465,000 ACRES, GOAT ROCKS, 83,000 ACRES, MOUNT ADAMS, 42,000 ACRES, PASAYTEN AT 505,000 ACRES, AND THE WENAHA-TUCANNON WITH 130,000 ACRES. THESE ARE, IF TOTALLED, SOME 1,617,000 ACRES. ON THIS 1,617,000 ACRES THERE ARE 512,000 ACRES OF PRIME, COMMERCIAL, FOREST LANDS CAPABLE OF PRODUCING LUMBER PRODUCTS ON A SUSTAINED YIELD. ALSO, THE STATE OF WASHINGTON HAS 1,813,000 ACRES IN THREE NATIONAL PARKS. MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK CONTAINS 242,000 ACRES, NORTH CASCADES AND THE NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS CONTAIN 674,000 ACRES, OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK IS 897,000 ACRES. IN ADDITION, THE CONGRESS IN 1982 DEDICATED A

Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument of 110,000 acres. Wild and scenic rivers on the headwaters of the Skagit River contributed another 17,500 acres for the recreationists' use.

The land in the state of Washington, including the wilderness areas, national parks, national volcanic monument, and the wild and scenic rivers available for the recreationists totals 3,557,500 acres. We cannot help but to conclude that the state of Washington surely has contributed more than its share of public lands for the single purpose use of recreation.

The Forest Products Industry, whom I represent, fully understands the rights and wishes of the pure conservationists because we also fully enjoy the opportunity to take our families to hunt, fish and pursue other recreational interests in the quiet and solitude of the Wilderness Areas. But we also know that to mine ore takes equipment; to furnish building material for our homes takes trees and roads; to make the splendors of our areas available to the handicapped takes access. All of these resource demands, then, if they are to be met, will take considerable planning and wise judgment if we are to furnish the goods and services that will be needed for future generations.

We also are suggesting that you not be swayed by emotionalism or by comments that you may hear such as, and I quote, "This is one of the best unlogged valleys close to Puget Sound," or, "Ecology classes study all parts of the area, especially the deep virgin forest of the Clearwater Valley itself where the rare spotted owl hunts," or, "This area is easily accessible to the Puget Sound Region."* These comments are true, but the truism can also be applied to most of the 3,557,500 acres of non-resource-producing federal lands.

It has been said at some public hearings that wilderness areas and national parks create additional revenues to the state and surrounding communities. We hope that the subcommittee will closely review these statements by comparing the history of the communities around existing national parks and wilderness areas to the present existing communities. We believe the committee will find that the welfare of these proximity communities has decreased, not increased as some people would like us to believe.

As a forester who has worked in the public sector as well as the private sector of our industry, I can assure you, from a professional viewpoint, forest conservation requires forest management -- which, incidentally, includes harvesting the old, diseased, forest, planting trees, and protecting the young, vigorous stands and the surrounding soil.

In summation, we hope the subcommittee will appoach this complex problem, not out of the political pressure of emotionalism, but in well-founded reasons that best suit the forest user

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* From *Cascade Crest*, newspaper of the Cascade chapter of the Sierra Club, May-June 1983.

AND THE NATION'S INTERESTS. WE HAVE ALSO ATTACHED SOME STATISTICAL DATA ON THE PROPOSED AREAS SHOWING THE GROSS ACREAGE, THE COMMERCIAL FOREST LANDS ACREAGE, THE POTENTIAL SUSTAINED YIELD, AND THE APPROPRIATE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNTIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY. THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO RESPOND.

S.837 TITLE I - CARTER ADMINISTRATION WASHINGTON WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS 1979

Bill No.	Name Acres in S. 837	Roadless Area Nos.	N F	*Gross Acres	*Net Acres	CFL Acres	*Potential Ann. Yield Million b.f.	*Progra Ann. Y. Milli
1	Buckhorn 43,500	6081A	Oly	43,737	43,621	21,705	4.4	1.
2	Col. Bob 12,200	6087		12,120	12,120	9,179	2.8	1.2
3	Cougar Lakes 128,000	6032A	G P	11,795	11,795	8,214	2.7	2.7
		6032E	Wen	11,200	11,200	7,362	1.6	1.2
		6032C	Wen	106,320	106,320	76,287	15.0	12.0
		Total		129,315	129,315	91,863	19.3	15.9
4	Glacier Pk. Add. 90,000	6031A	MBS	11,110	11,110	3,523	1.8	1.6
		6031C(P)	MBS	1,539	1,539	1,500	.4	.4
		6031G	MBS	59,755	59,755	33,798	15.3	14.7
		6031A	Wen	11,356	11,356	4,551	1.2	.7
		6031D	Wen	6,274	6,274	1,622	.3	.2
		Total		90,034	90,034	44,994	19.0	17.6
5	Mt. Adams Add. 14,300	6069A	GP	14,288	14,288	11,940	5.4	5.2
6	Skokomish 15,700	6085A	Oly	15,686	15,686	6,418	1.3	.5
7	Pasayten Add. 2,800	6023A	Oka	2,800	2,800	940	.1	0
8	Salmo-Priest 27,400	6981E	Col	27,080	27,080	19,630	2.6	.3
		1981A	IP	344	344	344		
		Total		27,424	27,424	19,974	2.6	
9	Tatoosh 13,400	6063A	GP	13,630	13,630	7,662	2.4	
10	Brothers 16,100	6084A	Oly	16,113	16,113	7,604	1.8	
Grand Total				365,147	365,031	222,279	59.1	45.7

(P) Partial area

*RARE II Data

Source: Industrial Forestry Association
May, 1983

(over)

PRESERVATIONIST WISH LIST - S. 837 TITLE II

Bill No.	Roadless Area Name	Nos.	N.F.	Gross Acres	CFL Acres	Potential [1] Ann. Yield Million b.f.	Programmed [1] Ann. Yield Million b.f.
a	Boulder River	6050	MBS	83,800	26,900	11.3	11.1
b	Clearwater River	6055	MBS	26,400	21,300	10.6	9.8
c	Dark Divide	[2]	GP	73,500 [3]	66,100	27.8 [4]	18.4 [4]
d	Eagle Rock	6054	MBS	34,100	15,900	8.0	7.4
e	Glacier View	6061A	GP	3,010	2,674	1.0	1.0
f	Goat Rock Adj.	6036A	GP	4,270	3,360	1.2	.7
		C	Wen	1,770	1,613	.3	.3
		D	Wen	19,600	11,596	4.3	3.6
g	Indian Heaven	6076	GP	27,590	26,120	5.2	5.0
h	Juniper Forest	-	BLM	7,000	0	0	0
i	Kettle Range	6004	Col	31,400	26,560	4.6	1.3
		6005	Col	14,000	12,000	3.3	.7
		6007	Col	23,850	18,773	2.3	.9
		6008	Col	12,700	10,393	2.7	.5
j	Lk. Chelan-Sawtooth	6027A	Oka	110,720)	83,440	.4	0
		6027B	Oka	38,340)		2.7	1.2
		6027C	Oka	81,840)		2.3	5.7
		6026	Oka	112,430	34,479	2.7	4.5
k	Mt. Baker	6041	MBS	275,000	107,600	44.9	45.0
l	Norse Peak	6034	MBS	28,200	19,600	9.7	9.0
		6034	Wen	51,240	33,638	11.2	7.3
	TOTAL			1,060,760	522,046	156.5	133.4

[1] RARE II FEIS Data
[2] Not included in RARE II, decision made in Lone Tree FEIS prior to RARE II decision.
[3] Most of area has developments, roads & timber sales. About 10-15,000 appears roadless
[4] Lone Tree FEIS, Gifford Pinchot NF

Source:
Industrial Forestry Association
Page 2 of 2

WASHINGTON NATIONAL FORESTS
MBF VOLUME SOLD
Calendar Year

Forest	1960	1965	1970	1976	1980
Gifford Pinchot	421,580	366,044	492,127	357,043	414,884
Mt. Baker*	217,050	149,195	123,663)	216,580	326,327
Snoqualmie*	196,610	216,687	252,502)		
Okanogan	46,135	116,581	93,924	55,611	77,416
Olympic	193,845	300,582	308,679	309,588	372,812
Umatilla**	11,160	18,916	33,482	21,966	24,091
Wenatchee	149,441	98,555	142,968	97,660	204,662
Colville	—	—	—	63,405	93,711
TOTAL	1,235,824	1,266,563	1,447,347	1,121,857	1,513,906
Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie Combined	413,660	365,882	376,165	216,580	326,327

* Mt. Baker and Snoqualmie combined mid-1970's

** Portion in Washington

Source: USFS Cut & Sold Report

WASHINGTON STATE LAND BASE STATISTICS

COMMERCIAL FORESTLAND	17,922,000
OTHER land	25,603
TOTAL LAND AREA	42,605,000

OWNERSHIP OF COMMERCIAL FORESTLAND

NATIONAL FOREST	5,167,000
OTHER FEDERAL	215,000
INDIAN	1,546,000
STATE	2,084,000
CITY\COUNTY	182,000
FOREST INDUSTRY	4,319,000
OTHER PRIVATE	4,409,000
TOTAL	17,922,000

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL LAND CLASSIFICATIONS EXCLUDING OR RESTRICTING TIMBER HARVEST

AREAS	TOTAL ACREAGE	COMMERCIAL FORESTLAND
WILDERNESS		
ALPINE LAKES	392,000	103,000
GLACIER PEAK	465,000	104,000
GOAT ROCKS	83,000	47,000
MT. ADAMS	42,000	8,000
PASAYTEN	505,000	210,000
WENAHA-TUCANNON	130,000	40,000
TOTAL WILDERNESS	1,617,000	512,000
WILD & SCENIC RIVERS	17,500	
NATIONAL VOLCANIC MNMT.	110,000	57,100
NATIONAL PARKS		
MT. RAINIER	242,000	106,000
NO CASCADES & NRAS	674,000	327,000
OLYMPIC	897,000	500,000
TOTAL NAT'L PARKS	1,813,000	993,000
TOTAL NONPRODUCING FED LAND	3,557,500	1,562,100

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF S. 837

TITLE I

ROADLESS AREA	NO.	NF	PROJ. HVTS.	ANNUAL STMPG./1	JOBS DIR.	JOBS INDIR.	COUNTY	12.5%/2 CO. RECEIPTS/2
			MMF	$1				
BUCKHORN	6381A	OLY	1.8	294,524	18	36	CLALLAM	12,374
							GRAYS HARBOR	3,933
							JEFFERSON	15,721
							MASON	3,203
COL BOA	6087	OLY	1.2	196,416	12	24	CLALLAM	9,243
							GRAYS HARBOR	2,551
							JEFFERSON	11,167
							MASON	2,603
COUGAR LKS	6032A	GP	2.7	441,936	27	54	CLARK	55
							COWLITZ	933
							KLICKITAT	367
							LEWIS	16,295
							SKAMANIA	35,307
							YAKIMA	1,657
	6032B	WEN	1.2	119,920	12	24	CHELAN	11,982
							KITTITAS	2,995
	6032C	WEN	12.0	1,199,203	120	240	CHELAN	119,123
							KITTITAS	29,995
GLACIER PK	6031A	MBS	1.6	261,989	16	32	SKAGIT	9,331
							SNOHOMISH	8,349
							WHATCOM	13,059
	6031C	MBS	.4	65,472	4	8	SKAGIT	2,332
							SNOHOMISH	2,087
							WHATCOM	3,765
	6031B	MBS	14.7	2,406,096	147	294	SKAGIT	85,717
							SNOHOMISH	76,694
							WHATCOM	138,551
	6031A	WEN	.7	69,895	7	14	CHELAN	6,993
							KITTITAS	1,747
	6031B	WEN	.2	19,973	2	4	CHELAN	1,997
							KITTITAS	499
MT. ADAMS	6062A	GP	[illegible]	551,315	[illegible]	[illegible]	CLARK	105
							COWLITZ	1,159
							KLICKITAT	763
							LEWIS	31,335
							SKAMANIA	67,155
							YAKIMA	3,192
SKOKOMISH	6375A	OLY	.5	81,163	5	10	CLALLAM	1,637
							GRAYS HARBOR	1,066
							JEFFERSON	4,644
							MASON	1,384
PASAYTEN AD	6323A	OLY	0	0	0			
SALMO PRIEST	6981E	COL	.3	29,955	3	6	FERRY	1,979
							PEND OREILLE	1,033
							STEVENS	335
TATOOSH	6063A	GP	2.4	392,952	24	48	CLARK	67
							COWLITZ	835
							KLICKITAT	344
							LEWIS	14,486
							SKAMANIA	31,918
							YAKIMA	1,473
BROTHERS	6384A	OLY	.8	133,266	8	16	CLALLAM	5,503
							GRAYS HARBOR	1,707
							JEFFERSON	7,631
							MASON	1,735

TITLE II

ROADLESS AREA	NO.	NF	PROJ. HVTS.	ANNUAL STMPG./1	JOBS DIR.	JOBS INDIR.	COUNTY	12.5%/2 CO. RECEIPTS/2
BOULDER RVR.	6353	MBS	11.1	1,816,363	111	222	SKAGIT	64,725
							SNOHOMISH	57,212
							WHATCOM	104,463
CLEARWATER	6355	SNO	9.8	1,504,[illegible]66	98	196	KING	56,739
							KITTITAS	7,323
							LEWIS	11,223
							PIERCE	21,256
							SNOHOMISH	27,573
							THURSTON	201

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF S. 837

							YAKIMA	76,394
DK. DIVIDE	6030	GP	19.6	1,011,712	116	250		
							CLARK	376
							COWLITZ	6,403
							KLICKITAT	2,633
							LEWIS	111,357
							SKAMANIA	244,702
							YAKIMA	11,294
EAGLE RK.	6054	SNO	7.6	1,211,232	76	160		
							KING	61,333
							KITTITAS	6,813
							LEWIS	8,679
							PIERCE	16,367
							SNOHOMISH	20,391
							THURSTON	151
							YAKIMA	57,085
GLACIER VW.	6361A	GP	1.3	163,489	10	20		
							CLARK	23
							COWLITZ	363
							KLICKITAT	163
							LEWIS	6,316
							SKAMANIA	13,299
							YAKIMA	616
GOAT RKS.								
	6335A	GP	.7	114,576	7	14		
							CLARK	16
							COWLITZ	243
							KLICKITAT	103
							LEWIS	4,225
							SKAMANIA	9,307
							YAKIMA	633
	6335C	WEN	.3	29,951	3	6		
							CHELAN	2,995
							KITTITAS	748
	6335B	WEN	3.6	299,609	36	72		
							CHELAN	35,066
							KITTITAS	8,387
INDIAN HVN.	6076	GP	5.3	519,603	53	110		
							CLARK	102
							COWLITZ	1,739
							KLICKITAT	715
							LEWIS	33,179
							SKAMANIA	88,695
							YAKIMA	3,369
KETTLE RNG.								
	6306	COL	1.3	129,305	13	26		
							FERRY	8,165
							PEND OREILLE	6,662
							STEVENS	3,619
	6305	COL	.7	69,393	7	14		
							FERRY	6,195
							PEND OREILLE	2,603
							STEVENS	1,363
	6307	COL	.9	89,965	9	19		
							FERRY	5,632
							PEND OREILLE	3,342
							STEVENS	2,136
	6309	COL	.5	49,325	5	10		
							FERRY	3,133
							PEND OREILLE	1,715
							STEVENS	1,397
LK CHELAN-SAWTOOTH								
	6327A	OKA	)					
	6327B	OKA	1.2	119,423	12	24		
							OKANOGAN	16,979
	6327C	OKA	5.7	567,145	57	114		
							OKANOGAN	71,163
	6026	OKA	6.5	649,325	65	130		
							OKANOGAN	56,156
MT. BAKER	6341	MB	65	6,565,501	651	1300		
							SKAGIT	262,603
							SNOHOMISH	236,773
							WHATCOM	623,522
NORSE PK.								
	6336	SNO	9.3	1,673,127	97	190		
							KING	50,273
							KITTITAS	8,286
							LEWIS	13,312
							PIERCE	19,512
							SNOHOMISH	25,611
							THURSTON	186
							YAKIMA	73,157
							CHELAN	69,898
							KITTITAS	17,676

/1 BASED ON 5-YR AVERAGE STUMPAGE PRICES
EASTSIDE = $95.65/THOUSAND
WESTSIDE =$101.88/THOUSAND

/2 12.5 PERCENT OF THE GROSS INCOME TO THE COUNTIES IS AVAILABLE FOR COUNTY ROAD CONSTRUCTION. 12.5 PERCENT IS AVAILABLE FOR THE STATE'S SCHOOLS THROUGH THE EQUALIZATION FORMULA. TOTAL INCOME TO THE COUNTIES IS ACTUALLY 25 PERCENT OF THE GROSS REVENUE. RECEIPTS FROM EACH NATIONAL FOREST ARE APPORTIONED ACCORDING TO THE PERCENTAGE OF THAT NATIONAL FOREST LAND INSIDE THE COUNTY POLITICAL BOUNDARY.

Senator JACKSON. It will be included.

Mr. Forrest Dobson of the Washington and Idaho Forest Products.

STATEMENT OF FORREST H. DOBSON, MANAGER, TIMBER AND LANDS, W-I FOREST PRODUCTS

Mr. DOBSON. Thank you.

Yes, I am the manager of timber and land for W-I Forest Products. W-I operates in the States of Montana, Idaho, and Washington. At the present time we are operating seven sawmills and employing approximately 1,110 people in these conversion facilities. Another 400 men are gainfuly employed in the woods doing our logging and road construction.

In the State of Washington we operate three sawmills employing 400 people and another 100 in the woods. Our Washington sawmills are located in Spokane, Cashmere, and Peshastin. Our Spokane operation at the present time does not rely on Forest Service timber for raw materials. Cashmere and Peshastin, however, operations are at least 60 to 70 percent dependent on Forest Service timber. Any action leading to a lower annual harvest in eastern Washington National Forests, Colville, Wenatchee, and Okanogan would have a negative impact on each of our plants.

Wenatchee National Forest recently announced a 1984 fiscal year harvest schedule would be reduced by 19 million board feet in Chelan County, through sales of 7 and 12 million board feet respectively proposed in RARE II areas. This volume will not be made up in other areas.

In addition, the 1985 fiscal harvest plan lists 15 million board feet in RARE II areas, but may or may not be offered in other non-affected areas. The planned harvest for the Peshastin-Cashmere area will thus have about 34 million board feet in jeopardy in a 2-year period if there is no resolution to the RARE II problem.

The above is an indication of the seriousness of the recent ninth circuit court ruling on the RARE II environmental impact statement. There are two items indicated in S. 837 that will help alleviate the problem with Forest Service sales in RARE II areas.

The sufficiency language in S. 837 appears to be adequate. Section 104-A speaks that the RARE II environmental statement, dated January 1979, shall not be subject to judicial review with respect to National Forest system lands in the State of Washington.

The release language found in section 104 however is totally unacceptable. First of all, it releases only those lands in RARE II and there are other lands which which are not a part of RARE II, but which are in the bill, Stark Divide and Juniper Forest.

More importantly, the timing of the release language is geared to the completion of the initial planning cycle. This start was established by law as 1985. It is almost guaranteed there will be revisions of initial plans. Therefore, as written, S. 837 will only give us relief from wilderness considerations until 1985.

We would offer an amendment to the bill which would state that there will be no consideration for review of the wilderness option prior to the year 2000.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Dobson follows:]

STATEMENT OF

FORREST H. DOBSON
MANAGER, TIMBER & LANDS
W-I FOREST PRODUCTS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

JUNE 2, 1983

Mr. Chairman & Members of the Subcommittee:

My name is Forrest Dobson; I am presently the Manager of Timber & Lands for W-I Forest Products, Inc., a privately owned company. W-I Forest Products owns and operates seven sawmills, a chip mill and a trucking company engaged in hauling our products. Three of these seven sawmills are located in Eastern Washington, one each in Spokane, Cashmere and Peshastin. The total of 400 people are directly employed in these three operations. Another 60 would be employed at our Cashmere operations if we could secure the logs to add a second shift to our present one-shift operation. In addition, we estimate another 150 people are engaged in contract logging and road construction operations providing our raw materials. At our present rate of operations we will annually process in excess of 75 million board feet of logs in Eastern Washington. W-I employs approximately 1,100 people directly in all its operations and another 400 contract loggers and road construction personnel.

Our Spokane operation at the present does not rely on Forest Service timber. Our Cashmere and Peshastin operations are at least 60 - 70% dependent upon Forest Service timber. Any action leading to a lower annual harvest on the Eastern Washington National Forests, namely the Colville, Wenatchee and Okanogan National Forests would have a negative impact on each of our plants. A lesser cut in any of the areas would tend to dislocate traditional bidders from the impacted area to other areas. So that, in effect, even our Spokane operation would in the longrun be affected.

At a February 24th meeting with the USFS & Wenatchee National Forest officials, it was announced that the 1984 fiscal year harvest schedule would be reduced by 19 million board feet. Two sales of 7 million and 12 million board feet respectively were proposed in RARE II areas. The USFS reported that the volume in these sales would not be made up in other areas. In addition the 1985 fiscal year harvest plan lists 15 million board feet in RARE II areas that may or may not be offered in other non-affected areas. The planned harvest for the Peshastin and Cashmere area will thus have about 34 million board feet in jeopardy in a two year period if there is no resolution to the RARE II problem. In this area W-I is restricted to bidding on 38% of the annual harvests. This restriction is a result of the 1980 recalculation of Small Business Set Aside shares. It is apparent that the resolution of RARE II areas must be accomplished soon, otherwise our operations will be further impacted and result in a decrease in our normal operations. Unemployment will be the direct result.

RARE II was instigated under the Carter administration with Rupert Cutler, Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture in the vanguard. All roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more were studied and recommendations to the Congress were made as to a classification calling for wilderness, further study or released to multiple use management. All went well until the 9th Circuit Courts ruling as to the inadequacy of the environmental impact statement. Now any sale proposed in a roadless area is subject to an appeal by anyone on the basis of the court ruling. Thus, sales in these areas are generally not being advertised. Citizen's appeals on many sales is becomming a common occurence. Caribou, grizzly bear, and gray wolf recovery are some of the present common reasons and the basis of many appeals. The sufficiency language of Senate Bill 837 will not stop this type of appeal. The release language in this bill should extend to at least the year 2,000. Sufficiency is urgently needed. It will not detract from the ability of the public to challenge sales, which they believe will not adequately meet environmental concerns.

It will free the areas not declared wilderness or further study areas to timber harvest, the only multiple use of these areas now denied.

W-I opposes any further increase in the wilderness classification in the State of Washington. Specific proposals for increases in the Glacier Peak area have been advanced by wilderness advocates. RARE II areas 6031 A & D are proposed additions. These areas contain commercial forest land and their inclusion into the wilderness system would result in a loss of 1.2MMBF annual sales. A loss of jobs and revenue to the county roads and schools.

A Selmo-Priest Wilderness area would probably be detrimental to the caribou in the area. Management options that would enhance the habitat area for the caribou would be forever lost. In addition there would be a loss of 2.6 MMBF per year in potential yield. A loss of opportunity of employment of some 68 people and a loss of county revenues of perhaps $58,000.00. This area should not be included in wilderness.

Proposed additions to the Goat Rocks Wilderness (D 6036) contains 11,596 acres of commercial forest land in the 19,000 acre proposed. The present Goat Rocks Wilderness contains 47,000 acres of commercial forest land out of the 82,680 acre total area. The continued lock-up of commercial forest acres will only increase the unemployment in the woods product industry. We feel that the present size of Goat Rocks is sufficient to meet the wilderness needs.

W-I is opposed to the creation of a Cougar Lakes Wilderness area. This area is close to Mt. Rainier National Park and the Goat Rocks Wilderness. We see little need in this area for further wilderness classification.

The Wenatchee National Forest is the sole operating area for two of our plants. We worry very much over the production loss to wilderness. We would like to have some assurance of raw materials so that our plans for updating the facilities can be accomplished. We need resolutions to the RARE II impasse to proceed with our plans. The Wenatchee National Forest has 448,000 acres in RARE II areas and our sawmill facilities are affected by some 142,000 of these acres. Unless Congress acts to free up these acres once and for all, the Forest Service must spend additional millions in further study of these areas.

Frankly, the areas have been studied to death and further study will not bring forth any new facts or data. The Alpine Lakes and Glacier Peaks Wilderness areas already have carved a large niche out of the Wenatchee National Forest land base. North Cascades Park and the Pesaytin Wilderness is near by along with the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area. There is indeed a large area set aside for non-commodity production. We think that there is enough. Let us provide needed products and jobs from the balance and ask that Congress not create further wilderness out of the Wenatchee Forest, and give us legislation to "free-up" the RARE I areas.

Thank you for the opportunity to present our thoughts and feelings on this proposed legislation.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Dobson. We appreciate having your statement.

Thank you, panel.

Our next panel, No. 5: Dean Lydig, Spokane, Wash.; Dick Gow, Spokane, Wash.; Dean Fischer, Republic, Wash.; Jim Milton, Yakima, Wash.; Chris Detrick, Yakima, Wash.

All right, Dean Lydig?

STATEMENT OF DEAN A. LYDIG

Mr. LYDIG. Senators, my name is Dean Lydig.

I am an avid big game hunter. I have 30 years' experience in hiking, backpacking, and hunting in many of the existing and proposed wilderness areas that this hearing is addressing. My brief testimony is going to be one of a philosophic and personal nature.

Throughout the years I have written what seems to be hundreds of letters to legislators, Forest Service and Game Department administrators, and many others regarding our Nation's lands. It has always been a personal endeavor and, due to that, I have probably not acquired the technical data that I might have.

Recently, however, I have reevaluated this position and have joined conservative oriented organizations. One of the main reasons for this is our present Interior Secretary, Mr. Watt, and the administration's apparent lack of concern for preserving the habitat of wilderness animals.

My first two backpacking experiences were in the Kettle Range and the Salmo-Priest areas long before there was much of an effort to include them in what is now our wilderness system. And I can tell you that my first overnight trip in the outdoors, to be alone 4 or 5 miles from the nearest road, was not the most comfortable experience I have ever had. It did prove to me, however, that the outdoors was where I wanted to spend as much time as possible.

Since then I have been able to enjoy times alone 20 or more miles from the nearest road. If you were to ask my wife, I am sure she would have to claim that many times she has felt that I had too much of a love for the outdoors.

I do want to make it very clear that I am a dedicated hunter, and establishing further wilderness areas does not interfere or preclude my style of hunting. I also felt that hunting has to be second to the protection of our lands and wildlife.

It has saddened and angered me over the years to see the deterioration of our national lands. The rapid encroachment of development is many times leaving an ugly scar on our outdoor environment.

I do realize and accept the need to harvest our natural resources; however, there must be a balance between protection and development. I would much rather err on the side of protection and be able, if conditions warrant, to correct my error than never be able to have that choice.

Surely, the small percentage of land being requested to be set aside even by those who some call ultrahardcore conservationists is a very small amount of our total land.

I want the generations who follow us to be able to hike and hunt in country where there is not a road, clearcut, or four-wheel drive on every ridge and in every valley.

Two weeks ago I spent 4 days in a wilderness area and ran into probably eight times the number of people I had seen in this area approximately the same time of year the last time I was there 7 years ago. The hiking population is growing and the lands untouched by development are decreasing rapidly. We must set aside all we possibly can now.

I do not feel that my viewpoint is self-centered, as during the remainder of my life I will always be able to find quiet and secluded areas. But if you distinguished gentlemen do not make the right decision now, the generations following us will have a very difficult time to locate areas where they can experience the wonder of sitting on a beautiful ridge at sunset and knowing that the masses of humanity and the smell of auto exhausts are many miles away.

I urge your support of an expanded Washington wilderness system and a soft release language to any lands that would not be included.

I did not want to end my testimony on a negative or combative note; however, the importance of this situation dictates that I do. In my hunting and other trips in the outdoors I have seen land that, for all practical purposes, has been destroyed by our country's big business interests.

No. 1, Clearcut areas not properly cleaned and reseeded.

No. 2, Hillsides eroded by four-wheel drives and motorcycles.

No. 3, Creeks that have been altered by waste from logging and mining, also silt allowed to be deposited.

No. 4, Overgrazing by cattle of public land.

For some, and I emphasize some in the mining and timber industries, along with the Forest Service, to say that they have done everything within their power to protect the national lands we have placed in their trust and care is an attempt at the biggest con job since Watergate.

I do have faith that you who are elected to wrestle with this very important topic will make the right decision for all of us.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Lydig, what is your business?

Mr. LYDIG. I am the undersheriff of Spokane County.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. That was just for the record.

Dick Gow?

STATEMENT OF RICHARD GOW

Mr. GOW. Thank you, Senator.

My name is Richard Gow. I am a member of the Spokane City Council, but I am speaking for myself as a sportsman and hunter.

Thank you for the opportunity to present my views on this legislation to create additional wilderness in Washington. I am particularly concerned about the area known as the Salmo Priest. I have hunted, fished, and camped in this area and I strongly support classification under the Wilderness Act.

My main attraction to the Salmo Priest has been hunting black bear in the Gypsy Peak area. This is a fairly delicate habitat for bear and any further intrusions by either logging or roads would destroy what is left in the region.

I believe the Shedroof Divide should also be included in the wilderness designation. This area has also produced good bear hunting and should be protected.

Although I am not a forester or any kind of expert on tree growth, even casual observations shows this is an area of extremely slow growth and the recovery time from proposed clearcut logging operations would make this part of the Salmo Priest worthless for bear hunting.

Just as a sidelight, I would like to add that bear hunting is not an inexpensive sport. Annual excursions provide a good deal of economic stimulation both for Spokane and communities near the proposed wilderness. Meals have to be purchased along with fuel, ammunition, equipment, repairs, and clothing. Unlike logging, this is not a one-time economic benefit.

My children have had the opportunity to enjoy this area. It is my sincere hope that their children will have the same opportunity.

I would encourage you to classify the Salmo-Priest as wilderness, including the proposed additions.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Gow.

I would hope that the audience from here on out would avoid expressions of approval or disapproval as we go through hearing from the witnesses so that they will have more time to speak.

Dean Fischer from Republic.

STATEMENT OF DEAN A. FISCHER, FOREST CONTRACTOR

Mr. FISCHER. Senators, Congressman, thank you for this opportunity to allow me to express my views in favor of the Washington Wilderness bill, and specifically the inclusion of the Kettle Range in that bill. I have driven today from Superior, Mont., where my crew is currently completing a reforestation contract on the Lolo National Forest to take part in this hearing.

I am a resident of Ferry County, Wash., and work as a forest contractor. My crew and I do reforestation, tree thinning, range fencing, trail maintenance, and timber stand exams.

We have worked on eight different national forests in the Pacific Northwest and have also contracted with Boise Cascade Corp., Bloedel Timberlands, Inc., and many private landowners.

There are 15 family men on my payroll, all of them residents of Ferry County where the proposed Kettle Range Wilderness lies. We all depend on a managed forest for our livelihood.

In the past 6 years my business has taken me to many rural areas in the Northwest. I have worked out of Forks, Ione, Metaline Falls, and Republic, Wash.; Libby, Troy, and Hamilton, Mont. These are all small towns heavily dependent on a timber-related economy and everyone is depressed. This depression is not caused by a nearby wilderness area, but is due to a fluctuating lumber market. Availability of timber is more than adequate, both in the public and private sector.

The timber sale officer on the Sullivan Lake Ranger District recently told me that Louisiana-Pacific has 54 million board feet on his ranger district alone yet to cut and will probably default on one large timber sale this summer after 5 years of inactivity. Obviously wilderness has not hampered the timber industry.

The only towns that I have been in that appear bustling and booming are Chelan, Wash., and Sandpoint, Idaho. Both are creatively and systematically placing heavy emphasis on natural resources for outdoor recreational purposes. For the past 3 years, I have contracted work on the Chelan Ranger District. Before 1970 Chelan was a timber-dependent town. The southern end of Lake Chelan was not used for boating or swimming as it is now because of the danger and pollution of submerged logs caused by timber harvesting. The 1970 wild fire that destroyed thousands of acres of forest land forced a rapid reversal of priorities. The lake is now a crystal clear gem and Chelan is a booming, growing town due to recreation.

Last year I contract-planted on the Republic Ranger District. One unit we worked on was high altitude, over 5,000 feet, near the proposed Kettle Range Wilderness. This area had been previously planted with virtually no survival. The area required fencing to keep the cattle from trampling the trees, herbicide spray to reduce competition to the trees from grasses and forbes, baiting to poison rodents that destroy seedling roots, and still I anticipate little survival on that unit. The cost of these projects and their administration is tremendous.

My crew did the work of planting trees there once again, but such difficult, tough ground is not gratifying or satisfying work. I would rather see the money spent on recreational development than costly forest management mistakes. Many areas in the Kettle Range Wilderness area are harsh and rocky sites at high elevation that would be prone to similar reforestation failure.

My organization depends on a managed forest and relies on diversity of work. The local economy can also benefit from a diversified economy, one where timber and recreational industries can coexist. I know that when the Kettle Range is declared wilderness by an act of Congress my business will remain secure. The proposed wilderness area involves only a very small portion of the surrounding forest. The available timber and high cost of reforestation make it at best only marginally economically feasible for timber development. Just as we depend on the managed forest for our families' income, we need wilderness to provide a quiet sanctuary for our lives and the lives of our children. We can and should have both.

Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Fischer.

James Milton from Yakima.

STATEMENT OF S. JAMES MILTON

Mr. **Milton**. Thank you, Senator.

I appreciate the opportunity to be with you today and make a case for a strong Washington wilderness bill, and particularly in favor of the Cougar Lakes north and south unit. I will be submitting a written statement based on an outline from the statement which I have before you by the late Justice William O. Douglas:

> My love for the mountains, my interest in conservation, my longing for wilderness, all these were lifelong concerns, developed in my boyhood, in the hills around Yakima, and in the mountains west of it.

I would like to address the philosophy in which you take the statements which are made today and make a decision on this wilderness area. In particular, I would like to direct you to the words of Leopold, where he says:

> A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, the stability and the beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise.

I believe wilderness is right. I would like to direct your attention to the second page, some important dates for the Cougar Lakes area. In 1946, 90,000 acres were set aside as Cougar Lakes limited area. It has basically been operated as a wilderness area since that time. What we are interested in now is formal designation as a wilderness, hopefully of a larger area.

In 1977 the Forest Service recommended a 138,000-acre wilderness. That has since changed. It will continue to change until you make a decision on the wilderness area for the Cougar Lakes.

In 1978, a public hearing was held in Yakima. The Yakima Herald Republic reported that 2 to 1 favored a large Cougar Lakes wilderness area at that hearing. I think that is significant.

In 1981, a more recent survey, the Yakima Herald Republic editorial survey conducted, 80 percent favored the Cougar Lakes wilderness area. Seventy-one percent favored a 271,000-acre wilderness.

I hope that you will take these comments in your deliberations for Cougar Lakes wilderness and a strong Washington wilderness bill.

I thank you for the opportunity.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Milton.

Mr. **Milton**. One other thing. I do have eight letters which I would like to submit for the record.

Senator **Jackson**. They will be included in the record, if you will give them to the staff.

Is Mr. Chris Detrick here?

Mr. **Milton**. He was not able to come.

Senator **Jackson**. He was not able to come.

Thank you, gentlemen.

Panel No. 6: Steve Zwight, Zwight Logging; Phil Hess, Boise Cascade; Dave Joynt, Island Machinery; Darrel Shute, Kettle Falls, Wash.; Tom Johnson, Ferry County Cattlemen's Association.

Mr. Steve Zwight, Zwight Logging.

STATEMENT OF STEPHEN H. ZWIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT, ZWIGHT LOGGING CO., INC.

Mr. Zwight. Thank you.

I am Stephen H. Zwight, and I am employed by and part owner of Zwight Logging Co., Inc., Yakima, Wash.

Our firm is engaged in the logging and trucking industry for the past 40-plus years and my testimony is directed toward the Cougar Lakes/Norse Peak roadless area listed in S. 837. We firmly recommend a nonwilderness, multiple-use classification for this designated acreage. Our multiple-use position encompasses a concern for water management, wildlife preservation, and recreation, as well as the economic implications concerning the forest products lands to manage.

I am representing a company with an average yearly employment of 75 people, and since our production is seasonal we do achieve peaks of 85 to 90 employees. The logging capacity of Zwight Logging Co., Inc., is 35 to 40 million board feet of logs and our trucking fleet will transport our own production plus additional trucking needs of other firms.

Our operating area consists of Cle Elum to the north to Goldendale and Klickitat on the south. Although we have exceeded these geographical limits, we primarily operate in the three counties consisting of Kittitas, Yakima, and Klickitat, and within the boundaries of the Yakima Indian Nation Reservation.

We contract with several lumber and plywood plants and private timber owners, including Layman Lumber Co., Naches, Wash.; White Swan Lumber Co., White Swan, Wash.; Murray Pacific Corp., Tacoma, Wash.; and Boise Cascade Corp., Yakima, Wash. Three of these companies operate four-plant locations in the three counties previously mentioned, and operations will include USFS, State, FEE, and Yakima Indian Nation timber.

Any additional restraints of multiple use and allowable cuts in the Naches-Tieton area, without assurance that other roadless areas would be managed for all multiple uses, including timber harvesting, could produce various economical as well as environmental problems for the affected population areas.

Here are several statistics to support the possible economic impact. Before listing these figures I must emphasize that Zwight Logging Co. is only one of many employers in the logging industry in the affected area.

Let us suppose our firm were to harvest and deliver 35 million board feet in Yakima County in one operating season, and also assume a very realistic sum of $100 per thousand board feet stumpage price paid for the appropriate USFS timber. At this rate, we alone will contribute, on the logging portion, up to $875,000 in revenue funds to the county.

While helping provide dollars to the county, especially for school districts, which are desperately in need of additional funds, we as a harvester in a multiple use properly managed forest are also providing the following: A payroll for 75 families, consisting of $1,750,000, not including payroll taxes, or benefits. And personal property taxes will add another $14,000 to the county coffers. Direct purchases of supplies and services will approximate $1,250,000 to help provide funds that will produce additional payrolls, purchases and bases for taxes. These figures in no way contain figures for capital investment presently held or for future purchases.

Admittedly, not all of the dollars mentioned are directly related to USFS timbered lands, but it does represent the effect that one firm in the logging industry can have in proportion to any decreases in available multiple use classified lands.

Remember, $3,000,000 in payrolls, and purchases of supplies and services as well as the tax base provided in local government, let alone State and Federal Government.

Any continued reduction in multiple-use timbered lands that can reduce the allowable cut in the Naches-Tieton area will adversely affect my business, contribute to unemployment in the forest industry, as well as the business community as a whole, and thus reduce the local tax base.

My testimony projecting the beliefs of Zwight Logging Co., Inc., is highly weighted on the possible economic effects of wilderness designation in the Cougar Lakes/Norse Peak Area, but it isn't necessarily our only concern. Without proper management a nonwilderness, multiple use classification concept will not be successful. But we have the proper management and we should use it to make available diseased and mature timber, preserve water quality, protect wildlife, and enhance public use.

I would like to thank our Representative, Mr. Morrison, for showing his interest in attendance at the hearing, and to thank you for this opportunity to talk.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Zwight.

Mr. Phil Hess of Boise Cascade.

STATEMENT OF JOHN P. HESS, CHIEF REGION FORESTER, BOISE CASCADE CORP.

Mr. HESS. Mr. Chairman, my name is Phil Hess. I am chief region forester for the Boise-Cascade Corp., in Yakima, Wash. I have been involved with both public and private forest land management in eastern Washington for 18 years.

A little background on our operations in central Washington: We are based in Yakima, where we have two sawmills and a playwood plant. Our operations additionally include a sawmill in Goldendale. This operation employs a total of 750 persons. In addition, the logging contractors and road contractors that work for us employ an additional 200 people on a year-round basis. I would like to point out the timber supply for this company, these mills, comes from the national forests, as well as our own lands, State lands, and the Yakima Indian Reservation. The national forest played a very important role in our timber supply. To fulfill that timber supply each year, we need to purchase about 100 million board feet annually. And the allowable cut for the South Wenatchee Forest at the present time is 115 million.

We recommend nonwilderness multiple-use classification for all the areas listed in Senate bill 837. The following comments will support this position and will specifically address the Cougar Lakes and Norse Peak areas.

Forest Service data shows that 70 pecent of the Cougar Lakes and Norse Peak areas is commercial forest land, 145,000 acres. This vast tract of forest land has the potential to yield 40.2 million board feet annually, making a significant economic contribution to communities in the upper Yakima Valley. For example, each 1 million board feet annually harvested provides employment for at least 6 people in logging and manufacturing plus 12 people in secondary service and trade jobs. Therefore, the potential yield for these two areas alone can influence 723 jobs. The current unemployment rate for Yakima County is at 18.4 percent.

In addition, every 1 million board feet sold off National Forest in our area currently contributes $75,000 to the U.S. Treasury and $25,000 to the counties for roads and schools in terms of the 25-percent receipts. Yakima County currently receives, on the average, about $2 million annually from national forest receipts.

Two major problems facing this Nation are unemployment and the Federal budget. We recommend that Congress take action to help alleviate these problems by preserving multiple use of our national forests. Under current public law, the lands can be managed for timber, recreation, minerals, wildlife, watershed, and domestic grazing in combinations that best serve the public need.

I want to point out that nonwilderness multiple use does not mean land managed strictly for timber production. For example, on the Wenatchee National Forest, only 47 percent or 713,000 acres of the productive forest land is allocated to the standard component, where timber management activities are considered a normal use along with other uses of the forest.

S. 837 appropriately acknowledges the thorough study conducted by the Forest Service of roadless areas, RARE II. RARE II included a very intensive public involvement process in which 74 percent indicated that Cougar Lakes and Norse Peak areas should be nonwilderness.

Title I of S. 837 implies that the 128,000 acres recommended for Cougar Lakes was the result of the Forest Service RARE II final environmental statement. I would like to point out that the RARE II final environmental statement recommended 23,000 acres for Cougar Lakes.

That will conclude my oral statement.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you. Your entire statment will go in, including the supportive statements.

Mr. HESS. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hess follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOHN P. HESS
CHIEF REGION FORESTER
BOISE CASCADE CORPORATION, YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

ON S. 837

BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER OF THE
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

June 2, 1983 Spokane, Washington

Mr. Chairman, I am John P. Hess, Chief Region Forester, Boise Cascade Corporation, Yakima, Washington. I have been involved with both public and private forestland management in Eastern Washington for eighteen years. Boise Cascade's manufacturing operations in Central Washington, east of the crest of the Cascades, employs 750 persons, plus an additional 200 in logging and road construction.

We recommend non-wilderness, multiple-use classification for all areas listed in S. 837. The following comments will support this position and will specifically address the Cougar Lakes and Norse Peak areas.

Forest Service data shows that 70% of the Cougar Lakes and Norse Peak areas is commercial forestland . . . 145,000 acres. This vast tract of forestland has the potential to yield 40.2 million board feet annually, making a significant economic contribution to communities in the upper Yakima Valley. Each 1 million board feet annually harvested provides employment for at least 6 people in logging and manufacturing plus 12 people in secondary service and trade jobs. Therefore, the potential yield for these two areas alone can influence 723 jobs (40.2 x 18). The current unemployment rate for Yakima County is at 18.4 percent.

In addition, every 1 million board feet sold off National Forest in our area currently contributes $75,000 to the U.S. Treasury and $25,000 to the counties for roads and schools. Yakima County receives, on the average, about $2 million annually from National Forest receipts.

Two major problems facing this nation are unemployment and the federal budget. We recommend that Congress take action to help alleviate these problems by preserving multiple-use of our National Forests, in accordance with the Multiple Use Act of 1960 and Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resource Planning Act

(RPA) of 1974, as amended. Under these public laws, the lands can be managed for timber, recreation, minerals, wildlife, watershed and grazing in combinations that best serve the public need.

I want to point out that non-wilderness multiple use does not mean land managed strictly for timber production. For example, on the Wenatchee National Forest, only 47% or 713,000 acres of the productive forestland is allocated to the "standard component" where timber management activities are considered a normal use along with other uses of the forest.

Minerals are another important potential resource of the Cougar Lakes/Norse Peak Roadless Area. According to the Forest Service, there are 200 registered mining claims, three oil and gas leases and applications for 12 geothermal leases all within or partially within the Cougar Lakes and Norse Peak areas. Non-wilderness classification is essential in order to fully explore these mineral possibilities.

S. 837 appropriately acknowledges the thorough study conducted by the Forest Service of roadless areas . . . RARE II. RARE II included a very intensive public involvement process in which 74% indicated that Cougar Lakes and Norse Peak areas should be non-wilderness.

S. 837 [implies] that the Title I lands proposed for wilderness are the same lands proposed for wilderness in the Forest Service RARE II final environmental statement (FES). This is misleading in the case of Cougar Lakes. The fact is that the RARE II FES recommended 22,995 acres of wilderness for Cougar Lakes, not the 128,000 acres proposed in S. 837. Cougar Lakes is the only area in which Title I deviates from the RARE II FES. The unmistakable implication is that the Washington State congressional delegation is planning on a large wilderness for Cougar Lakes. This action is unjustified and unsupportable, especially in view of the 74% non-wilderness public response from RARE II.

The need for a Cougar Lakes Wilderness, or any additional wilderness in Washington State has not been demonstrated!

Forest Service numbers show that in Washington State, wilderness use makes up only 5% (latest four-year average) of the total National Forest recreation use. This, combined with the fact that there already exist 1.6 million acres of National Forest wilderness, plus 1.5 million acres of de facto wilderness in the National Parks . . . three million acres already!! If a demand for true wilderness recreation develops in the future, it should be satisfied with improving accessibility to existing areas by constructing better trail systems and trail heads to distribute those seeking a wilderness experience. There is a lot of wilderness out there that is not being used!

* * * * * * * *

One of the "products" from all national forestland is water. Water is an important commodity in the Yakima Basin where irrigated agriculture, along with forest products, forms the economic base. There is and will continue to be increased demand for water for irrigation, fisheries and municipal uses, as well as for water quality control. There are limited opportunities in the Yakima Basin for improving water supply with additional storage, although these possibilities are being continually studied.

Over one-third of the Yakima Basin is forested and these forestlands yield 92% of the runoff. The Naches River Basin is the largest tributary to the Yakima, contributing approximately 40% of the total annual runoff. All but a small portion of Cougar Lakes and Norse Peak areas which lies west of the summit of the Cascades is within the Naches River Basin.

There is opportunity to improve water yield from forest watersheds by manipulating forest cover to maximize snow pack. Studies by the Forest Service in other areas have shown that certain timber harvest patterns can result in an increase in water yield by one-half (½) to one and one-half (1½) acre feet per acre per year. In view of the importance of water yield from the Naches River Basin, Cougar Lakes and Norse Peak should be allocated to non-wilderness to keep options open for land managers to manipulate forest cover to improve water yield. (Attached to this testimony is a more detailed description of forest watershed management.)

Another issue that concerns the Cougar Lakes area is the 1923 executive order by President Warren G. Harding. This order reserved from all disposal the unappropriated public lands of Rattlesnake Creek within the national forest boundary in order to protect the water supply of the City of Yakima. (The authority for the order is Section 2, Stat. 1366 (1921).)

The City of Yakima takes domestic water out of the Naches River approximately 18 miles downstream from the mouth of Rattlesnake Creek. The Rattlesnake drainage basin is about 109 square miles in size and makes up only 12% of the Naches River Basin above the City of Yakima diversion. Contrary to the beliefs of some wilderness proponents, wilderness classification would not enhance the water supply situation for the City of Yakima. In fact, wilderness classification would have a detrimental effect if it is determined that there exists potential to construct water storage sites which will require roads and clearing. This option should be left open with non-wilderness classification.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. Please include this testimony as part of the hearing record.

John P. Hess
June 2, 1983
Spokane, Washington

Addendum to Testimony by John P. Hess Before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water of the State Energy and Natural Resources Committee, June 2, 1983.

FOREST WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

Water Yield:

In general, the term "water yield" refers to the total quantity of water produced annually from a watershed. An important part of water yield is the way water runoff is distributed throughout the year, or timing of runoff. The amount of water yielded from a watershed is dependent on two basic factors:

1) The amount of precipitation falling on the watershed,
2) Evaporation and transpiration (evapotranspiration).

The amount of water yield is the difference between precipitation on the watershed and evapotranspiration occurring in the watershed. Since we have little control over precipitation, the only way we can influence water yield is to alter evapotranspiration. Evapotranspiration is altered any time an event, man-caused or natural, occurs to change the existing vegetation. For example, any removal of vegetation from the watershed, such as timber harvest; grazing by cattle, horses, deer, elk; or road construction alters the total evapotranspiration picture in the watershed and, consequently, water yield is altered.

Evapotranspiration, or simply water loss, consists of three components:

1) Interception by vegetation,
2) Evaporation from ground and snow surfaces,
3) Transpiration.

Evaporation is the process of vapor transfer to the atmosphere, causing loss of water from a watershed. Water retained or detained by the vegetation canopy that is evaporated is referred to as interception loss. Water is transpired from plants, which is also an evaporative loss with the plants serving to conduct water from the roots. Where vegetation is lacking, water is evaporated from soil, rock, litter or water and snow surfaces. The total evaporative loss of water to include all sources of water vapor is referred to as evapotranspiration or consumptive use.

For example, interception loss may account for as high as 10 to 20% of incoming precipitation on an annual basis. However, this loss is not necessarily recoverable if the vegetation is removed. There may be compensating evaporational loss from the soil's surface. However, research has conclusively proven that removal of vegetation eliminates both transpirational and interception losses, and increases in water yield will occur on deep soils where precipitation is sufficient.

Manipulation of Vegetation to Control Water Supply:

The watershed management objective on most watersheds east of the Cascades that are important for water yield, such as the Naches River, is to increase stream flow. There have been a number of research projects at Forest Service watershed experiment stations to ascertain the effect of different types of vegetative management, primarily timber cutting, on the water yield and the timing of runoff.

A number of studies throughout the Northwest, the Sierras in California, and the Rocky Mountains in Colorado have proven conclusively that designed cutting of forests will increase total water yield. This is logical since water loss by interception and transpiration is reduced. Probably the most likely chance for improvement of water yield in the Naches Basin would lie in the management of snow pack in the timber and alpine areas. The effects of forest on snow and water yield from snow are complicated by three conflicting processes:

1) Forest interception, thereby reducing the snow pack,

2) Forests shade the snow, thereby slowing down the melting process and reducing evaporation, causing the snow pack to increase,

3) Forests radiate heat, decreasing the snow pack and using the resulting melted water from the soil through transpiration.

In order to successfully manipulate the forest cover to maximize snow pack and delay snow melt, one must consider topographic features such as slope, aspects of slope, and elevation, as well as the timber type. The cutting pattern selected for a particular area involves careful analysis of the above factors. Studies have shown that on the east side, the ideal cutting may be anywhere from a selection system of single trees or group of trees to narrow strips or "L" shaped units. Such cutting can result in an increase of ½ to 1½ acre feet of water per acre per year.

In view of the importance of water yield from the Naches River Basin, future land use decisions should keep options open for manipulating the forest cover to improve water yield.

Senator JACKSON. Dave Joynt, Inland Machinery.

STATEMENT OF DAVID T. JOYNT, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, INLAND MACHINERY CO.

Mr. JOYNT. Mr. Chairman, my name is Dave Joynt, executive vice president for Inland Machinery Co. of Yakima, Wash.

Inland Machinery sells and services Caterpillar products in central Washington. Presently we have 100 employees located in our various branches throughout this area.

My testimony concerns the wilderness designation for the Cougar Lakes area. And I am opposed to this wilderness designation.

The economic impact on our industry when forestlands are set aside from productive timber use in drastic. The logging industry purchases Caterpiller or similar products to harvest, load, and haul trees from the woods to the mill. Approximately 50 percent of our dollar volume is derived from the forest products industry.

But the impact of decreased forest use is most severe in the number of people we are able to employ within our operation. Sixty percent of our employees are involved in service work. Without the logging industry, our requirement for service personnel is not great.

Since 1981, our employment has been reduced from 135 to 100, primarily due to depressed logging conditions. If the forest products industry cannot rely on a steady yield of quality timber in the Northwest, many of these jobs will be permanently forfeited to the South.

Presently the Government is trying to assist all industries in development of jobs, and legislative action such as this will permanently remove jobs from the Northwest.

Thank you for this opporunity to comment.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Joynt. We appreciate having your statement.

Darrel Shute.

STATEMENT OF DARREL SHUTE

Mr. SHUTE. Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, Congressman Morrison, I appreciate the opportunity to be here today and to present my views.

I am not a member of the lumber industry. I am just a member of the business community. My wife and I have a small restaurant and small mobile home park near Kettle Falls, Wash. I am also an individual who loves the area with all of its high unemployment and difficulties in maintaining an adequate school system with the poor tax base that we have.

Most of the people, I think, in northeast Washington in many ways feel we are all wilderness. A number of individuals have said to me, "By the time you get north of Spokane, you are in the wilderness." In fact, those who drive through the Colville Valley or through the Pend Orielle Valley in particular, I think, have difficulty realizing that that area has been logged, and in many cases logged twice.

I said I am not a member of the lumber industry, and yet I find myself having to defend the lumber industry. One reason I have to defend them is it sounds almost as if the lumber industry were ogres. Another reason I have to defend them is more than 50 percent, accoding to the figures given by the manager of the employment service in Colville, that more than 50 percent, of the employed people in northeast Washington are directly employed by the lumber industry. Since I depend for my income for my family upon people who live in northeast Washington primarily, then more than 50 percent of my income indirectly comes from the lumber industry.

I think we also need to remember that the wages and salaries in the lumber industry tend to be higher than the rest of the labor base in northeast Washington.

A few years ago I participated in a study that indicated, if I remember the figures correctly, that the average wage in the lumber industry was something close to 30 percent higher than the average wage of other industries in the area. Also, that members of the lumber industry are responsible members of our community. They donate to hospitals; they help construct airports. The airport in Ferry County, the Ferry County Airport, Ira Merritt Field, would not have been there had it not been for the participation of the Sanpoil Lumber Co.

The tennis court in Kettle Falls would not have been there, if it had not been for Matney Lumber Co. In Colville there is a very nice softball field, called Vaagen Field, constructed primarily by the Vaagen Lumber Co.

In addition, the members of management and members of the labor, the working people—which is not to infer that management people don't work—in the lumber industry are members of the community service organizations. They are on our school boards, and are responsible members of our community.

Their seems to be a significant disagreement over how much timber is available in northeast Washington. A few years ago I made a study which at that time was associated with the Tri-Co Economic Development District and found that the capacity of the mills in northeast Washington at that time exceeded the allowable cut.

Since that time there has been additional capacity in a number of mills that had it. So the technical questions I am sure can be addressed, but my feeling is that pulling any additional timberland out of possible production is certainly going to reduce, in the long run, the allowable cut to northeast Washington.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Darrel, let me ask you one question. How much of your business, and in the service industry in general, is related to recreation, tourism, retirees, and people who are moving into the northeast area of the State?

Mr. SHUTE. It would be extremely difficult to tell. Certaintly during the fishing season, hunting season, the drive-in people, the tourists that come through during the summer time are a significant portion of our business.

Senator JACKSON. You are speaking of the restaurant business?

Mr. SHUTE. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. And service businesses?

Mr. SHUTE. I would assume it is the same for the other service businesses as ours. I have some personal difficulty in understanding how wilderness is going to increase our business, particularly in view of a statement that was made, I think it was in 1971, at the initial meeting that I was to in Ione, when the Salmo-Priest Wilderness was being discussed, and one of the proponents of the wilderness had indicated he had just come from a weekend in the Salmo-Priest and at that time he had seen 22 people up there and it was too crowded for him and therefore he wasn't going back.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you.

Tom Johnson, Ferry County Cattlemen's Association.

STATEMENT OF TOM JOHNSON, FERRY COUNTY CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, gentlemen, for this opportunity to speak and for coming to hear me.

I am speaking both for the cattlemen who I submitted their written statement and I am giving a verbal one on mine that I would like both submitted to the record.

First off, I would like to go over a statements that was made here formerly, that Darrel made, concerning timber cuts at the May 16 SCS meeting in Republic, Wash.

At that time, Mr. Royer made the same statement that he made here today and Mr. Even corrected him, saying that this item could be termed strictly a matter of interpretation.

The Ferry County Cattlemen's Association is opposed to this wilderness area. We feel it would deter the cattle and the general economy in our area. Our unemployment rate for the past 2 years has run periodically in excess of 20 percent. I believe you have received telegrams from the Eagle Cliff Grange in Ferry County in opposition to this wilderness bill. We feel the bill will hurt our three industries: cattle, timber, and mining.

Ferry County, in which the Kettle Range Area lies, is quite hilly and has 22.1 percent private-owned land. The remainder is public Forest Service, reservation, State, Bureau of Land Management, everything but taxable land.

Frequently, a person in our area, in order to live there, will have to work there in several different areas to produce his gross personal product. He might have to mine awhile or log awhile, and run a few cows.

There appears to be much mineral potential in this area. However, much has been stifled at this time with RARE II studies and talks about wilderness areas.

Some of the most recent work has involved uranium. There are known large low-grade deposits in this unit. Even though nuclear power at this time seems to be a dirty word, it is one of two commercial energy sources that meets clean air standards.

And the volatile metals market deposits become economic or uneconomic overnight. There has not been an economic geological report made on this area.

Proponents of wilderness bills say mining is permitted. However, in actual practice, what is permitted is a weekender breaking rocks, and development or production of a commercial project is deterred by the very essence of the bill.

Companies trying to operate in areas such as Pasayten Wilderness state that the ore must be very exceptional quality to pay for additional regulations, and that although planners draw boundary lines to stay within, this is but a first step in a growing spider web until not only the wilderness area is controlled, but the surrounding areas as well.

Recreation is important, but we don't need them on every corner like service stations on Main Street. Industry is not trying to shut out recreation, but we feel that recreationists are trying to shut out industry.

Thank you.

[Letter submitted by Mr. Johnson follows:]

Curlew, Washington 99118
May 27, 1983

Senator Jackson and Senator Gorton:

This letter is submitted as written testimony from the Ferry County Cattlemen's Association in response to Senate Bill 837 "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983".

The Ferry County Cattlemen's Association continues to endorse the Ranger District Multiple Use Plan as established for the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation Project (RARE II). We believe that multiple use of the resources in the Kettle Range planning unit of the Colville National Forest is the most environmentally sound alternative.

As cattlemen we are concerned about the grazing rights and permits in this specific area. There are several cattlemen who depend on this area for their summer grazing. We believe that with proper range management the physical and biological trade-offs will be at a minimum.

As citizens of this area we are concerned about employment and the quality of life for the dependent communities. We are concerned about protection of the Kettle Range area and the adjacent lands in case of fire, whether caused by man or nature. We are also concerned about protection of this area against disease and insect infestation because we know that fire, disease, and insects would not respect the boundaries of this Kettle Range area. They could easily become a serious problem to us all if not properly controlled.

With these sincere concerns for the physical, biological, social, and economic aspects of the Kettle Range area the Ferry County Cattlemen's Association asks that the land be left to multiple use with management by the local Ranger District of the Colville National Forest.

R. W. Lievense

R. W. Lievense, President
Ferry County Cattlemen's Association

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Johnson.

Congressman Morrison.

Mr. **Morrison**. This is not a question, but I noticed in Phil Hess' testimony the first comments we have had from the timber industry indicating there are advantages in managing water sheds with some flexibility on timber harvest.

I would ask, Phil, if you could expand on that in written information to my office, particularly?

Mr. **Hess**. I would be glad to, Sid.

Senator **Jackson**. We will make that part of the record, Congressman Morrison.

Thank you, gentlemen, we appreciate your statements.

Panel No. 7: Al Kelly, Back Country Horsemen of Washington; Helen Lininger, Hobnailers Hiking Club; Bill Fix, Spokane Mountaineers, and Stan Isley, Cascadians.

Mr. Al Kelly, Back Country Horsemen of Washington.

STATEMENT OF ALVIN E. KELLY, MEMBER, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BACK COUNTRY HORSEMEN OF WASHINGTON, INC.

Mr. **Kelly**. My name is Alvin E. Kelly, and I am a retired bank president. I reside at West 603—22d Avenue, Spokane, Wash.

I am on the board of directors of Back Country Horsemen of Washington, Inc., with an office at 20617 Poplar Way, Alderwood Manor, Wash. This is a statewide organization of horsemen interested in trail riding and other such related activities. This organization has a strict code of ethics relative to horsemanship and the ecology.

I have lived in Spokane for 25 years. The 13 years prior to that, I lived in Republic, Wash. During those years, I spent considerable time on horseback on the Kettle Range.

To me, the Kettle Range is a very special piece of real estate. The Range is a high-altitude country that is very beautiful. And because of its high altitude, it is very fragile in its makeup. The Range should be set aside as a wilderness to preserve all of its grandeur. Pointing this out is only for the purpose of displaying the fact that I know the area known as the Kettle Range.

In the past 18 months, I have on two occasions ridden from the east side of the range over the range to the west side. The last time there were about 75 horsemen riding with an informal organization known as the Gentlemen on Horseback.

My purpose here is to go on record as being in favor of the Kettle Range being classified as a limited wilderness area.

It is my understanding that there are different classifications of wilderness. There are two sides to every question. The four interests that I see of interest are the cattlemen, the lumbermen, the miners, and the recreation supporters.

I was a part of all four of those interests while I was in that area, as I was the local banker.

It appears the cattlemen are protected for the use of the excellent grazing areas on the range. I have been on many cattle drives to drive the cattle out onto the Kettle Range grazing area which is well administered through permits by the U.S. Forest Service.

On the timber, it would be sad to see harvests above the 5,000-foot elevation, as those trees grow so slowly that it would take several generations to bring back the beauty of that very scenic and wonderful area.

In my experience with mineral financing, there was not any real meaningful mineral activity on the Kettle Range.

There is one point on the Kettle Range that is particularly of interest to me and that is the Indian Holy Ground on the top of the 7,000-foot While Mountain. Before I left Republic, I had the honor to talk to the last shaman of the Colville Tribe in the Ferry County portion of the reservation. He told me of his experience as an 11-year-old boy on the top of that mountain and what all those mounds of rocks, walls, and pits on the rock slide represented. Those things should be protected as part of the wilderness.

Wilderness areas are not new to me. I have ridden my horse three times in the Glacier Peak Wilderness and once in the heart of the Bob Marshall Wilderness in Montana. Those areas are not close to Spokane County and the 330,000 people that live here. However, the Kettle Range is close, relatively speaking.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Kelly, that is a fine, to-the-point, statement.

Helen Lininger.

STATEMENT OF HELEN E. LININGER

Mrs. LININGER. Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, my name is Helen E. Lininger. I live at 6911 East Second Avenue, Spokane, Wash.

I have lived in Washington State 22 years, and I appreciate this opportunity to express my concerns for wilderness.

I support an expanded wilderness bill and oppose any deletions or adjustments to existing wilderness.

It has been my privilege to visit, to briefly, seven wilderness areas in Washington. Next month, I will visit an eighth one.

When I describe my experiences to others, older people remember and know those places are ours. Children believe those places exist for everyone and dream that they will see them also. That is one good reason to protect his small percentage of our total land mass in its natural state.

The two roadless areas in northeastern Washington, the Kettle Range and the Salmo-Priest, lie within 2 hours' driving time of the most densely populated centers in eastern Washington and northern Idaho. That proximity affords many people the opportunity for a wilderness experience and calls for consideration in the context of a wilderness bill.

The Kettle Range should certainly be included as wilderness. It is distinctly different from any other roadless area. It is the source of four different watersheds. It has historic value relating to the Columbia Plateau Indians.

An expanded designation for the Salmo-Priest is critical for the habitat of its wild creatures, especially the caribou and the grizzly bear. That wilderness would be incomplete without the Upper

Priest River and American Falls, for it is a contiguous unit of roadless Federal land.

Commercial concerns cannot be lightly brushed aside when jobs, products, and standard of living are considered. Coversely, the natural wild places we have always had, once destroyed, will be lost forever. Man's concept of reforestation, though more rapid, does not equal nature's method natural succession and selection.

Historically, we have destroyed natural habitat and killed wild game to the brink of extinction. It requires time and money to reclaim and restore habitat, to restock and relocate game. It may be more efficacious to preserve habitat and regulate hunting in order to perpetuate the game species and guarantee the legitimate hunter a fulfilling experience. All Amerians need wilderness, and all Americans should commend our legislators for recognizing that need.

I urge you to consider the expansion of that wilderness for adequate protection of habitat, watersheds, and recreation, and to insure that future generations may enjoy it.

Let all Americans rest assured that it is there, that it is ours, that we may experience it. Future generations may not have the opportunity to perpetuate wild places. They may only have the challenge of reclaiming them.

Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mrs. Lininger.

Is Bill Fix here? Apparently not.

Stan Isley, the Cascadians.

STATEMENT OF STAN ISLEY, CONSERVATION COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON, THE CASCADIANS

Mr. **Isley**. Good morning. I would like to echo the sentiments of those who preceded me and let you know that I appreciate the opportunity to come here this morning and address you.

My name is Stan Isley. I'm the Conservation Committee chairperson for the Cascadians, a group of approximately 400 outdoor recreation enthusiasts based in Yakima, Wash. The Cascadians group was founded in 1920 and members have tramped the trails and climbed the peaks throughout the Washington Cascades ever since. The group has a diverse membership with people from all walks of life. We have a large number of very active people of retirement age who, I'm here to testify, can hike the pants off of most of the younger folks in the club. Some of our members are internationally known mountain climbers.

I have three letters in particular that I wish to submit for the hearing record. The first is a letter approved by the Cascadians governing board and signed by the club president in support of passage of the Washington wilderness bill. This letter urges establishment of a large Cougar Lakes wilderness bill which includes preservation of the north unit, the Norse Peak area. This letter urges your support of the conservationists' wilderness proposal acreages for those areas described in S. 837.

The second is a letter, again approved by the governing board and signed by the club president which clearly opposes any deletion of the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness Area to allow for expansion of the White Pass Downhill Ski Area. We believe this controversial issue would stall S. 837 causing heated debate and perhaps even prohibiting passage of a comprehensive Washington wilderness bill in this Congress. We believe the deletion would set a precedent that would damage the heart of the wilderness preservation system, the inviolability of wilderness areas once established.

The third is a letter signed by 55 Cascadians and friends in support of a large Cougar Lakes Wilderness, a strong Washington wilderness bill, and opposing the proposed Goat Rocks Wilderness Area deletion.

We believe any liabilities associated with loss of timber revenues, et cetera, will be more than offset by increased tourism revenues. Wilderness is a big drawing card for our State.

We have the opportunity to preserve some of our great natural heritage now. What is not preserved will be developed and wilderness values will be lost forever. We urge preservation of a maximum number of wilderness acres in S. 837.

Thank you for this opportunity to speak.

[The letters follow:]

The Cascadians
P.O. Box 2201
Yakima, WA 98907

April 28, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: The Washington Wilderness Bill

Dear Senators :

As you may know, The Cascadians is a group of almost 400 Central Washington residents from diverse backgrounds with a common interest in outdoor recreation. The members enjoy hiking, backpacking, cross-country skiing, mountain climbing, bicycling and a multitude of other non-motorized, low-impact outdoor activities. Our primary recreation use areas are the wildernesses, parks and roadless areas of Washington's Cascade Mountains. The governing board of The Cascadians has asked me to write you and express The Cascadians' formal support for passage of a Washington Wilderness Bill.

1. The Cascadians wish to express thanks to Senators Gorton and Jackson for their continued support for wilderness preservation and for introducing the Washington Wilderness Bill in the U.S. Senate.

2. The Cascadians urge the entire Washington Congressional delegation to work for passage of a strong Washington Wilderness Bill.

3. The Cascadians have a strong desire to see a large Cougar Lakes wilderness area established. The Cougar Lakes area is immediately west of Yakima and represents our closest access to de facto wilderness. As a result, The Cascadians make extensive recreational use of the area. A majority of club-sponsored ski outings have destinations within the Cougar Lakes area. Trips north from White Pass take Cascadians to places like Cramer and Dumbbell Lakes, Tumac Mountain and Twin Sisters Lakes. Many ski trips are taken into the proposed north unit at Morse Creek and Gold Hill. Summer backpack trips from Chinook Pass to White Pass are a Cascadian tradition. Many day hikes are taken each year by club members into the Cougar Lakes area on either side of Chinook Pass. The Dewey Lake hike in wildflower season is another Cascadian tradition. The Cascadians desire establishment of a large Cougar Lakes wilderness which will also include the proposed north unit.

April 28, 1983
Page Two -

4. The Cascadians urge the preservation of many diverse wilderness areas which will preserve representative examples of all of Washington's natural area types. This includes lowland montane areas like the Boulder River, dryland areas like the Juniper Forest, and areas with unique and endangered wildlife populations like the Salmo-Priest.

5. The Cascadians urge passage of a strong Washington Wilderness Bill so that areas with high wilderness values will be protected, land-use planning decisions may be made and areas with low wilderness values may be developed for multiple use. We urge preservation of a maximum number of acres of wilderness, for once roadless areas are developed, their wilderness values are sacrificed forever.

6. The Cascadians support the conservationist proposal for wilderness area preservation in Washington.

7. The Cascadians are skeptical of any precedent-setting proposal to delete lands from an existing wilderness area to allow a commercial development. The Cascadians believe the White Pass Ski Company proposal to delete lands from the Goat Rocks Wilderness for ski area expansion is controversial and would cause prolonged debate of any Washington Wilderness Bill, possibly causing the bill's defeat. Therefore, The Cascadians urge this proposal be deleted from the Washington Wilderness Bill and considered separately.

Wilderness areas provide people of all ages with opportunities for clean, healthful recreation and spiritual enjoyment. They provide opportunities for scientific study and for preservation of diverse genetic stocks. They provide watershed protection for downstream domestic and irrigation water users. Finally, they preserve examples of our great natural heritage for future generations of Americans to know and enjoy.

Sincerely,

Jeff Hagen
Jeff Hagen,
President
The Cascadians

Stan A. Isley
Stan A. Isley,
Conservation Committee
Chairperson
The Cascadians

JH:SAI:mjj

The Cascadians
P.O. Box 2201
Yakima, WA 98907

May 19, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton and
Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

And All Members of the Washington State Congressional Delegation

RE: Goat Rocks Wilderness Deletion

Dear Senators Gorton and Jackson:

This letter is written for submittal at the June 2, 1983, congressional hearing in Spokane concerning the Washington Wilderness Bill. Please incorporate this letter in the hearings record.

The Cascadians Club, founded in 1920, presently has almost 400 members of all ages and from all walks of life with a common interest in outdoor recreation. Club members often travel to Hogback Ridge, just south of the White Pass ski area and make use of the surrounding Goat Rocks Wilderness lands for nordic ski-touring and snow camping. A majority of Cascadian Club members oppose the White Pass Ski Company proposal to expand the downhill ski area into this part of the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness.

The Cascadians:

1. Are opposed to any precedent-setting deletion which would allow wilderness areas around the country to be opened for commercial development.

2. Request that the proposed Goat Rocks Wilderness area deletion be removed from the Washington Wilderness Bill and be considered separately. The Cascadians believe that a provision calling for deletion of 2500 acres from the Goat Rocks Wilderness would prove so controversial that it would, by itself, kill any chance of final passage of the Washington Wilderness Bill. The Cascadians are hoping for enactment of a stong Washington Wilderness Bill before the end of 1983.

Thank you for providing this opportunity to comment.

Cordially,

Jeff Hagen

Jeff Hagen, President
The Cascadians

Stan A. Isley

Stan Isley
Conservation Committee Chairperson
The Cascadians

JH:SI:mjj

cc: Representative Sid Morrison

The Cascadians
P.O. Box 2201
Yakima, WA 98907

May 26, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
Senator Slade Gorton and
All Members of the Washington
State Congressional Delegation

Re: Washington Wilderness Bill

Dear Senators:

This letter is written for submittal at the June 2, 1983, congressional hearing in Spokane concerning the Washington Wilderness Bill. Please incorporate this letter in the hearing record.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED:

Have a common interest in outdoor recreation and a common concern for preservation of the great natural heritage of Washington State.

Support the creation of a large Cougar Lakes Wilderness area which includes the so-called north unit.

Oppose any precedent-setting deletion of the Goat Rocks Wilderness area to allow for commercial development.

Urge early passage of a strong Washington Wilderness Bill which preserves the major remaining wilderness areas in Washington State, as identified in the conservationist's wilderness proposal.

Thank you for your efforts and support for Washington Wilderness.

Signature	Name	Address and Organization
Stan A. Isley	Stan A. Isley	5½ Chicago Ave. Yakima Wa. 98902 – Cascadian
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jeff Hagen	Jeff Hagen	Rt. 1 Box 1115 Yakima, WA
Vicky Whiteman	Vicky Whiteman	305 N 21 Ave Yakima WA
Patrick Nagle	PATRICK NAGLE	302 E "D" St. #16 Yakima, WA 98901
Lyle M. Whiteman	Lyle Whiteman	305 N 21 Ave Yakima Wa
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Lloyd Mehling Rt 5 Box 366 Yakima, WA 98903
Dennis Bowkay Dennis Bowkay RT 2 Box 2520 Selah 98942

Senator Jackson. Thank you, Mr. Isley.

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your find presentation.

We will take a 5-minute break.

[Recess taken.]

Senator Jackson. The committee will continue the hearing.

Panel No. 8: Steve Gibson, Northwest Conifer Co.; Jim O'Donnell, Northwest Pine Association; Bill Jones, Louisiana-Pacific; Harlan Young, Pend Orielle County commissioner.

Mr. Steve Gibson, Northwest Conifer Co.

STATEMENT OF STEVE GIBSON, FORESTER, NORTHWEST CONIFER CO.

Mr. Gibson. Thank you, Senator Jackson, Members of the Congress. Thank you for this opportunity to speak on the wilderness issue.

My name is Steve Gibson. I am a forester for Northwest Conifer Co. in Newport, which is a small sawmill operating in Pend Oreille County.

We currently employ about 45 people in the mill and woods operation in that area. We are also currently the only sawmill in the area that is operating in the Pend Oreille County.

Those of us in the timber industry in this area are very interested in efforts to strike a balance between timber harvesting and wilderness preservation. We are watching the Salmo-Priest area with great interest. However, we do not feel at this time that Senate bill 837, as it pertains to the Salmo-Priest area, would be the best way to manage the Salmo-Priest area as far as the caribou are concerned or the timber.

Thank you.

Senator Jackson. Thank you very much. We appreciate your statement. Do you have anything you wish to put in the record? You did not have a prepared statement?

Mr. Gibson. No.

Senator Jackson. All right.

Mr. Jim O'Donnell, Northwest Pine Association.

STATEMENT OF JAMES F. O'DONNELL, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, NORTHWEST PINE ASSOCIATION

Mr. O'Donnell. Thank you, Senators Gorton and Jackson.

I am Jim O'Donnell, Northwest Pine Association's forester. I reside here in Spokane. I have a statement which I wish to be part of the record.

Senator Jackson. The entire statement will go in with the attachments.

Mr. O'Donnell. Thank you.

I want to talk specifically about the caribou management unit in the Salmo-Priest area that we have recommended. We think that this will provide the best protection for the remaining Selkirk caribou that occasionally wander down into the States from Washington and Idaho from British Columbia.

This carbiou management unit will treat the caribou as a prime resource, all other resources will be treated secondarily. In other words, if you had a choice between harvesting timber, mining, snowmobiling, and caribou, always the caribou would come first.

As you see than the map I have on the back of my testimony and some pictures I am including in my testimony, I have hiked into the area several times. There is some valuable commercial timber in the wilderness proposal for Salmo-Priest. Fortunately those timber areas are all outside of the caribou use areas. The management unit I am proposing and that Northwest Pine supports and that many other people support is a 41,000-acre area that covers the historic and existing use of the Selkirk Mountain caribou.

Fortunately the caribou spend most of their life cycle above 4,500 feet and most of the good valuable commercial timber is below 4,500 feet.

I am going to leave this subject. There are other people that are mosre qualified to talk about it later today, but I would ask the Senators to ask Dr. Don Johnson, who will be testifying from the University of Idaho, if wilderness is the best designation for caribou or if perhaps some other designation, like the caribou management unit with wardens and with cooperation with Canada, wouldn't be a better way to protest the caribou. I hope you will ask him that question.

The other part of my statement I want to emphasize is the National Park consideration as an essential part of the Washington Wilderness discussion. In the early 1970's, there were hearings at Port Angeles, Longmire, Tacoma, Wenatchee, and Mount Vernon in regards to the national park. I don't want this to be part of the record because it is just too voluminous, but these are the records and statements from those hearings, and people in the conservation and preservation organizations that testifed. I have excerpted a few of the comments, and you can find their entire statements in here, if you would like to.

But Dave Pavlachek, for instance, from the Wilderness Society said this:

> I guess the reason I came down for the hearing today was to talk about the Clearwater River which drains up north out of the park. It is one of the places around the park that I use the most. I say that ought to be in the park, and I think that maybe some of the Carbon River going westward from the park ought to be there. It is a beautiful canyon.

Now the sport hunting community, the people who hunt, ought to be very alarmed at statements like that. There is a whole lot of them in here that ask for additions to the park.

As an addendum to my testimony, I have included an editorial by Clark Connolly, who was the editor of the Outdoor Life magazine.

In that editorial he talked about how the Sierra Club, the Wilderness Society and the Audubon Society are trying to stop hunting in the State of Alaska on 12 million acres.

He says, "If the preservationists have their way and this becomes a wilderness, there will be no management of habitat for any wildlife, only wilderness preservation for human consumption."

He further goes on to talk about the sport hunters and the fact that the people—he said—he went on to say, "If the preservationists can lock up 25 million acres in Alaska, how long will it be before they try to stop hunting in more places, not just Alaska?"

Finally I want to say that the public opinion polls, and I have quotes in my testimony from Brock Evans and Polly Dyer and others that are well known in the preservation community, they want to exclude horsemen. They want to exclude the snowmobilers, of course. They want to exclude—people talked about having cabins in the Kettle Crest. They want to remove all the cabins and all the hostels and all the hostel proposals for all the national parks. It is all in here. They want to reduce the ski opportunities. It is all in there.

If people are naive enough to believe that the preservationists are going to allow those kinds of things, I pity them.

Finally I want to say that the public opinion is 80 to 20 against wilderness.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. O'Donnell follows:]

STATEMENT OF
NORTHWEST PINE ASSOCIATION
On
SENATE BILL 837
WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983
Given By
JAMES F. O'DONNELL
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

Before the
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVE WATER SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Spokane, Washington
June 2, 1983

I am Jim O'Donnell, Executive Vice President of Northwest Pine Association. Northwest Pine Association is made up of lumber and plywood producers east of the Cascade Mountains in Washington and Oregon. We have 19 members with over 40 lumber and plywood plants in this area. A copy of our membership roster is attached.

Northwest Pine Association has provided leadership for the forest products industry, taking a responsible position on RARE II during the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation of 1978 and 1979. A compromise position taken by the Association in February of 1979 for eastern Washington is attached. In addition, we have taken a position on Senate Bill 837, which is as follows:

We support wilderness designation for the Colonel Bob Roadless Area on the Olympic Peninsula, and the Long Draw Roadless Area on the Okanogan National Forest. The table attached includes the position on all the roadless areas being considered in S. 837.

CARIBOU MANAGEMENT UNIT

The Salmo-Priest Caribou Management Unit, we believe, will provide the best possible protection for the few remaining Selkirk caribou that occasionally wander down into the states of Washington and Idaho from British Columbia. This caribou management unit would treat the caribou as the prime resource; all other resources, including timber harvest, would be secondary.

The attached guidelines for human activity within the range of the mountain caribou in the Salmo-Priest Caribou Management Unit provide maximum protection for the caribou, while still allowing compatible resource uses. This 41,000-acre unit includes the area historically used by the caribou in the past and which they may use in the future. The 26,000-acre proposed Salmo-Priest Wilderness does not cover the caribou habitat adequately.

By designating the caribou management unit, we would do a better job of protecting the few remaining mountain caribou, and still allow for development of those areas not included in the caribou range but which are in the proposed wilderness areas adjacent to them.

I have hiked extensively in the Salmo-Priest area, and I can assure you that the caribou habitat generally found above 4500 feet is not the same as the high-volume, merchantable forest areas generally found in the stream and river bottoms outside the known caribou-use area. I am enclosing with my testimony a series of pictures and descriptions from one of my hikes into the Salmo-Priest area.

NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS CONSIDERATION AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THE WILDERNESS DISCUSSION

In the early 1970's, hearings were held at Port Angeles, Wenatchee, Tacoma, Longmire and Mount Vernon, where many people gave their views on the future wilderness designation for the National Parks. As a result of these hearings, the National Parks, which comprise 1,813,000 acres of our state, including 933,000 acres of commercial forest land, were recommended by the Administration to include an additional 1,599,000 acres in the wilderness system. Many of the preservationists requested that more area be included. I will supply copies of the complete transcripts from these hearings to the staff, but ask that they not be part of the hearing record because of the expense of reproducing them.

From these hearing records, I wish to quote from a few well-known preservationists here in the Northwest.

PRESERVATIONISTS WANT PARKS ALL TO THEMSELVES

Dave Pavelchek, of the Wilderness Society, said at the Tacoma hearings:

> "I guess the reason I came down for the hearing today is to talk about the Clear Water River that drains up north out of the park. It is one of the places around the park that I use the most, and I say it ought to be in the park, and I think maybe some of the Carbon River going westward from the park ought to be in there. It's a beautiful canyon."

The sport hunting community should be greatly concerned about any additions to the National Parks, particularly since the Sierra Club, Wilderness Society and National Audubon Society have all shown their anti-hunting colors, clearly brought out by the attached editorial in the February 1983 issue of Outdoor Life Magazine. This editorial explains how these preservation groups and others are trying to prevent the return of 12 million acres of Alaska land to hunting status.

On December 2, 1982, the Wilderness Society, Sierra Club, National Audubon Society, and National Parks and Conservation Association, under the guise of the Alaska Coalition, saw fit to write to all members of the U.S. Congress and urged them not to submit the bill to re-open hunting on the 12 million acres in question.

"This is an outright anti-hunting move, and no amount of nay-saying will change it," so said Clare Conley in the February issue. He went on to say, "if the preservationists can lock up 25 million acres in Alaska, how long will it be before they try to stop hunting in more places, not just Alaska."

I would like to warn the thousands of hunters in this state that the wilderness grab by the preservationists is a first move in trying to lock up lands for their sport, i.e., primitive hiking.

To further quote from the park hearings, Brock Evans, who many of you know, had this to say:

> "For example, we believe that horse use is incompatible with the present rapidly deteriorating environment around Cascade Pass, an outstandingly beautiful place, only three miles from the road-end at the Cascade River."
>
> "We feel that motorized trail and over-the-snow vehicles should be prohibited on all trails within the park and recreation areas, except

> for perhaps a motorway trail downstream in the lower southern part of the recreation area on the lower part of the Skagit River there."

Polly Dyer, a well-known member of the Mountaineers, had this to say at the Mount Vernon hearings:

> "Mountaineers continue with their desire for maximum wilderness in the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake Recreation Area, Lake Chelan Recreation Area, and that was reiterated at the 1970 Board of Trustees meeting."

As I recall during the discussion of the Lake Chelan Recreation Area, the Park Service has the opportunity to harvest timber to provide for better deer habitat and other wildlife management purposes. If the preservationists have their way and this becomes a wilderness, there will be no management of habitat for any wildlife, only wilderness preservation for "human consumption."

Finally, to quote an east-side preservationist, William Asplund had this to say at the Wenatchee hearings:

> "We appreciate the fact that the National Park is designed to become the largest wilderness park in the North Cascades National Park System, and we encourage you to give extra thought to the installation of hostels and trams which will deteriorate it."

Preservationists are also against any development such as "hostels and trams" which would provide more access to the beautiful places in this state. It seems to me that if we are truly going to let the citizens of the state of Washington and the nation know how much wilderness we will have in the state and what we are going to do with the National Parks, National Forests, and Wilderness Areas here, we must consider the entire package together.

I, personally, know that once all of the undeveloped areas within the National Forest are either developed or in the wilderness system, then the preservationists will easily put the remaining National Park areas in wilderness. Many would lead you to believe this is a timber industry/wilderness advocate battle. In reality, all of the recreational users, particularly the hunting communities, the four-wheel-drive and travel-trailer groups, as well as the snowmobilers, downhill ski area people, helicopter skiers, and others, should take a big interest in just how much land is excluded from their particular use.

PUBLIC OPINION FAVORS MULTIPLE USE

Attached to my testimony is a chart indicating the public opinion for 11 of the RARE II areas being dealt with in Senate Bill 837. As can be seen by this chart, only one area (Long Swamp) received more than 22% support for wilderness of those submitting positions on the RARE II issue. Even though the forest industry supported Long Swamp for inclusion in the wilderness, 61% of those people making responses opposed the wilderness designation. In the Salmo-Priest area, 79% of those people responding opted for multiple use, while only 20% asked for wilderness, even though some confusion was caused by the proposed caribou management unit sponsored by the Inland Empire Big Game Council, the Winter Nights Snowmobilers, and Northwest Pine Association, and supported by Governor Dixie Lee Ray and the Department of Natural Resources.

Comparing these polls with more recent polls taken in Oregon, we have observed that the people, particularly those in the Western states, are more and more anti-wilderness and more for multiple use and land management that will provide more jobs.

The Sierra Club and others who have traditionally been lacking in wildlife management expertise, as proven by their stands in Alaska as well as the Lower 48, really aren't concerned about the mountain caribou; they are more interested in locking out others so they can have their primitive recreational experience all to themselves.

MAPS KEPT FROM PUBLIC

Apparently the preservationists, or at least Charley Raines, a Sierra Club volunteer in Seattle, do not want the public to see how greedy they are in their wilderness aspirations.

On May 16, I talked to Mr. Raines over the phone, after trying to get maps from the staff of Senator Gorton, so that we would better understand what the preservationists wanted in Title II of S. 837. Mr. Raines said he had maps available and would send them to me immediately, charging me a small amount for the reproduction. I told him I was fully agreeable with this and looking forward to receiving these maps.

Since I have not received the maps from Mr. Raines, I conclude that he is not interested in allowing others to know those areas in which the preservationists are interested. Therefore, many of our testimonies will be on general areas, not on the specific areas wanted by the preservationists.

I hope the citizens of the state of Washington wake up to this fact and let their elected officials know what type of management they want for their public lands.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify. If you have any questions, I will be happy to answer them.

EASTERN WASHINGTON POSITION

COMPROMISE POSITION
ON THE FOREST SERVICE RARE II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EASTERN WASHINGTON & EASTERN OREGON

Prepared by:

NORTHWEST PINE ASSOCIATION

326 Peyton Building
Spokane, WA 99201
509/456-6067

February, 1979

Washington

1. Colville National Forest

   a. We propose no wilderness on the Colville but, rather, a special management unit designated through the land management planning process for the enhancement of the caribou range. This includes part of the area being proposed for wilderness. The unit would be managed under the "Guidelines for Human Activity Activity Within the Range of Mountain Caribou, Salmo-Priest Caribou Management Unit" prepared by Northwest Pine Association and based on recommendations of the International Caribou Study Steering Committee (see Appendix 1).

   The opposition to wilderness in the Salmo-Priest area is primarily because of the concern for the caribou in the area. Wilderness would not provide the management options necessary to enhance the habitat for this species. In addition, there is a potential yield of 2.6 MMBF per year from the area which would involve permanent employment of 68 people and county revenues of $58,500. There is a high potential for hardrock mining. The proposed caribou management unit is of similar acreage to the wilderness proposal in the Final EIS but is in an area better suited for caribou management.

   All other roadless areas on the Colville National Forest, including those along the Kettle Crest, should be returned to full multiple use after April 15. This will allow for multiple use consistent with the existing land management plans. It would provide unroaded and limited access recreation in many areas but would allow the Forest's potential yield to be reflected in the timber sale program for this economically hard-hit area of the State of Washington.

2. Okanogan National Forest

   a. Long Draw (6023): Northwest Pine Association proposes this area for wilderness as an addition to the Pasayten Wilderness Area. This tier of sections on the east side of the Pasayten Wilderness was left out of the original wilderness so that it would be developed for trail heads into the Pasayten. Northwest Pine Association supported the addition of Long Draw to the Wilderness System in response to the Draft EIS on RARE II because of its low DORS rating and the 100,000 BF per year annual allowable potential yield.

   b. All other areas on the Okanogan National Forest should be returned to multiple use which would provide mineral and grazing opportunities and thousands of acres of limited access recreation.

3. Wenatchee National Forest

   a. Northwest Pine Association recommends no wilderness for the Wenatchee National Forest.

   b. Glacier Peaks (A6031) has a potential yield on the east side of 1.2 MMBF. Loss of this volume would have an impact of 32 jobs and a loss of county revenues of $27,000 per year.

   c. Glacier Peaks (B6031), with an area of 6,274 acres and a commercial forest base of 1,622 acres, should not be wilderness, especially that part containing commercial forest land. If the commercial forest land could be easily removed from the remaining area, consideration for wilderness would be given.

   d. Cougar Lakes (E6032), with a gross acreage of 11,200 acres, should not be designated as wilderness unless legislative assurance can be given that the other roadless areas within the Naches-Tieton-White River planning unit would be managed for all multiple uses including timber harvest.

   e. Goat Rocks (D6036): We oppose wilderness classification for this 19,600 acres because of the timber values. This area contains 11,596 acres of commercial forest land with a potential yield of 4.3 MMBF, permanent employment for 113 persons and county revenues of $96,750 per year. The existing Goat Rocks Wilderness Area contains 82,680 acres of which 47,000 are commercial forest land. If some boundary adjustments and trades in acreages could be accomplished, we would consider adding some of the Goat Rocks Roadless Area to wilderness if commercial forest land could be withdrawn from the existing wilderness area.

GUIDELINES FOR HUMAN ACTIVITY WITHIN THE RANGE OF MOUNTAIN CARIBOU, SALMO PRIEST CARIBOU MANAGEMENT UNIT

INTRODUCTION

These guidelines are based upon the best judgments of knowledgeable individuals in public and private organizations familiar with these caribou, plus review of existing information pertinent to this population of approximately 30 animals. They are intended to identify existing and potential conflicts, not to replace the recommendations for specific locations. These guidelines should be revised as we acquire additional knowledge and experience with the Salmo Priest caribou population.

Within the United States we have classified only potential winter habitat as vital at this time, since occupation has been sporadic and less predictable in recent years.

VITAL HABITATS WITHIN MANAGEMENT ZONES

A. Closed-canopied forest (United States, over 40% crown cover) Arboreal lichens found in spruce-fir (Picea engelmannii-Abies lasiocarpa) forests above 1,524 m are especially critical to mountain caribou as winter forage. Cedar-hemlock (Thuja plicata-Tsuga heterophylla) forests above 1,346 m (4,500 feet) may also be used as early winter feeding sites, movement corridors and perhaps as calving sites. These forests provide bedding cover, particularly in late fall, and windthrown trees provide lichen forage.

Recommendations:

1. Small clearcuts, less than 40 acres in size and irregular in shape, are permissible, but not more than one-third of the original closed-canopied forest should be removed from any one drainage within the management zone. Roads to new sales should be closed after forest operations are completed, to preclude access by public motor vehicles. Leave-strips at least one and one-half times the length of the tallest tree are essential on both sides of streams for protective caribou cover.

2. Cedar-hemlock stands which are not used for calving, for fall feeding or as travel routes can be cut with a minimum of adverse consequences to these caribou.

B. Ligntly stocked stands, both seral and mature (United States, less than 40% crown cover) These forests are considered prime caribou habitat in the study region, particularly when they are interspersed with lakes, bogs and fens. Most caribou movement occurs through lightly stocked stands. These forests provide the major lichen forage during the winter months and a palatable shrub-forb understory during other seasons. Lightly stocked stands on steep slopes with southerly exposures are particularly vulnerable to fire.

Recommendations:

1. Logging should be prohibited within lightly stocked stands of the manage-

ment zone, even on those few sites where it is economically feasible.

2. Road-building through lightly stocked stands within the management zone should be limited to those instances in which no other access to closed-canopied stands is available.

3. Fire prevention should be emphasized.

C. Permanent lakes, bogs and fens Within the management zone, poorly drained sites adjacent to lakes, as well as bogs (sphagnum present) and fens (sphagnum absent), are used for feeding and bedding, particularly in late summer and fall.

Recommendations:

1. Lakes, bogs and fens within the management zone should be preserved in their present state. There should be no disturbance by logging or roading within a distance of 20 chains of the peripheries of these habitats.

2. There should be no further campground development in the management zone.

BARRIERS TO MOVEMENT

A. Highways and utility corridors An especially difficult issue involves rights of way for highways, power transmission lines and gas pipelines. A single corridor through the management zone would localize impacts but such a corridor would be too wide and busy to allow caribou crossing. Development of a minimum number of separate east-west corridors appears to be the only acceptable alternative.

Recommendations:

1. No new permanent roads, pipelines, powerlines or other potential barriers or disturbances should be planned within the management zone without consultation with the state or provincial wildlife and land management agencies.

2. Within the management zone, powerline construction should be permitted only under the following conditions: (a) alignment should be located to minimize disturbance to critical habitats as described above; (b) clearing of rights of way should be kept to a minimum; (c) access to towers outside the existing road network, as planned in conjunction with wildlife agencies, should be by helicopter only; and (d) construction activity should be limited to the period from May to mid-October.

B. Other hazards to movement Steep banks and debris from right of way clearings hamper caribou movements. Bridges with grid-like surfaces discourage caribou use.

Recommendations:

1. In those areas where continuous access is mandatory, bridges with solid rather than grid-like surfaces should be established, since these provide easier movement routes for caribou.

ACCESS

Improved access invites poaching and harassment of wildlife at all seasons.

Recommendations:

1. Side roads should be closed within the management zone whenever possible. Access by permit might offer a suitable alternative to complete closure.
2. The quality of roading within the management zone should be kept to minimum standards in most instances, anticipating closure of most of the road network.
3. Snowmachine travel should not be permitted within the management zone.
4. A public information program, enlisting the support of all-terrain vehicle and snowmobile organizations, should be initiated to illuminate the positive side of controlled access within the management zone.

MORTALITY AND OTHER CONFLICTS

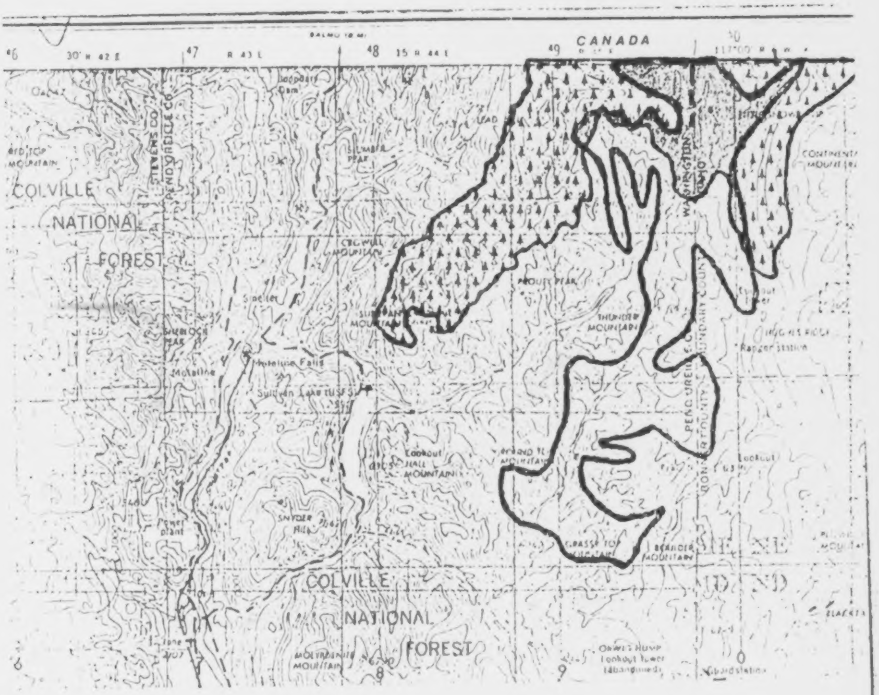
Vehicle collision is the major documented cause of caribou mortality in recent years, although unintentional hunter kills and poaching may cause some mortality also. There is no evidence that predators exert a significant influence on this caribou population. Summer and fall cattle-grazing in the upper Priest River watershed represents a potential conflict because of the opportunity for disease transmission to caribou using the area.

Recommendations:

1. Interpretive signs should be established to inform the public of the presence and condition of the caribou population in the area.
2. Successful prosecution of persons violating game laws protecting caribou should be given wide publicity as a public education tool.
3. The ramifications of joint use of range by cattle and caribou should be investigated.

Reference: "Guidelines for Human Activity Within the Range of Mountain Caribou, Southern Selkirk Mountains," by the International Caribou Study Steering Committee, University of Idaho at Moscow.

PROPOSED SALMO-PRIEST CARIBOU MANAGEMENT UNIT


CANADA
COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST
COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST
Metaline Falls
Sullivan Lake
Metaline
Snyder Hill
Lookout Mountain
Thunder Mountain
Grassy Top Mountain
Hughes Ridge Ranger Station
WASHINGTON IDAHO
PEND OREILLE COUNTY
BOUNDARY COUNTY
STEVENS CO
PEND OREILLE CO
Molybdenite Mountain
Continental Mountain

☐ Proposed Salmo-Priest Caribou Management Unit

▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ Portion of the Salmo-Priest Roadless Area recommended for wilderness (RARE II)

▨ Overlap of proposed Caribou Management Unit with area recommended for wilderness

POSITION ON S. 837

DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL PARK LAND AS WILDERNESS

In 1975 hearings were held to determine how much of the Mt. Rainier National Park, the North Cascades National Park, the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas and the Olympic National Park would become wilderness. At these hearings the Sierra Club, Wilderness Society and other preservationists recommended over a million and a half acres for inclusion in the Wilderness System.

We think that in order to address the question of how much wilderness should be in the state of Washington, the National Park roadless areas should be taken into consideration at this time.

SUFFICIENCY LANGUAGE

The sufficiency language contained in S. 837 appears to be adequate.

RELEASE LANGUAGE

The release language found in Section 104-82 is totally unacceptable.

First of all, it releases only those lands reviewed in the Second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II); and, in fact, there are other lands, namely, Dark Divide and Juniper Forest, which were not part of RARE II but which are in the bill.

More importantly, however, it states that, "The Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option prior to the revision of the initial plans and in no case prior to the date established by law for completion of the initial planning cycle." The date established by law is 1985 which is only about two years away. We are sure that there will be revisions of initial plans, particularly if there is a new Administration. Therefore, we will not have any relief from wilderness consideration beyond the 1985 date.

We would offer an amendment to the bill which would state that there would be no consideration for review of the wilderness option prior to the year 2000.

NPA
5/83

POSITION ON PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS - S. 837, TITLE I

Roadless Area Name	Nos.	N.F.	Gross Acres	Position
Buckhorn	6081A	Oly	43,737	Oppose
Colonel Bob	6087		12,120	Endorse
Cougar Lakes	6032A	GP	11,795	Oppose
	6032E	Wen	11,200	
	6032C	Wen	106,320	
	Total		129,315	
Glacier Peak Addn.	6031A	MBS	11,110	Oppose
	6031C(P)	MBS	1,539	
	6031G	MBS	59,755	
	6031A	Wen	11,356	
	6031D	Wen	6,274	
	Total		90,034	
Mt. Adams Addn.	6069A	GP	14,288	Oppose
Skokomish	6085A	Oly	15,686	Oppose
Pasayten Addn.	6023A	Oka	2,800	Endorse
Salmo-Priest	6981E	Col	27,080	Oppose *
	1981A	IP	344	
	Total		27,424	
Tatoosh	6063A	GP	13,630	Oppose
Brothers	6084A	Oly	16,113	Oppose

* Endorse a 41,000-acre caribou management unit.

NPA
5/83

POSITION ON PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS - S. 837, TITLE II

Roadless Area Name	Nos.	N.F.	Gross Acres	Position
Boulder River	6050	MBS	83,800	Oppose
Clearwater River	6055	MBS	26,400	Oppose
Dark Divide	1/	GP	73,500 2/	Oppose
Eagle Rock	6054	MBS	34,100	Oppose
Glacier View	6061A	GP	3,010	Oppose
Goat Rock Adj.	6036A	GP	4,270	Oppose
	6036C	Wen	1,770	
	6036D	Wen	19,600	
Indian Heaven	6076	GP	27,590	Oppose
Juniper Forest	-	BLM	7,000	Oppose
Kettle Range	6004	Col	31,400	Oppose
	6005	Col	14,000	
	6007	Col	23,850	
	6008	Col	12,700	
Lake Chelan-Sawtooth	6027A	Oka	110,720	Oppose
	6027B	Oka	38,340	
	6027C	Oka	81,840	
	6026	Oka	112,430	
Mt. Baker	6041	MBS	275,000	Oppose
Norse Peak	6034	MBS	28,200	Oppose
	6034	Wen	51,240	

1/ RARE II FEIS Data

2/ Most of area has developments, roads and timber sales. Approximately 10,000-15,000 appears roadless.

NPA
5/83

EDITORIAL TRAILS

The Battle Lines Are Drawn

It's nice to know who your friends are—and who they aren't. For a long time I have said that organizations such as the Sierra Club, the National Audubon Society and the Wilderness Society are closet anti-hunting groups. Well, they have finally come out of the closet.

In the December editorial, I told you about an effort being made to return 12 million acres of Alaska land to hunting status. That land was removed from hunting through the device of the Alaska Lands Act about two years ago. Backers of this heavily preservationist and anti-hunting bill included the Wilderness Society, the National Audubon Society, the Sierra Club, the National Wildlife Federation, the Izaak Walton League, Cleveland Amory's Fund for Animals and Alice Herrington's Friends of Animals.

This group lobbied heavily with what was then a liberal Carter administration and got whatever it wanted. And hunters got the short end of the stick on the Alaska Lands Act because 25 million acres ended up being taken out of hunting. This was land on which the animals had never been threatened by sport hunting. In fact, game management has always been excellent in Alaska and there was no good reason to remove any of the state from hunting. But the preservationists wanted as much land made into parks as they could get. They went for it and got it.

It is hard to visualize just how much land 25 million acres is. It is an area about the size of Louisiana, Virginia or New York. This is the amount of land these groups stopped hunting on just in Alaska. So now many of us want to open up about half of that land again. There is no reason not to. The only people who ever used the land in the first place were hunters and trappers. For example, this year there were only 3,000 people at the visitors center for the Wrangell-St. Elias area. And this combination park and park preserve contains 13 million acres. (Park preserves are open to hunting.)

But on December 2, 1982, the Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club, the National Audubon Society and the National Parks and Conservation Association, under the guise of the Alaska Coalition, saw fit to write to all the members of the United States Congress and urge them not to support the bill to reopen hunting on the 12 million acres in question. This is an outright anti-hunting move, and no amount of nay-saying will change it.

It is important to note that the National Wildlife Federation and the Izaak Walton League are not part of this new "coalition."

The letter is a bundle of half-truths and misleading statements. For example, it says, "As you know, sport hunting is not allowed in national parks." Yes, but it is allowed in park preserves, which are run by the National Park Service.

The letter says, "The pending legislation, for which the Alaska senators are seeking your co-sponsorship, would throw out this long history of holding the national parks inviolate." The land in question was open to hunting from the beginning of time and has only been closed two years. So which has the longer history—hunting or parks?

But the best is this sentence: "If Denali, Gates of the Arctic, Wrangell-St. Elias, Katmai and other magnificent national parks are opened to sport hunting, can Yellowstone, Great Smokies, Yosemite, Olympic and others be far behind?" This is so far off the wall as to be laughable if it weren't such a pathetically stupid statement. Much more probable would be for me to say, "If the preservationists can lock up 25 million acres of Alaska, how long will it be before they try to stop hunting in more places, not just Alaska?" We are only asking that 12 million acres be reopened, leaving 13 million still in parks.

And who are these people who seek to control so much land in Alaska? I thought I would at least find out how many of them there are, assuming that every member of these organizations is in favor of the management stand against hunting, which I doubt. Remember, there are about 20 million hunters in the United States. The National Audubon Society has 505,000 members. The Sierra Club has 336,262 members. The National Parks and Conservation Association has 40,000 members. And the Wilderness Society has an estimated 5,000 members. If you put them all together there aren't one million members. So who are they to order us around?

I asked you in December to send in $1 to help the campaign to return this land to hunting. Please do. At the time I write this, the middle of December, about $3,000 had come in from OUTDOOR LIFE readers. A lot more is needed. If you can't send a buck, send what you can. Donations have ranged from 35¢ to $25—and I'm just as proud of that reader who sent the 35¢ as the one who sent $25. You're probably wondering what I sent or if I sent anything. I did—$10. And I wrote a little note with it just like I asked you to do saying, "I'm an OUTDOOR LIFE reader." I *really* am.

The address is: Dan Galbreath, The Wildlife Legislative Fund of America, 50 West Broad Street, Columbus, OH 43215. I'll keep you posted on how we're doing.

Clare Conley

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RARE II PUBLIC RESPONSE
EASTERN WASHINGTON ROADLESS AREAS

RA#	Name	Wilderness Signature	%	Nonwilderness Signature	%
6981	Salmo Priest	341	20	1,391	79
6004	Profanity	289	17	1,388	83
6005	Twin Sisters	271	16	1,396	84
6006	Hoodoo	270	16	1,379	84
6007	Bald Snow	281	17	1,386	83
6008	Thirteen Mile	309	18	1,377	82
6023	Long Draw	303	16	1,507	81
6024	Long Swamp	873	36	1,478	61
6031	Glacier Peak	1,253	21	4,612	78
6032	Cougar Lakes	1,030	22	3,555	77
6036	Goat Rocks	452	13	2,892	86

NOTE: Percentage totals which do not equal 100% indicate that the remaining portion was for Further Planning.

NPA 5/83

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NPA 5/83

NORTHWEST PINE ASSOCIATION
1983 ANNUAL MEETING

RESOLUTION: WASHINGTON WILDERNESS

WHEREAS 26% of all federal ownership in Washington state is already designated as National Parks and wilderness; and

WHEREAS if all areas in Title I and Title II of S. 837 were added to the wilderness system, then 36% of the federal lands in Washington state would be wilderness or National Parks; and

WHEREAS multiple uses such as old growth, fish habitat, backcountry recreation, etc., can be adequately provided for on federal lands not now designated as wilderness, especially in the National Parks; and

WHEREAS S. 837 ignored 1.8 million acres of National Parks as potential wilderness; and

WHEREAS the National Parks currently prohibit production of timber and mineral resources and consequently designating portions of the National Parks as wilderness would not cause an economic hardship to industry:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the members of Northwest Pine Association believe that wilderness objectives could be achieved at minimum cost by classifying portions of the National Parks as wilderness.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Association urges Congress to consider National Park acreage for wilderness in lieu of the acreage contained in Title I and Title II of S. 837.

Unanimously passed by membership 5/12/83

Overview of Salmo Roadless Area

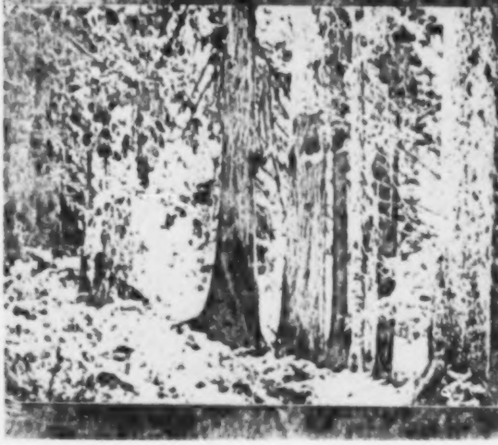
Little Snowy from Salmo Saddle

EACH PARTY
REGISTER HERE

Registration box, Salmo Trail (24 groups in 1979)

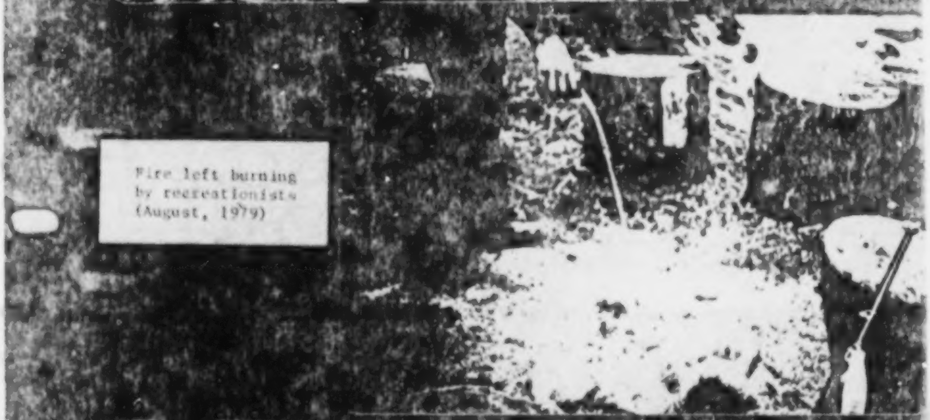
Salmo River Trail
showing blowdown

Additional
blowdown on
Salmo River
Trail



Spruce and cedar
timber, Salmo
Roadless Area

Clean water in
the Salmo River



Fire left burning
by recreationists
(August, 1979)

Split cedar for
trails in the
Salmo River
(U.S. Forest
Service)

24" Western white pine in heavily timbered Salmo Roadless Area

Heavy blowdown timber near Crutch Creek, Salmo Roadless Area

Upper reaches of Salmo River with caribou habitat

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Guy Bennett Lumber Company
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Clarkston, Washington 99403

Layman Lumber Company
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Naches, Washington 98937

Louisiana-Pacific Corporation
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Ione, Washington 99139

Louisiana-Pacific Corporation
P.O. Box 1575
Walla Walla, Washington 99362

San Poil Lumber Company*
P.O. Box 357
Republic, Washington 99166

Vaagen Brothers Lumber Company
P.O. Box 515
Colville, Washington 99114

Zosel Lumber Company
P.O. Box 580
Oroville, Washington 98844

* Division of Vaagen Brothers Lumber Company

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. O'Donnell.

Bill Jones, Louisiana-Pacific.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT R. JONES, RESOURCE MANAGER, LOUISIANA-PACIFIC CORP.

Mr. **Jones**. I am Bill Jones, resource manager for Louisiana-Pacific Corp. at Priest River, Idaho.

Louisiana-Pacific Corp. agrees with Senator Jackson and Senator Gorton that the Washington wilderness issue has lingered for too long, and that the Washington wilderness issue needs to be settled during this Congress.

Louisiana-Pacific commends Senator Jackson and Senator Gorton for seeking legislation that will settle the wilderness issue. There are, however, portions of S. 837 that we feel need changing before we can support it. Our proposed changes are as follows:

Section 102: We feel Buckhorn, Cougar Lakes, Glacier Peak, Mount Adams, Mount Skokomish, Salmo-Priest, Tatoosh, and The Brothers should not be designated as wilderness.

While we do not support the Salmo-Priest as wilderness, we do support the formation of a Salmo-Priest Caribou Management Unit. This management unit should be designated through the normal land management planning process and should be managed under the "Guidelines for Human Activity Within the Range of Mountain Caribou, Salmo-Priest Caribou Management Unit" prepared by Northwest Pine Association.

The boundaries of the proposed Caribou Management Unit do not coincide with the boundaries of the proposed wilderness area, but rather take in an area better suited for caribou management.

Louisiana-Pacific is aware of the limitations placed on timber harvesting and other activities within the proposed Caribou Management Unit. We feel these limitations are reasonable in light of the need to protect and enhance caribou habitat in northeastern Washington.

Section 104: We feel lands not selected as wilderness at this time should not be reviewed for wilderness consideration prior to the year 2000.

Section 201: We feel none of the areas listed in section 201 should be designated as wilderness.

In addition to the above changes, we feel roadless areas in national parks located in the State of Washington should be included in S. 837 so the entire wilderness picture for the State of Washington can be evaluated and decided upon at one time.

I would like to correct an earlier statement that was made by a person on another panel, that testified that Louisiana-Pacific currently had 56 million board-feet under contract on the Sullivan Lake District and intended to default on one or more timber sales up there. This is not true. We do not plan on defaults on any timber sales and we do not have 56 million board-feet on the Sullivan Lake District.

Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Jones.

Senator **Gorton**. Excuse me. Can you expand in writing on the last statement you made, which I don't believe was in your written statement, your contradiction of the statement about your own timber base?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir. It was stated by a person on another panel earlier that Louisiana-Pacific had 56 million board-feet under contract on the Sullivan Lake District and that we planned to default on a timber sale. I do not know where he got that information. He said he got it from the Forest Service. Well, it is not true. We do not have that much timber under contract——

Senator GORTON. What do you have?

Mr. JONES. There is probably about 35 to 38 million board feet under contract.

Senator GORTON. And you don't plan to default on any of your contracts?

Mr. JONES. No, sir, we do not.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Harlan Young, Pend Oreille County Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF HARLAND YOUNG, PEND OREILLE COUNTY COMMISSIONER

Mr. YOUNG. I am Harlan Young, from Ione, Washington. I am a retired contract logger and now a Pend Oreille County Commissioner.

Our economy in Pend Oreille County is mostly timber and milling. We have a mill in Ione that is up for sale. This mill is shut down, and taking our timber away surely won't help to get the mill running. Pend Oreille County is at the top of the list with unemployed. Taking timber land away from us will hurt.

I think the old growth timber in the Salmo-Priest area should be cut. This is overmatured timber. We should harvest this so that new growth can start. We should go in and log this and then get out, block the roads. I hope this makes sense. I don't think this will endanger the caribou herd, but it will help.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Young.

And thank you, gentlemen, for your statements.

Panel No. 9: Gary More, Kettle Range Conservation Group; Tom Anderson, Friends of Juniper Forest; Marjorie Duke, from Yakima; Ken White, Okanogan Wilderness League.

We will hear first from Gary More, Kettle Range Conservation Group.

STATEMENT OF GARY KIELY MORE, KETTLE RANGE CONSERVATION GROUP

Mr. MORE. Good moring, Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, Representative Morrison. My name is Gary More. I am a businessman and a teacher in Republic, Wash.

I would like this testimony, the written one—I will be summarizing—to be entered into the official record on behalf of the Kettle Range Conservation Group, for which I will be speaking.

Senator JACKSON. The entire statement will go in the record.

Mr. MORE. Thank you.

In addition, I have 55 other statements that people have asked me to enter into the record. They were not able to get away from their jobs and family today.

To start off we have presented you with a certificate recognizing your leadership in initiating the Washington wilderness bill. We do appreciate this, and also the open-minded atmosphere for which you have set for these hearings today.

We are also pleased to see the California release sufficiency language as part of the bill. However, we do oppose any deletions to existing wilderness. We are encouraging an expanded form of the bill to include an 80,000-acre Kettle Range Wilderness.

Adding the Kettle Range as wilderness will be of long-term benefit to Ferry County and eastern Washington and will add a uniquely diversified area to the Washington wilderness system.

Let me illustrate, if I might. The Kettle Range Conservation Group was formed some 7 years ago by a mere handful of people. At last count the 350 members consisted of forest workers, business people, ranchers, senior citizens, miners, loggers, resort owners, elected officials, teachers, farmers, and hunters. In short, a broad cross-section of the county has examined the data and the proposal and supports and sees the long-term assets of the Kettle Range Wilderness proposal.

I will base my discussion around these people and the uniqueness of the Kettle Range Wilderness.

Of the retail sales in our area, 50 percent come from tourist or tourist-related industries. Presently in the Colville Forest, 94 percent of the forest is devoted to other management, while only 6 percent to recreation. The Kettle Range Wilderness will be an important and stable addition to this economic base.

As owner of the largest laundromat in the area, I would really like to assure you that every one of those wet sleeping bags is really important to me and the other people.

The Kettle Range is also unique in terms of recreational potential. It is a narrow band of mountains that run along the backbone of the Kettle Range. It varies in width from 2 miles in the Sherman Pass area to 8 miles down in the Hall Creek area. Literally every valley has some sort of access road.

I have personally taken groups as large as 20 preschool kids up to Mount Leola, which is in the heart of the wilderness proposal. Also for senior citizens and horseback riders, there is great access to the Sherman Pass area. For somebody who wants more challenging adventure, Ed's Mountain Trail up to Bald Mountain and on up to Indian Rock on White Mountain provides as difficult and exciting wilderness adventure as you can find anywhere.

Hiking though the Kettle Range will lead the traveler through virgin forests, lodge-pole tickets and high mountain meadows filled with wild flowers and screaming falcons.

The scenic Kettle Crest Trail running along the backbone is part of the National recreation trail system and a segment of the Pacific Northwest Trail. But beware as you hike this trail because there are many slow elk that abound in certain areas of the Kettle Range. Slow elk, that is, cattle, graze along in the Lambert Creek basin, Saint Peter's Creek, Hall Creek, and other drainages.

Many Ferry County cattlemen who have examined the proposal support the Kettle Range Wilderness. The Colorado grazing language contained in appendix B of my testimony is a language which is compatible with our needs and also of the cattlemen's. We all see the long-range benefits of reduced poaching and preserved grazing land as very beneficial.

There are many members of the Kettle Range Conservation Group who are in the forest products industry. They are close to the woods and know that reforestation above the 4,500-foot level, which is the area in red on the map on the wall, has been very questionable. This is arid country. We have 15 inches of rainfall a year or less. It is not like the Cascades or the Washington-Idaho Forest which sometimes get up to 55 inches.

Virgin ponderosa pine forests down in the Hall Creek area are themselves a vanishing species and the wildlife populations would be severely threatened in eroded areas.

The Forest Service acknowledged these realities. They have designated three work-research natural areas in the Hall Creek and Thirteen Mile area, and the 25,000-acre limited access right along the ring of Kettle Crest.

Appendix B points out that the timber potential will only be slightly lower and that the harvest will be unaffected, virtually unaffected, although this will be or has been covered in greater detail in previous testimony. Loss of forest products jobs, therefore, is really a myth in our area. Probably the most likely thing that will occur is a few more jobs will be added with the addition of wilderness management.

I have already mentioned the arid climate, but let met reemphasize the importance of the Kettle Range in the Lambert Creek, US Creek, Hall Creek, Thirteen Mile drainages to farmers and area people and wildlife, the Thirteen Mile, Profanity, Twin Sisters.

Before I close, or in closing, I wish to state that the Kettle Range is not a species specific wilderness area. There is a large population of low density reclusive animals here, bobcat, cougar, and lynx abound in the Belcher Mountain and Hall Creek areas, bear and pine martin area throughout, spotted owl, golden eagle in the Thirteen Mile area.

The Kettle Range Conservation Group encourages and 80,000-acres wilderness. We also support an expended S. 837 to include the expanded Salmo-Priest area and without any deletions to the Goat Rocks area.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. More follows:]

KETTLE RANGE WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO SENATE FIELD HEARINGS

ON

SENATE BILL 837 ON 2 JUNE 1983

PRESIDED OVER BY

SENATOR SLADE GORTON

AND

SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON

PRESENTED ON BEHALF OF THE

KETTLE RANGE CONSERVATION GROUP

BY

GARY KIELY MORE

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I. INTRODUCTION - PROPOSAL

The Kettle Range is a mountain range of some 100 miles, spanning the Canadian border to the Columbian Plateau, with much of the land administered by the Colville National Forest. The Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal lies in Ferry County, one of the most remote counties in Washington State.

While 93% of the Colville Forest is developed with roads, fewer than 114,000 acres of roadless area still exist on the west side of the Columbia River. The undeveloped nature of the remaining Kettle Range Proposal offers a unique wilderness experience. It is unique not for one specific attribute, as is the case with many areas, but its uniqueness lies in its global range of wilderness qualities. Here is offered an important recreational facility for the Inland Empire, a habitat for numerous unique and solitary animals, the watershed for this arid area of the state, grazing lands for local ranchers, and sites of geological and archeological interest.

The Kettle Range Conservation Group, a local Ferry County organization, was organized in 1976 for the primary purpose of protecting the wilderness qualities of the Kettle Range. Since that time, the membership has grown to 350. This grassroots group is made up of a broad cross-section of the community. These farmers, businessmen, hunters, resort owners, foresters, miners, mill workers, ranchers, elected officials, elderly, teachers, and others have developed a keen understanding of the diverse potential of the Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal: a proposed area which is easily accessible to people of all ages, an area that has been put on the National Recreational Trails System and part of the Pacific Northwest Trail, and an area of long range environmental and economic significance to this portion of the state.

The Kettle Range Conservation Group, as well as other local and state organizations, therefore requests that Congress designate 80,000 acres of the Kettle Range as wilderness.

II. TESTIMONY

A. SUITABILITY

The 80,000 acrea Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal offers a singularly unique wilderness opportunity in the state. Remote, yet accessible to people of all ages, the Kettle Range provides the habitat for a wide variety of animals not present in any other single local area within the state. At the same time, it offers the potential of broadening and stabilizing the local economy with little sacrifice of timber harvest or other economic concerns.

1. To argue for wilderness on purely economic grounds is an easy pitfall to succumb to, and although economics will be considered, the very basis of the wilderness concept lies in the aesthetic and psychological needs of society. People do not need churches, parks, or lush yards for economic reasons, they need them for the tranquillity and peace of mind which they provide. So it is with wilderness.

Wilderness provides a historical monument to our roots as a free and independent society. Such a monument is needed in eastern Washington, and the Kettle Range offers a diversified wilderness environment to meet this need. The Salmo Priest Wilderness area and additions will be an important contribution to eastern Washington and to the caribou and grizzly that live there. The Kettle Range is in a totally different ecosystem, (15" annual rainfall vs. 55") and provides a different and valuable wilderness experience.

Therefore, although we will discuss economic considerations because they are important, we will not try to win our point on the economic battleground alone, but rather on one of aesthetic and most valuable long-term use.

2. Recreational Opportunities The Kettle Range offers a variety of opportunities to the outdoor enthusiast. Horsemen, Nordic skiers, backpackers, hunters, rockhounds, fishermen, birdwatchers, day hikers, and students find

beauty, solitude and primitive recreation in the Kettle Range. The narrow strip of the Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal varies in width from two to eight miles, with a multitude of access trails providing arterials to the Kettle Crest Trail running along the backbone of the Kettle Range. These trail$ vary from one extreme to the other in terms of length and difficulty. It is an easy task to provide both elderly and pre-school individuals with a wilderness adventure as well as the most avid of outdoor adventurers. Many who have travelled the existing wilderness areas continue to return and comment on the accessibility and unrestricted nature of the Kettle Range. Here the individual is free to roam from the main trail without being encumbered by dense forests or treacherous terrain. Yet, as the recreationists pass through forest and meadow, they are awed by the variety of scenic vistas, the ever-present fields of wildflowers, the fresh high-country air, and the thrill of spotting deer, bear, pine marten, scores of falcons, hawks, and even an eagle or two, and, for truly stealthy visitors, perhaps a coveted glimpse of a cougar, bobcat or lynx.

Yes, the Kettle Range is unique, not for its species which are dying out, although rare flora and fauna do exist here, but for the fact that it accommodates so many diminishing species in a single area. This wide variety is what makes the Kettle Range unique.

Wilderness recreation has found the true hunter to be its defender, and the Kettle Range is known throughout the country for its quality mule deer herd, black bear and cat populations. All these species are mortally endangered by the encroachment of roads and the invasion of economic concerns within the bounds of the Kettle Range Wilderness.

In 1976, the U.S. Forest Service in Regions One and Six (Oregon, Washington, Northern Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota), rated the Kettle Range Roadless Areas in the upper third of the 525 roadless areas reviewed for wilderness quality. Presently, the Colville National Forest has designated 25,907 acres as "limited access," to offset public desire for a primitive recreational area. This designation does not offer long-term protection for these presently undeveloped lands. Limited access designation demonstrates once again that the Forest Service recognizes the unique qualities and low timber production potential of the area. The acreage that the Forest Service has designated as limited access is in scattered sections, which reduces the range of recreational opportunities and lessens the seclusion and beauty.

The Kettle Crest Trail has also been added to the National Recreational Trails System and is part of the Pacific Northwest Trail. This important recognition of the recreational potential of the Kettle Range is further reinforced by a study done by the Water Resources Council which projects that, by the year 2000, the use of wilderness areas and therefore the demand for them will increase by 320%, while the increase in the demand for timber products will increase by only 60%. This projection is augmented by the findings of the Pacific Northwest River Basin Commission's Regional Recreation Data Program of June, 1976, which expected demand in the area for outdoor recreation to increase by 69% during the early 1980's. Republic and the surrounding areas receive fully 50% of their local income from tourist-related industries. This fact makes the addition of the Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal, as a unique recreational experience in eastern Washington, a long-term economic asset.

The Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal, therefore, offers a variety of wilderness recreation for young and old alike, as well as providing essential protection for wildlife, watersheds, and domestic range.

3. Range and Grazing Considerations The proposed Kettle Range Wilderness Area will encompass a considerable area that is presently of great importance to

ranchers as range land. Domestic range is compatible with the wilderness concept. (See Appendix: Grazing) Local environmentalists are dedicated to developing grazing language in the management plan for the proposed Kettle Range Wilderness which would accommodate grazing and range management at present levels and in accordance with effective management practices. This wilderness language was endorsed by the Ferry County Cattlemen's Association on May 23, 1983. This includes, but is not limited to, stock troughs and spring protection methods, fencing management when required and other present practices. The protection of roadless areas by wilderness is seen as a long-term asset to the continued quality range that ranchers depend on. The lack of motor vehicles greatly reduces the annual loss of stock from poaching. This precept is borne out by a Forest Service Region No. 6 1975 survey which showed that grazing levels had increased by 20% outside of wilderness but by 165% inside wilderness in Washington and Oregon.

Therefore, the level of grazing should not be set by any amendment either forcing decreases or denying increases. It would be preferable to manage all proposed wilderness grazing with a coordinated plan involving the Cattlemen's Association, the Soil Conservation District, the U.S. Forest Service, and private landowners. In this way, local citizens could have a voice in the planning and management of this resource. It should be reasonable to assume that, properly managed, cattle will be more compatible with "wilderness" than poorly managed cattle, although it is in the nature of the ranching business and the nature of the resources of this county that grazing will never become highly intensive. Naturally, proper management means a few corrals and loading chutes in addition to salt, fences, fence maintenance and water developments. Certain range improvement practices should not be impeded, while some over-grazed areas might possibly be re-seeded, as we are trying to eliminate our severe knapweed problem wherever possible. All things considered, there is no particular reason why the Kettle Range Wilderness cannot be established in reasonable coordination with good grazing practices for the mutual benefit of wilderness advocates and ranchers alike. (See Appendix: Grazing Amendment)

4. Timber The proposed wilderness is less than 7% of the Colville Forest. The Forest Service state that "42% of this area is low, very low, non-commercial or non-forested land, of little importance to timber production." (See Kettle Range Land Management Plan E.I.S.) Also, 65% of this land is above 5,000 feet elevation, where high winds and shallow soils make re-forestation difficult in this arid (less than 15" annual rainfall) part of the state. The Forest Service has recognized this by placing the 25,907 acres above 5,500 feet in a "limited access" status, which removes them from the harvest figures, but does not provide adequate long-term protection. According to current timber growth and harvest figures, if both the Salmo Priest and Kettle Range Wilderness Proposals for the Fifth Congressional District were enacted, regional timber harvests can be maintained at current levels or increased. (See Timber Supply Analysis)

As the Kettle Range is an arid portion of the Colville Forest, harvest potentials arrived at through the use of whole forest parameters are misleading. By analyzing the Kettle Range area separately, it becomes evident that regeneration takes much longer and must be managed more conservatively than in the heavier rainfall areas of the Idaho-Washington border. The timber producing potential of this region is very limited, and during the recent slump in the timber industry, the area saw large companies curtail or reduce their interests in the area. As these companies took advantage of the economic situation to shift their resources, the local area became painfully aware of its vulnerability to over-production to meet short-term economic gains of outside interests rather than to maintain a more conservative long-term sustained yield program, thus focusing once again on the need to broaden the benefits which can be obtained from our renewable, (timber) and non-renewable, (wilderness) resources.

It becomes necessary to look at concerns raised about fire and the wilderness. Fire can be a serious threat to both timber and wilderness resources. It is a generally accepted wilderness premise that fire is a natural event and therefore part of the bio-cycle. However, as has been mentioned, the Kettle Range is an unusually accessible wilderness area. It is not a Snake River Wilderness. Should the Forest Service determine a fire to be a danger to National Forest Land, under different management plans, it would be feasible to put out a fire in the proposed wilderness area before damage was caused to the remainder of the forest.

Presently, the language of Senate Bill 837 contains what is referred to as the "California release/sufficiency" language. This language provides for a fair and equitable solution to the release language problem. It seems appropriate to provide the Forest Service with the viable tool of evaluating lands for wilderness potential in the future. The Kettle Range Conservation Group highly endorses this concept and language.

In conclusion, the Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal would allocate a small percentage of the Colville National Forest to a long-term, aesthetic and economic addition to the Inland Empire's land use program without adversely affecting the timber industry.

5. Geology and Minerals The Kettle Range has three generalized bedrock categories. They are: the granatic rock of the Colville batholith, the San Poil volcanics, and meta-sedimentary rocks deposited during three separate geologic

time periods. In most areas, the bedrock is concealed by some soil and glacial drift. Most of the Kettle Range was glaciated during the last advance of continental ice approximately 10,000 years ago. The ice sculptured the landscape and deposited a smooth mantle of materials. The thickest deposits of glacial drift are found below 3,800 feet. Above these elevations, the deposits are thinner and interspersed with the abraded rock surfaces. Small areas on the mountain summits protruded above the ice and received no glacial drift, e.g. Bald Mtn.

When the ice retreated, glaciofluvial materials were deposited along the major drainages. Tributary streams have cut terraces, exposing stratified ice, water and lake bed deposits, often in random order. These glacial ice and water deposits are stable when undisturbed.

There are no proven, producing, or potential mineral deposits for development in the proposed Kettle Range Wilderness according to RARE II findings.

B. NEED

The public needs a wilderness in an area of increasing population pressures to provide essential wilderness recreation, protect wildlife, watersheds and range as well as ecological, historical and archeological areas in eastern Washington, and to provide primitive educational opportunities. There is a need for the unique diversity and multiplicity of wildlife, plant life and terrain offered by the Kettle Range.

1. Population Growth As in most areas, population near the Kettle Range is growing rapidly. Ferry County (in which the entire Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal lies) had a population of 3,655 in 1970. Now the population is close to 7,000: a 100% increase in only eleven years.

The Spokane and Colville areas are also experiencing population growth above the national average. Presently, Spokane's and the surrounding area's population is estimated near 350,000. This is expected to triple by the year

2000. This added influx of people will create a demand for more recreational opportunities than are currently provided for. As mentioned earlier, this need for recreation is expected to exceed the increased demand for timber products by far. While wilderness areas are not meant to be heavily used, they have aspects which can be found nowhere else, making their establishment crucial to providing a broad-based area capable of meeting the multitude of demands placed upon it.

A Kettle Range Wilderness (within a two hour drive of Spokane) would provide significant recreational opportunities for the area's growing population. The unique aspects of the Kettle Range, by now very familiar, provide a spectrum of outdoor enjoyment unmatched elsewhere in the Inland Empire. It is the opportunity for these kinds of varied experiences which presently causes hikes and cross-country ski outings, horseback trips and hunting excursions sponsored by various eastern Washington groups to be so popular. Instead of the steep and rugged terrain characteristic of other mountain ranges in the state, the Kettle Range offers gently rolling mountains which are more conducive to a wider variety of uses.

The local economy depends on recreationists for over 50% of its income, as determined by the Panoramaland Council. A 1976 report by Forest Economist R.W. Bruce for Washington State University, titled "Origins and Activity of Ferry County Visitors," stated that 51% of all retail sales were tourists' or tourist-related.

Most recreational use is by hikers, skiers, hunters, fishermen and campers. The Kettle Crest, the pride of local outdoorsmen and businessmen alike, has the Kettle Crest Trail running along its ridges. The Forest Service has designated this trail a National Recreational Trail, an action which will increase its notoriety and make protection of the surrounding area paramount for good recreational management. The proposed Pacific Northwest Trail from Montana to the Pacific Coast in Washington would follow the Kettle Crest Trail in its route through northeastern Washington.

The continued existence of untouched lands in the Kettle Range will provide long-term benefits to the growing local and regional community.

2. Protection of Wildlife, Watersheds and Range, and Preservation of Historical, Archeological and Ecological Areas The Kettle Range Wilderness would offer the continued protection needed for the extraordinary variety of wildlife and plants found in the area. It would protect the area's pristine streams, conserve rangelands for domestic grazing and preserve its historical, archeological and ecological sites.

a. Wildlife Protection The Kettle Range provides habitat for a multitude of wildlife. The Sherman Creek area is considered to be the best wintering deer range on the entire Colville National Forest. Whitetail and mule deer both utilize the open grassy slopes of the mountains, and the area within the Wilderness Proposal is considered the top-rated mule deer area in the state. Fur-bearing animals found in the Kettle Range include mink, long-tailed and short-tailed weasels, pine marten, badger, bobcat, cougar, Canadian lynx, coyote, striped skunk, beaver, muskrat, raccoon and wolverine, which have been identified in the Thirteen Mile area. Black bear and elk can also be found in the Kettle Range, with an occasional moose ranging the bottom lands. Other species of unusual interest include the golden eagle, bald eagle, Northern three-toed woodpecker, osprey, and Western spotted frog.

The Kettle Range stands out from all other areas in providing habitat for such a wide variety of unusual and diminishing animal species. The Wilderness Proposal is needed to protect the habitat of these uncommon animals before they become endangered or non-existent in this area.

b. Unusual Plants Two threatened plant species, Allium robinsonii and Talinium okanoganense, occur in the southwest corner of the wilderness proposal. Both are listed in the Smithsonian Institute's "Report on Endangered and Threatened Plant Species of the United States." Labrador Tea, Ledum glandulosum, occurs near Sherman Peak.

The Thirteen Mile Roadless Area has what is considered the largest stand of mature Ponderosa Pine in eastern Washington. Stands of these trees, five to six feet in diameter, offer a park-like setting, and such stands of first-growth Ponderosa Pine are a threatened resource.

c. Ecological Protection Because of its arid nature in an otherwise rain forested state, the Kettle Range is a unique ecotype. The U.S. Forest Service has recognized the importance of preserving gene pools for future studies, and has recommended that three pristine areas in the Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal be administratively designated as Research Natural Areas. These include Thirteen Mile Ponds, (low elevation, permanent and vernal ponds created by beaver activity in a Douglas Fir/snowberry/pinegrass community), Fire Mountain, (old growth Ponderosa Pine/pinegrass and Douglas Fir/pinegrass communities), and the North Fork of O'Brien Creek, (Sub-alpine fir/huckleberry/bear grass community). Thirteen Mile Ponds and Fire Mountain are both in the Thirteen Mile Roadless Area; the North Fork of O'Brien Creek is found in the Bald-Snow Roadless Area.

These areas were chosen for their untouched qualities and unique ecotypes. The recommendation of these three natural areas is further demonstration of the singular quality of this mountainous region.

d. Watershed Protection The average annual rainfall in the Kettle Range is less than 15 inches. Stream and waterway protection is an important resource requirement. Hall Creek provides the most important fishing stream for the

Colville Indian Reservation. Sherman Creek, Lambert Creek, U.S. Creek, Thirteen Mile Creek and many other streams provide needed water for domestic stock, irrigation and some domestic use. 340 miles of roads presently exist around the Kettle Range; 690 more miles of roads are planned by the Forest Service. These additional roads will bring a reduction in water quality due to erosion from road cuts and timber harvests. A Kettle Range Wilderness will provide for protected headwaters and watersheds for future use.

E. Protection of Domestic Range The Kettle Range provides grazing land for several permittees. Since wilderness designation does not alter range management *per se*, wilderness can provide further protection in these areas. Local ranchers are increasingly concerned with loss of cattle due to poachers. Road construction only allows further encroachment on range land and easier access to grazing areas. Currently, stock tanks and fences exist in the Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal, and these can be maintained by permittees without further road development. (See Appendix: Grazing Amendments)

Congressional designation of a Kettle Range Wilderness will help maintain the needs of local ranchers as demonstrated by the State Rangeland Committee's support. (See list of supporters in Appendix)

F. Historical Value and Archeological Protection Indian rock cairns have been located on the south end of the Kettle Range. These were apparently constructed as a part of the vision (guardian spirit) quest engaged in by the young Indians of the Columbia Plateau. Ten acres, including many cairns atop White Mountain, have been submitted to the National Register of Historical Places for consideration, although the cairns are present over a much larger area.

General Sherman passed through the Kettle Range on his way to Canada in 1883. Sherman Peak and Sherman Creek were named after him.

There are several old miners', trappers' and loggers' cabins scattered throughout the range. The Columbia Mountain Fire Lookout cabin is one-of-a-kind in existence and merits preservation.

III. CONCLUSION

The Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal consists of some of the finest untrammeled areas in eastern Washington; lands offering a myriad of benefits to recreationists and the local economy while, conversely, offering little in the way of economical timber or mineral production.

The unique quality of this area, its low economic potential, the widespread and consistent public support for wilderness, and the need to preserve and protect areas for growing populations, all demonstrate the suitability of the proposed Kettle Range Wilderness. The Kettle Range is an area deserving inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

IV. APPENDICES

A. PUBLIC SUPPORT

The Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal has numerous traditional and non-traditional supporters.

1. Conservation Organizations:

Cascade Chapter, Sierra Club, Seattle, Washington
Kettle Range Conservation Group, Republic, Washington
Colville Valley Environmental Council, Colville, Washington
Spokane Group, Sierra Club, Spokane, Washington
Columbia Basin Audubon Society, Richland, Washington
Palouse Audubon Society, Moscow, Idaho
Washington Wilderness Coalition, Seattle, Washington
The Wilderness Society, Washington, D.C.
Washington Environmental Council, Seattle, Washington
Pend O'Reille Citizens for Clean Air and Water, Newport, Washington
Friends of the Earth, San Francisco, California

2. Recreational Organizations:

The Hobnailers, Spokane, Washington
The Spokane Mountaineers, Spokane, Washington

(Recreational Organizations, continued)

The RimRock Mountaineers, Coulee Dam, Washington
The Colville Outdoors Club, Colville, Washington
Intermountain Alpine Club, Richland, Washington
The Cascadians, Yakima, Washington
Federation of Western Outdoors Clubs, San Francisco, California
Pacific Northwest Trail Association, Seattle, Washington
Troop #29, Girl Scouts of America, Republic, Washington

3. Other Supporters:

a. The Fish and Wildlife Department of the Colville Confederated Tribe The Colville Indian Reservation borders the Kettle Range Wilderness Proposal to the south. In a letter from Gerald Marco, Fishery Biologist, dated April 10, 1979, the Fish and Wildlife Department stated, "Our department is supportive of the proposed wilderness plan and feels a wilderness area associated with the upper Hall Creek drainage will insure a quality fishery as well as preserve the wilderness wildlife species (lynx, fisher, marten) found in the area."

b. State Range Committee of Washington State Soil Conservation District This committee, chaired by Ferry County cattleman John Sweetman, educates for and pursues conservation practices on rangeland in the state.

c. Ferry County Democratic Party At the April, 1980 Ferry County Democratic Convention, the following resolution was passed:

> "Believing that the wise use of our natural resources must foster quality of life for future generations, the Democratic Convention in Ferry County calls upon elected officials of the State of Washington to initiate and support legislation creating a Kettle Range Wilderness consisting of all the Thirteen Mile, Bald-Snow, and Profanity Roadless Areas and the western half of the Twin Sisters Roadless Area, all of which are within the Colville National Forest and entirely within Ferry County, with grazing rights assured, and with hunting, fishing, trapping, and all other forms of non-motorized recreation assured, and with access to the Kettle Range Wilderness limited to that presently existing."

e. Washington State Democratic Party At the State Democratic Convention in June, 1980, the following resolution was passed:

> "We support the preservation of some public lands in their natural wilderness conditions (examples are: The Kettle Range Wilderness Area in Northeast Washington...)"

f. The Society of American Foresters, Spokane Chapter This group recommended in 1978 that a portion of the Kettle Range (Thirteen Mile Area) be considered for wilderness in the RARE II process.

B. GRAZING

Excerpt from the Congressional Record - Senate, S 2741:

1. There shall be no curtailments of grazing in wilderness areas for the single reason that an area has been designated as wilderness, nor shall wilderness designation be used as a rationale for phased reduction of grazing uses.

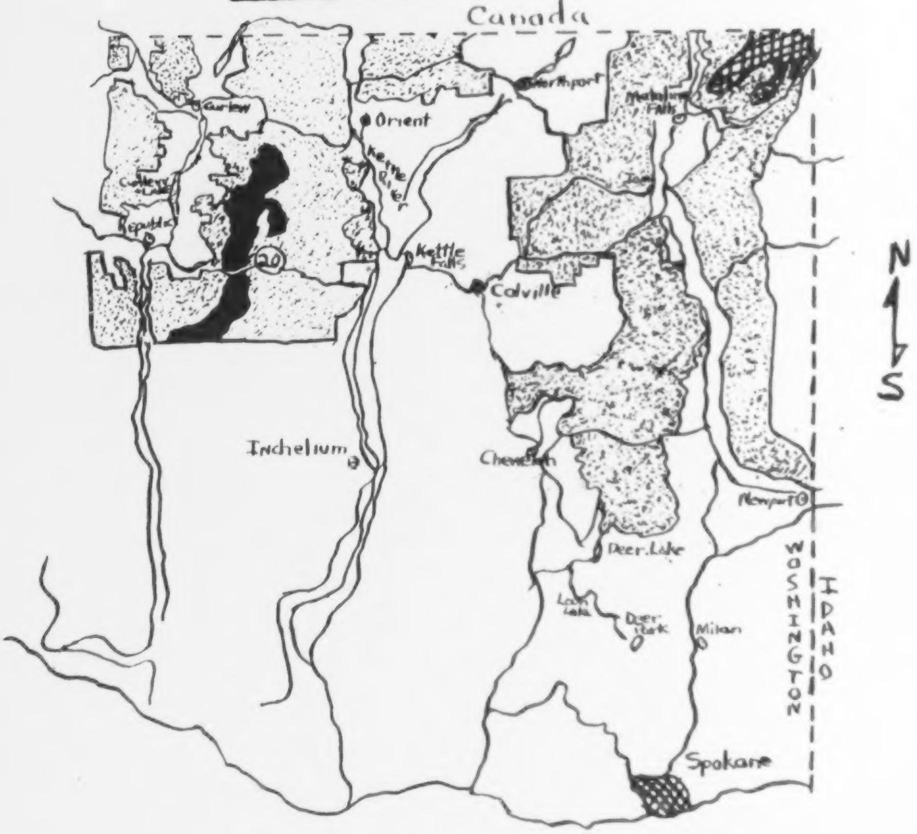
2. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or the Wilderness Act of 1964, where grazing of livestock is permitted under Section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (10 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4), the Secretary shall by reasonable regulation:

a. Permit the occasional use of motor vehicles and motorized equipment for the purposes of responding in emergencies, attending to livestock and maintaining facilities, where such uses had occurred prior to an area's designation as wilderness or were established by an agreement between the Forest Service and grazing permittee, entered into prior to the area's designation as wilderness: Provided, that prior consent of the land management agency shall not be required in cases of bona fide emergencies involving humans or livestock; and

b. Permit the retention, maintenance, repair and reconstruction of structures, installations, improvements and other facilities, where such facilities were established prior to an area's designation as wilderness or are established by an agreement between the Forest Service and grazing permittee, entered into prior to the area's designation as wilderness.

3. The replacement or reconstruction of deteriorated facilities or improvements shall not be required to be accomplished using "natural materials," unless the material and labor costs of using natural materials are such that their use would not impose unreasonable additional costs on grazing permittees.

APPENDIX C.


Canada
Curlew
Curlew Lake
Republic
20
Orient
Kettle River
Kettle Falls
Northport
Metaline Falls
Ione
Colville
Inchelium
Chewelah
Newport
Deer Lake
Loon Lake
Deer Park
Milan
Spokane
WASHINGTON
IDAHO
N
S

░ Colville National Forest

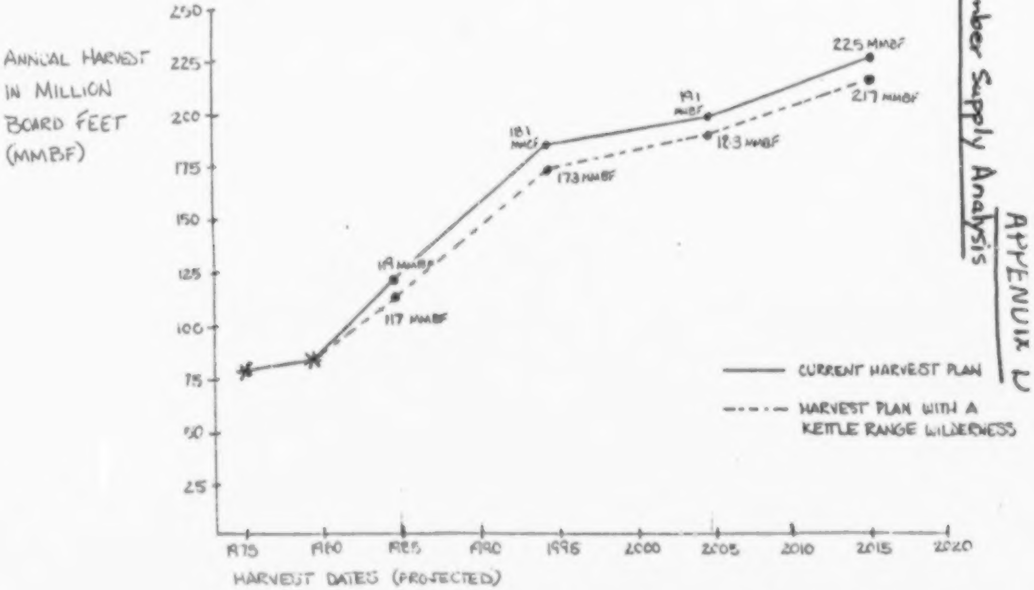
■ Proposed Kettle Range Wilderness Area

▩ Proposed Selmo-Priest Wilderness Area

APPENDIX D

Timber Supply Analysis

KETTLE RANGE WILDERNESS PROJECTED TIMBER HARVEST



SOURCES: 1) COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER SALE VOLUMES 1970 - 1982

2) DRAFT PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGIONAL PLAN (RPA TARGETS) PG. 67

3) 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT PROFILE

-8-

Con't APPENDIX D. - Timber Supply and Impact Analysis

A review of the timber resource information for both the Colville National Forest and the 5th Congressional District documents that the addition of the Kettle Range and Salmo Priest wilderness areas will not have a negative impact on timber harvest levels. There is a residual amount of 14.7 mmbf annual potential yield available for increased harvest levels on the Colville National Forest after the designation of these areas as wilderness.

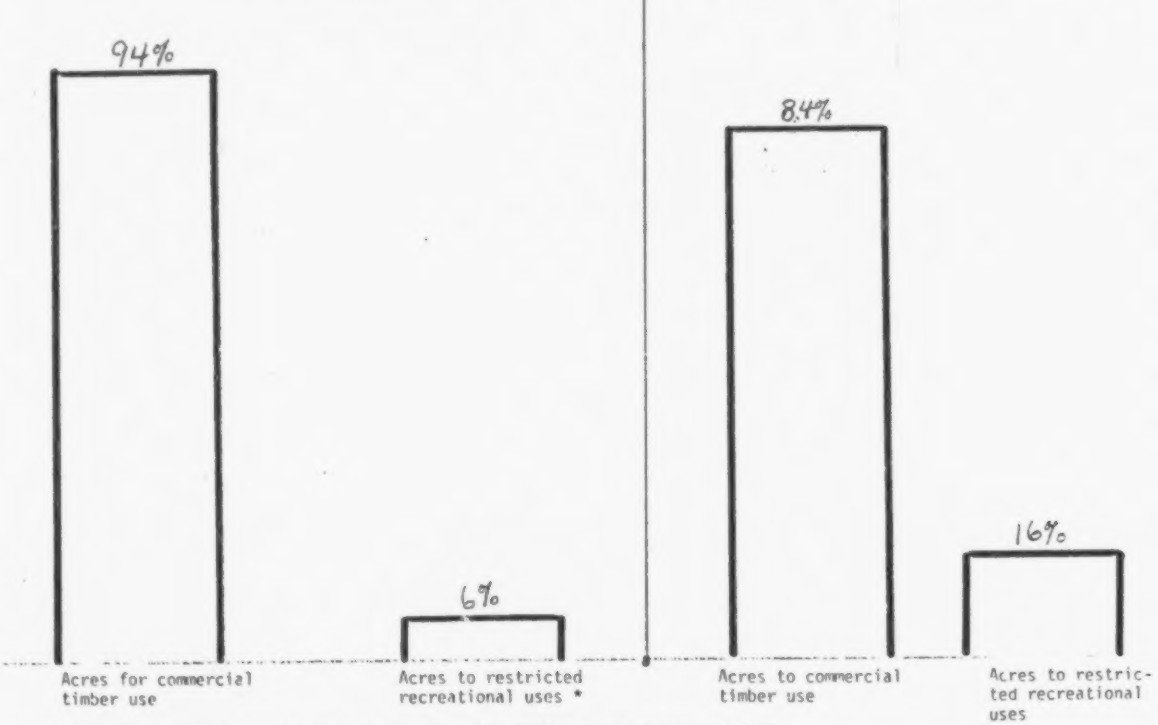
The addition of these areas without a reduction in timber supply in Northeast Washington is significant due to the fact that the timber industry is a primary source of jobs for this area of the state which includes Stevens, Ferry, and Pend Oreille counties.

At present the Colville National Forest has a unique and unbalanced allocation of forest resources. It is unique when comparing the percentage of commercial forest land (CFL) that is allocated to recreation uses. 94% of the CFL is allocated to timber harvest on the Colville. Only 6% of CFL is allocated to some type of restricted usage for recreation. This is unique when compared to other National Forests within Region 6, e.g. Washington and Oregon. Conservationists are proposing to change this to a more balanced ratio of 84% CFL for timber supply and 16% for recreation type allocation through increased wilderness acreage. (Kettle Range and Salmo Priest wilderness areas)

This suggested reallocation provides for increased recreational opportunities for the growing Inland Empire region around Spokane and Colville while providing the option for increased timber harvest levels of 14.7 mmbf or an 18% harvest increase on the Colville National Forest. This would translate into a 4% overall increase in the Inland Empire region harvest of 340 mmbf for a total of 354.7 mmbf.

PRESENT USE OF COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST

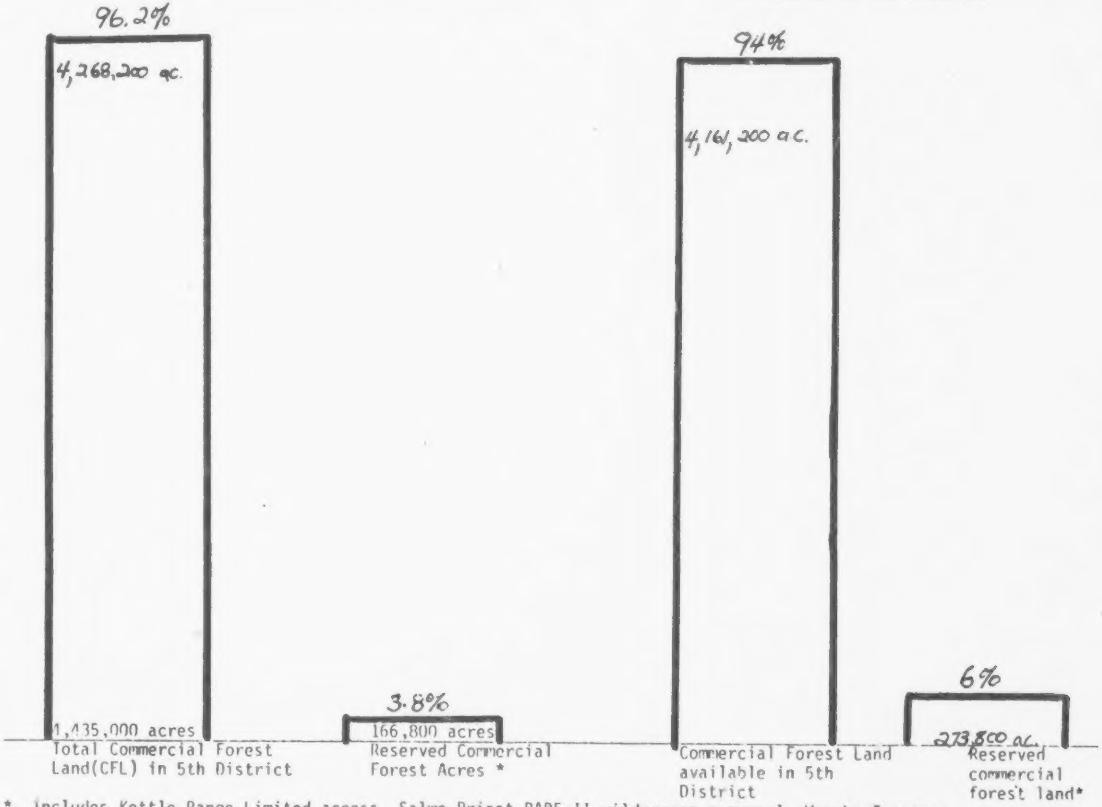
Proposed Use (Includes Kettle Range and Salmo Priest Wilderness Areas)



*Includes Kettle Range Limited Access area (28,100) & Salmo Priest RARE-II Wilderness recommendation (USFS-19,600) already allocated.

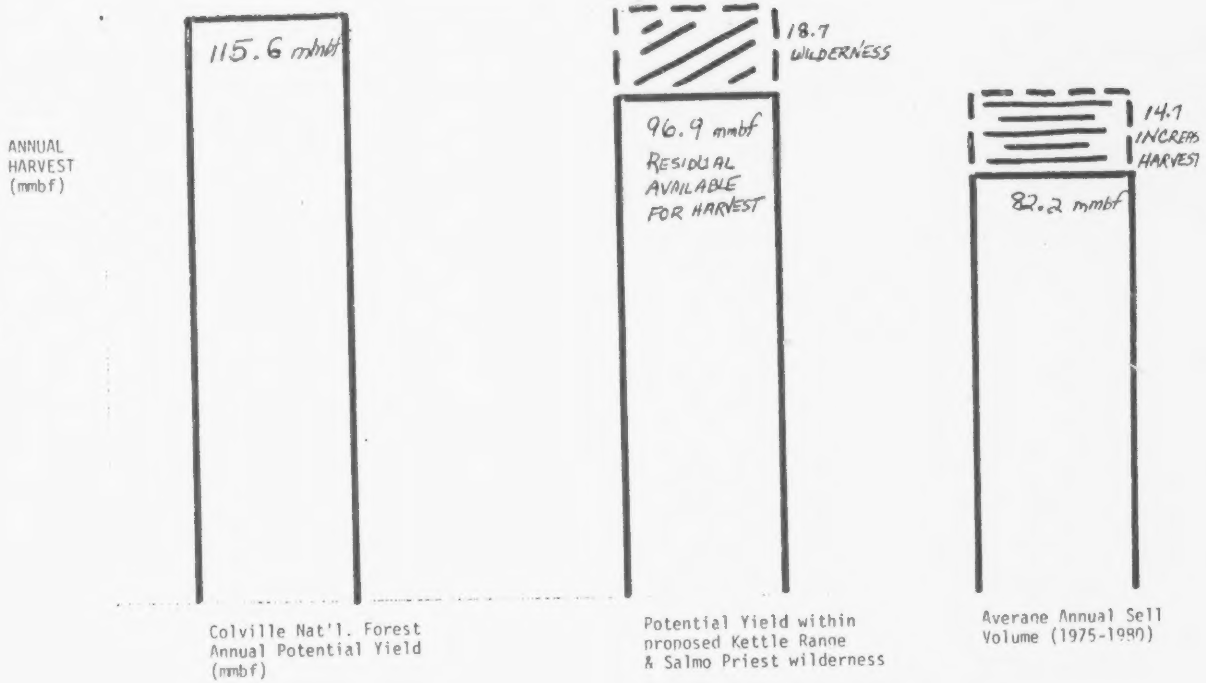
5th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT TIMBER RESOURCE PROFILE

Proposed Timber Resource
Allocation in 5th District



* Includes Kettle Range Limited access, Salmo Priest RARE-II wilderness proposal, Wenaha Tucannon wilderness area, State and County parks, Grand Coulee Dam Nat'l. Rec. Area, & USFS Nat'l. Research Areas

TIMBER SUPPLY IMPACT OF KETTLE RANGE AND SALMO PRIEST WILDERNESS



5. Timber Supply Analysis

Present Resources of 5th Congressional District

In the 5th Congressional District there are approximately 13,900,000 acres. Of these, there are 4,435,000 acres of commercial forest land(CFL), of which 30% is National Forest ownership. There are 166,800 acres of reserved or unregulated acres. This includes the Wenaha Tucannon Wilderness area of 72,100 ac. , the Salmo Priest wilderness proposal (USFS-19,600 ac.), the Kettle Range limited access administrative plan (USFS-28,100 acres) and 47,000 acres of other commercial forest lands comprised of state and county parks, Grand Coulee Dam National Recreation Area & National Forest Research Natural Areas or 3.8% of CFL within the District.

The annual average harvest for the 5th District for 1794 through 1978 was 493 mmbf million board feet. Seventy nine percent of this comes from the NE sector of Ferry, Stevens, and Pend Oreille counties. 27% of the district wide harvest comes from national forest ownership with the rest being provided from private and indian lands.

Present Resources of Colville National Forest

The Colville National Forest is currently in an undersell situation. They are currently underselling or have a surplus of 33.6 mmbf of annual potential yield for the years 1975-1980. For these same years the forest has sold 82.2 mmbf annually or 25% of the annual tri-county harvest. 44% is harvested from private lands with the remainding 27% harvested on the Colville Indian Reservation. Thus the Colville National Forest is one of three major timber suppliers in the tri-county area.

The present Timber management plan for the Colville Forest lists the annual potential yield at 115.6 mmbf million board feet per year. Deducting the average annual sell volume of 82.2 mmbf leaves the undersold surplus of 33.6 mmbf annually. The total amount of timber(annual potential yield) within the proposed Kettle Range and Salmo Priest wilderness areas is 18.7 mmbf. This does not include the already administratively established limited access plan for the Kettle Range and the USFS recommended Salmo Priest area. Adjusting the forestwide anuual potential yield figure of 115.6 mmbf by 18.7 mmbf for the wilderness proposals leaves 96.9 mmbf for annual harvest. This is an increase of 14.7 mmbf over what has been previously sold or an 18% harvest increase.

Impact Analysis

The Colville National Forest is currently proposing to increase harvest levels to above the present annual potential yield figure of 115.6 mmbf by 1985. This would perpetuate the unbalanced allocation of commercial forest land(CFL) and foreclose increased wilderness recreation opportunities in the Inland Empire region, 5th Congressional District, and or Northeastern Washington. This would make permanent the 94:6 allocation of CFL on the Colville Forest to reserved recreation uses. It would also make permanent the 96.2:3.8 ratio of timber acres to recreation acres in the 5th Congressional Distrct.

Increasing wilderness areas through the addition of the Kettle Range Wilderness of 81,000 acres and the Salmo Priest area of 49,360 acres would be a more balanced allocation of public land forestwhile at the same time providing the option of an 18% timber harvest increase on the Colville National Forest. Annually there are 340 mmbf harvested in the Inland Empire region. An 18% timber harvest increase on the Colville Forest would raise the timber supply in this region by 4%. (USDA FS Resource Bulletin PNW-50)

5th Congressional District
Timber Resource Profile

1. Total Area of District EST: 13,900,000 acres
   .8% Wilderness(Wenaha-Tucannon)
2. Commercial Forest Land Area
   Available commercial 4,435,000 acres
   30% National Forest

   Reserved, Deferred, Unregulated CFL Acres:

Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness	72,100 acres
Salmo Priest Wilderness proposal(USFS)	19,600 acres
Kettle Range Limited Access(USFS)	28.100 acres
Other(State and county parks, Coulee Dam NRA & Nat"l. Forest RNA)	47,000 acres
	166,800 acres

   3.8% of Available CFL

3. Annual Average Harvest for District
   Total (1974-1978): 493 mmbf

   79% from Ferry, Stevens, and Pend Oreille counties
   27% of this volume is Nat'l. Forest ownership

4. Colville National Forest

   A. Potential yield- existing timber management plan(May 1980)
      All components 115.6 mmbf/year

   B. Potential Yield for Conservationist Wilderness Proposals for Salmo Priest and Kettle Range (All components)

	USFS Wilderness Proposal	USFS Administrative Plan	CONSERVATIONIST PROPOSAL	
			Add. PY Over USFS	Total PY
Salmo Priest	2.6	-	9.3	
Kettle Range	-	3.2	9.4	12.6
Total impact upon present Timber Management plan			18.7	

   C. Annual Average Sell Volume
      1975-1980 82.2 mmbf/yr
   D. Residual Colville NF Potential Yield

      115.6-18.7 = 96.9 mmbf/yr.

   Negative impact of wilderness proposals- NONE

   Potential for increased harvest:

      96.9-82.2 = 14.7 mmbf/yr

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. More. Your entire statement will go in the record.

Tom Anderson, Friends of Juniper Forest.

STATEMENT OF H. THOMAS ANDERSON, CONSERVATION CHAIRMAN, LOWER COLUMBIA BASIN AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. **Anderson**. My name is H. Thomas Anderson. I live in Kennewich, Wash. I am here representing the Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society in the Tri-Cities and its over 220 members. I am also here representing the Friends of Juniper Forest.

I want to thank Senators Gorton and Jackson and Congressman Morrison for this opportunity to speak with you today about the need to protect and expand the wilderness areas in our State.

I support Senate bill 837, including its title I and title II areas. Today I would like to talk with you about an area listed in the title II section of the bill: The Juniper Forest.

As a resident of the Tri-Cities area for the last 25 years, I didn't discover the Juniper Forest until 5 years ago. I think this says something about this rather unique area which is only about 15 miles from my home. It is an area about which the Audubon Society, the Sierra Club, and many other private individuals have been concerned about for almost 15 years. Its survival is threatened by ourselves, who have not paid close enough attention to the damage we have caused to this very special area in eastern Washington.

The area covers about 85 hundred acres, mostly on Bureau of Land Management land in Franklin County. It is located about 13 miles north of Pasco. It contains the largest area of active sand dunes in the State, the largest concentration of western Juniper trees in this State and one of the few remaining examples of relatively undisturbed and large step vegetation concentrations in this State.

This area also supports a unique wildlife community, including four animal species rare to this State: The Ferruginous hawk, Ord's kangaroo rat, the long-billed curlew and the pygmy rabbit. Swainson's hawks also summer in the forest, along with burrowing owls, coyote, short-eared owls, great horned owls, mule deer, porcupine, and the State's only population of scaled quail.

It is this rich desert environment that needs our protection. The BLM recognized this as early as 1972, when portions of the forest were closed to vehicular traffic and again in 1975, and finally in 1979, when an emergency closure of a portion of the area was instituted to help protect this fragile environment from human disturbance.

The current status for the area is part of the original BLM plan to designate a portion of forest as suitable for an ORV park. This proposed ORV park is situated between the two remaining sections of the forest which have been designated an area of critical environmental concern by the BLM.

Within the latter area is the presently fenced-in outstanding natural area. These are noted in the last page of the testimony that I presented, the different designations of the land.

It is my opinion and the opinion of many others who are not able to join me here from the Tri-Cities area that ORV use and the Juniper Forest Wilderness Area do not mix.

I am here today to ask you to support the inclusion of the Juniper Forest as a designated wilderness area for the State of Washington. I have included a description, a map that shows the area that we would like to have designated as wilderness, along with township and range designation, outlining that area. That is also in my testimony that I have submitted.

The Juniper Forest is believed to be 6,000 to 7,000 years old. The rare Juniper trees that exist there were probably found once over most of eastern Washington, especially when the climate was much warner and dryer. The forest's high sand dunes are stabilized by an intricate delicate root system. It is this fragile root system that permits the forest to survive, which could easily be destroyed by human overuse, especially with motorized vehicles, such as ORV's. The studies in the California desert areas confirm that severe damage to these fragile arid desert environments by ORV activity.

The existing fences in the forest area have not prevented much vehicle intrusion into the most critical areas of the forest. This area needs our help and attention.

Research has been done on the Ferruginous Hawk eggs that exist in the forest. Of the 20 to 25 known nests that exist in the States, at least 40 percent of them or 10 of them exist in the Juniper Forest. Those are also indicated on the map there with the X's.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I have visited the Juniper Forest and know what it means to be cut off from civilization. You get a very strong sense of being in a wilderness area and not being so close to civilization as it exists in the Tri-Cities. And I would really like to encourage you to support the inclusion of the Juniper Forest in the wilderness bill.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Anderson follows:]

Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society
A BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

Statement of H. Thomas Anderson, Conservation Chairman

Representing the Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society, Kennewick, Washington

Before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee hearing, Spokane, Washington, on June 2, 1983

My name is H. Thomas Anderson and I live at 208 North Palouse, Kennewick, Washington, 99336. I am here as the Conservation Chairman of the Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society and am speaking on behalf of the over 220 members in the Tri-Cities area.

I want to thank the committee for this opportunity to share my concerns about the need for protecting and expanding wilderness areas in our great state of Washington. I support the Senate bill, S. 837, including its Title 1 and Title 2 sections. Today I want to talk with you about an area listed in the Title 2 section of the bill, the Juniper Forest.

As a resident of the Tri-Cities area for over 25 years, I didn't discover the Juniper Forest until about five years ago. I think that says something for this rather unique desert area, since it is located only about fiteen miles from my home. It is an area, though, about which the Audubon Society, the Sierra Club, and many other private individuals have been concerned for almost fifteen years. Its survival is threatened by ourselves, who have not paid close enough attention to the damage we are causing to this very special area in Eastern Washington.

This area covers about 8500 acres, mostly on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land in Franklin County, about 13 miles north of Pasco. It contains the largest area of active sand dunes in the state, the largest concentration of western juniper trees in this state, and one of the few remaining examples of relative undisturbed and larger steppe vegetation concentrations in the state. This area also supports a unique wildlife community, including four animal species rare in the state of Washington: the ferruginous hawk, Ord's kangaroo rat, the long-billed curlew, and the pygmy rabbit. Swainson's hawks also summer in the Forest, along with burrowing owls, coyote, short-eared owls, great horned owls, mule deer, porcupine and the state's only population of scaled quail.

It is this rich desert environment that needs our protection. The BLM recognized this as early as 1972 when portions of the forest were closed to vehicular traffic, and again in 1975, and finally in 1979 when an emergency closure of a portion of the area was instituted to help protect this fragile environment from human disturbance. The current status for the area is part of the regional BLM plan to designate a portion of the Forest as suitable for an off-road vehicle (ORV) park. This proposed ORV area is situated between the two remaining sections of the forest, which have been designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) by the BLM. Within this latter critical habitat area is the presently fenced-in Outstanding Natural Area (ONA). It is my opinion, and the opinion of many others who were not able to join me here from the Tri-Cities area, that ORV use and the Juniper Forest wilderness area do not mix!

I am here today to ask that you support inclusion of the Juniper Forest as a designated wilderness area for the state of Washington. I want to tell you why such protection is so important.

The Juniper Forest is believed to be 6,000-7,000 years old. The rare juniper trees that exist there probably were once found over most of Eastern Washington, especially when the climate was much warmer and drier, according to WSU professors who have studied the area. The Forest has high sand dunes, stabilized by an intricate but delicate root system. It is this fragile root system that permits the forest to survive, and which could easily be destroyed by humans over-use, especially with motorized vehicles, such as ORVs. The studies in the California desert areas confirm the severe damage to these fragile arid desert environments by ORV activity. The existing fences in the Forest area have not prevented such vehicle instrusion into the most critical areas of the Forest. The BLM does not have the necessary manpower to patrol the area out of their regional office here in Spokane. This area needs our help and attention.

Research has been done on the Ferruginous hawks that nest in the Forest. Of the 20-25 known nests in this state, at least 40% of them, ten in number, exist in the Juniper Forest. In Washington, these birds nest only on the east side of the Cascades, and they require two important habitat criteria: open prairie and solitude. It is not known exactly how much habitat is necessary for the survival of this rare species, nor is it known exactly how much instrusion by man can be tolerated. It is known they will abandon a nest just by the mere presence of humans, especially during the incubation period for their eggs, in April-May. It is known that they prefer widely scattered trees for their nests, particularly those on the outside edge of the forest, rather than the clumps of trees in the center of the Forest. This hawk nesting habitat is irreplaceable since it is known they need an abundant food supply, including rodents, small birds, and snakes, which are present in the Forest, but not elsewhere where abandoned nests have been found. It is unlikely this hawk population can maintain itself unless the Juniper Forest is left in an undisturbed, natural state as wilderness.

The proposed ORV park area in the Forest has not yet been created due to a lack of funds to fence it off from the other areas. However, frequent ORV activities continue to be very evident in portions of the Forest. Meanwhile, even closer to the

Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society
A BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

Tri-Cities, another ORV park has received sufficient funding and is completing Phase 1 of its development in the Horn Rapids area of Richland. This is a much more appropriate and existing ORV location, and will not offer the same kind of threat to a wilderness environment as unique as the Juniper Forest.

I have visited the Juniper Forest. I know what it means to feel cut off from civilization once I left the dirt road, which offers the only access to the edge of the Forest, and walked in among the dunes. It is rather strange to stand there feeling alone, when I know I'm only a few miles from home. The closest thing to roads in the area are the primitive tracks from the ORVs, and the farmers and landowners that surround the area seem to want to keep it in its natural state, without roads, without development. College classes from both Washington State University and the University of Idaho use this area as a research study area for its zoological, botanical and geological values. There is no commercial timber value in the area, although some of the juniper trees were once chopped down for fenceposts rumor has it. There would be no loss of jobs or adverse economic impact from designating this area as wilderness. It offers excellent recreational opportunities for hiking, birdwatching, and photography (as long as you bring your own water).

To really appreciate the uniqueness of the Juniper Forest, you just need to visit there. The best time of year to do that, in the early spring, just past. With your support, however, we can protect this area for many others to enjoy while it survives as a unique desert wilderness for the state of Washington. Otherwise, as the fragile soils and wildlife are disturbed further, the birds and trees will die, and it will just blow away like the wind.

Thank you for listening.

H Thomas Anderson

DEDICATED TO CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE, PLANTS, SOIL, AND WATER IN RELATION TO HUMAN PROGRESS

Friends of the Juniper Forest
204 Newell
Walla Walla, WA 99362

6/1/83

Juniper Forest Wilderness Proposal

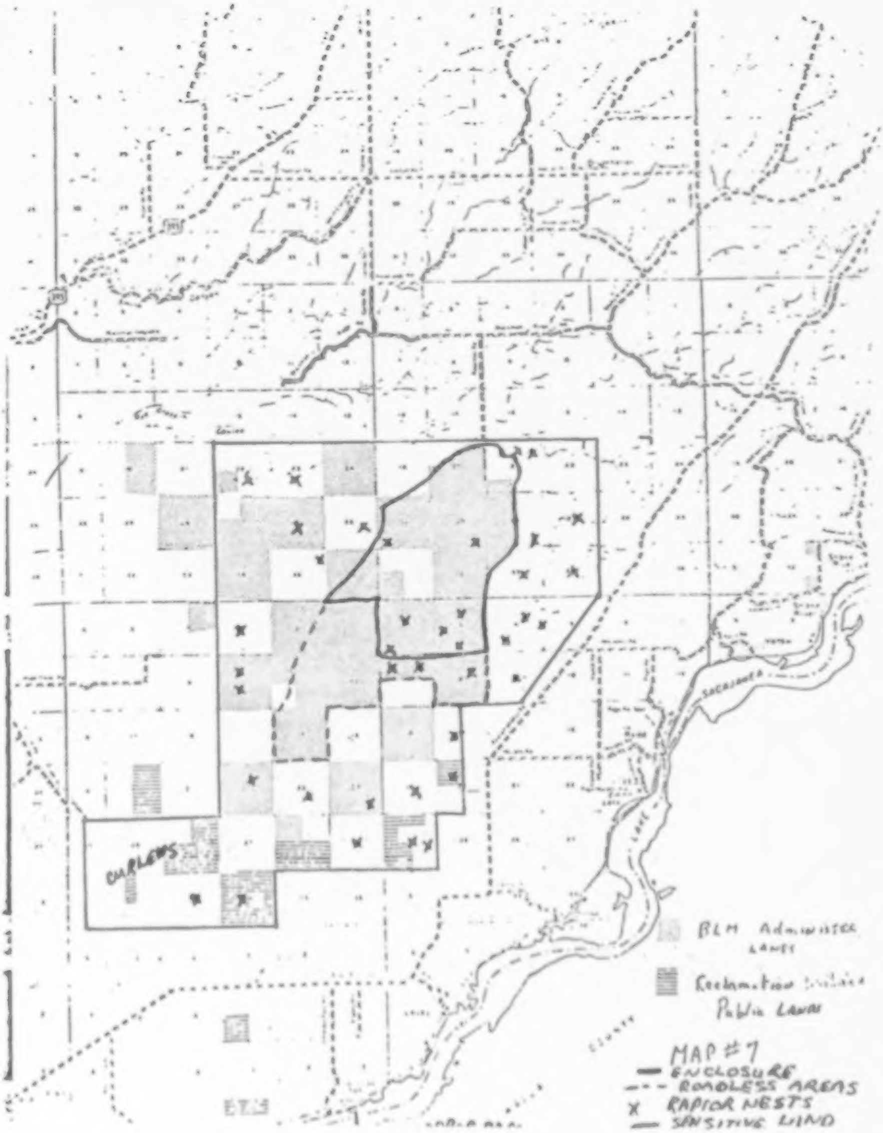
The area contains about 4,600 acres within an enclosure fence and about 7800 acres total. These lands are located about fifteen air miles northeast of Pasco, Washington.

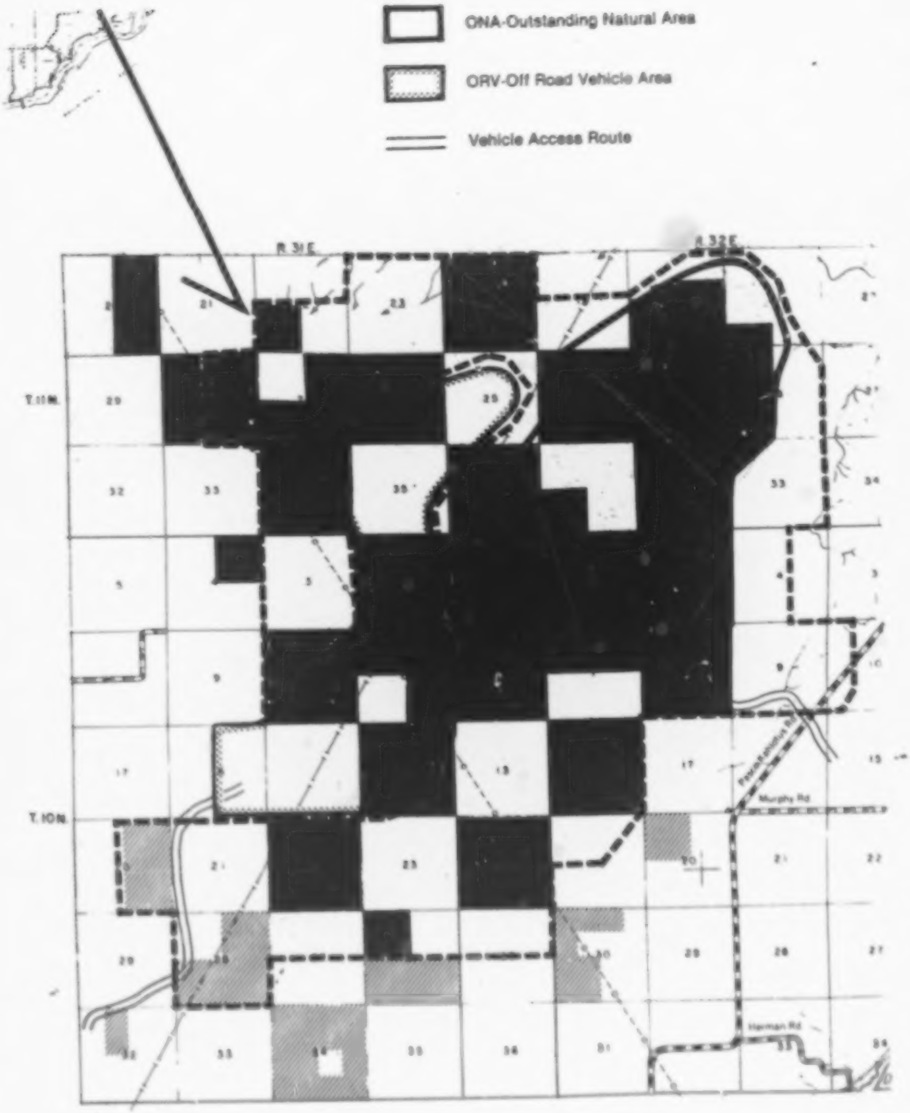
Willamette Meridian

Within enclosure fence:
T. 11 N., R. 31 E., Section 36
T. 10 N., R. 32 E., Section 5 and 6
T. 11 N., R. 32 E., Sections 29 and 32
T. 11 N., R. 32 E., Section 20 (portions within fence)
T. 11 N., R. 32 E., Section 21 (portions within fence)
T. 11 N., R. 32 E., Section 28 (portions within fence)
T. 11 N., R. 32 E., Section 30 (portions within fence)
T. 11 N., R. 32 E., Section 31 (portions within fence)
T. 11 N., R. 32 E., Section 33 (portions within fence)

Outside of enclosure fence:
T. 10 N., R. 31 E., Section 1
T. 10 N., R. 31 E., Section 2 (portion east of jeep road)
T. 10 N., R. 31 E., Section 12
T. 10 N., R. 31 E., Section 11 (portion east of jeep trail)
T. 10 N., R. 31 E., Section 14 (excluding SE¼ of SE¼)
T. 10 N., R. 32 E., Section 8
T. 10 N. R. 32 E., Section 7 (north half)

riends of the juniper forest


CURLEWS
LAKE
BLM Administered Lands
Reclamation [illegible] Public Lands
MAP #7
ENCLOSURE
ROADLESS AREAS
X RAPTOR NESTS
SENSITIVE LAND


ONA-Outstanding Natural Area
ORV-Off Road Vehicle Area
Vehicle Access Route
R. 31 E.
R. 32 E.
T. 11 N.
T. 10 N.
Murphy Rd
Herman Rd

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Anderson. The entire statement will be included in the record.

Mr. **Anderson**. Just as an addition, I have letters of support, and a resolution signed by people supporting the Juniper Forest and the wilderness that I would like to include also in the record.

Senator **Jackson**. They will be included.

Mr. **Anderson**. Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Marjorie Duke from Yakima.

STATEMENT OF MARJORIE B. DUKE, GOAT ROCKS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

Ms. **Duke**. I am Marjorie Duke of Yakima, Wash. I am here on behalf of the Goat Rocks Emergency Committee, composed of 51 organizations, which is opposed to deletion of Goat Rocks Wilderness.

Also, I support the wilderness bill with the 29 conservation proposals for Wilderness in the State of Washington. As a member of the Cougar Lakes Wilderness Alliance, I have long been an advocate of a two-unit Cougar Lakes Wilderness, including Norse Peak.

Though a Cougar Lakes Wilderness has been my goal for many years, I would like to address my statement more to the Goat Rocks deletion. I am an avid downhill skier and a stockholder in the White Pass Corp. and am strongly opposed to the deletion. The area under consideration for deletion includes Hogback Mountain, which is already available to skiers with some effort, which often makes the goal more rewarding.

The White Pass Corp. is successful through good management and service to skiers and consequently stockholders have benefited in dividends received. White Pass will continue to be an asset to stockholders and skiers without desecrating our wilderness system. Hogback Mountain and its basin is beautiful in the summer as well as in winter, but in the summer you can see how fragile the soil is. The equipment needed for erecting ski lifts would do irrevocable damage to an area as this and also to the Pacific Crest Trail.

In an economic sense I believe prudence is of great value in this issue. If a profit can be maintained while keeping other values, which are not economical, we can have the best of all possible worlds.

There is intrinsic value in mountains, trees and slopes which is in the eye of the beholder. White Pass Corp. and wilderness users can coexist, the one making a profit and the other enjoying intangible assets, without infringing on each other's territory.

If we can apply Schumacher's economics as if people mattered, we can display the White Pass Ski Area as an example of profit-making under the philosophy of small is beautiful. Private ownership and public ownership should and can coexist in our society. To increase development for the benefit of a private corporation to the detriment of the general public is a callous and selfish act.

I do not consider it to be "Dr. Panglossian" to wish for the best of all possible worlds, so I hope White Pass Corp. and the Goat Rocks Wilderness, with additions to its western and eastern boundaries, can continue to exist and both serve the interests of the public in the use of Federal lands.

I would like to thank you for allowing me to express my concerns regarding Senate bill 837.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you for your fine statement.

Ken White, Okanogan Wilderness League.

STATEMENT OF KEN WHITE, OKANOGAN WILDERNESS LEAGUE

Mr. WHITE. Good morning Senators Jackson and Gorton. I am Ken White from Winthrop, Wash.

I was born there 62 years ago and spent all my life there except times traveling in the summer. I am a member of the Okanogan Wilderness League, and I would like to say I fear for the Goat Rocks deletion because it appears to set a precedent for other inroads on other parks and places.

And then back to the valley where I was born, just a few miles from the proposed wilderness area. When I was a boy and I saw this valley, it was a primitive valley and had no logging roads anywhere and all the streams and lakes and hillsides were free from development and hadn't been logged.

Naturally, in time I have seen this change, not that this is bad, because you need timber to make the good life, but the point has come now where we have harvested so much that we are really entering another phase of mankind where the leaders are making a choice of what to do with that small remaining bit that is left. That is why in a world like ours, in a country like ours, that has enough timber that they can sell millions and millions of board feet to overseas markets, timber that is 5 or 6 feet through at the base out of Alaska, surely we are great enough to set aside some areas of timber in this final deciding what to do with the land.

I would like to mention that the timber in this area, and there is some good timber, and I don't know what the boundaries should be as the Okanogan Wilderness Area or Sawtooth Wilderness Area, but there should be some kind of wilderness area set aside while we are making this choice.

And I have had the good fortune of being free in the summers for 40 years. During those 40 years of summer, I traveled to all wilderness areas, parks and all the wild places that I can find. As a result, I have earned the reputation of being a naturalist, which I proudly bear. And from this feeling, I was more than glad to come here and to ask you folks to consider this. And I thank you for this opportunity to speak.

[The prepared statement of Mr. White follows:]

OKANOGAN WILDERNESS LEAGUE
STAR ROUTE BOX 144 CARLTON, WA. (509) 997-3794

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO: INPUT HEARING FOR SENATE BILL 837
INTRODUCED BY SENATORS SLADE GORTON
AND HENRY M. JACKSON
JUNE 2, 1983

BY: KEN WHITE

RE: WASHINGTON WILDERNESS BILL

My name is Ken White. I was born 62 years ago, a few miles from the proposed Lake Chelan-Sawtooth Wilderness area and Pasayten Additions. This is where I have lived my entire life, except for yearly treks to study natural history in other regions of North America. It was my incredible good luck as a boy to have grown up in a brand new land that had never been roaded and to see vast stretches of trees that had never been harvested. It was a grand adventure to be totally free to travel among the clear streams, lakes and meadows, to fish, hunt and camp. It was only natural that I should fall in love with all this and make the study of the natural world my lifetime passion. In time, I became known as a naturalist, a title I feel very proud to have earned. At age 21, I got my first license as a taxidermist, and for 41 years have practiced this craft. Working with animals has made me especially aware of the space which animals need to survive well in their wild habitat.

I have always been active in wilderness clubs and fully support the Okanogan Wilderness League. At this point I would like to say that the proposed Goat Rocks acreage adjustment worries me deeply. I see it as the beginning of an erosion of our precious wilderness areas. Therefore, I strongly oppose this plan.

During my life in the Methow Valley, I have seen many great changes--

changes that are normal and necessary as a country grows. Now I see logging roads on almost every hill and drainage. Most of the old growth is gone. Homes and homesites with the inevitable "No Trespassing" and "Keep Out" signs have closed off the streams and lakes where we were once free to play. Many of these changes are not bad in themselves as we do need roads and lumber for the good life. But time has passed and now the final hour for our remaining wild land has arrived. Our leaders must decide what our choices shall be.

I feel that this is a dramatic moment in our history and the history of the land. We are making a very final decision about what we shall do with the remaining wild land. How fortunate we are as a nation to be so well off that we even have this choice! One only has to think of countries overseas that cannot afford even tiny spaces for wilderness.

It is my belief that a truly rich and great society like ours can and should set aside the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth Wilderness area for the present people and the generations to follow. We often curse the short-sightedness of the people who were in power at different places and times on our globe. We have the chance to do better. As a country that is exporting millions and millions of board feet of our trees to overseas markets, let us have the wisdom to set aside some of our most precious forest lands for the people of the United States. And let us not forget that the national lands are just that--land belonging to all the citizens of the United States.

Thank you for this opportunity to speak.

Sincerely,

Ken White

OKANOGAN WILDERNESS LEAGUE
STAR ROUTE BOX 144 CARLTON, WA. (509) 997-3794

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO : INPUT HEARING FOR SENATE BILL 837
INTRODUCED BY SENATORS SLADE GORTON
AND HENRY M. JACKSON
JUNE 2, 1983

BY: LEE BERNHEISEL, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE OKANOGAN WILDERNESS LEAGUE

RE: WASHINGTON WILDERNESS BILL

A variety of individuals and groups in the Pacific Northwest, including the Okanogan Wilderness League, have long awaited a Washington Wilderness Bill. We support the inclusion of all the Title II areas in a Washington Wilderness Bill with special consideration for the proposed Lake Chelan-Sawtooth area. We contend, further, that if a deletion from the Goats Rocks Area is allowed, it will jeopardize the permanence of the entire Wilderness system.

The Lake Chelan-Sawtooth area lies high in the backcountry west of the Methow River. Included in the area is most of the 231,000 acre Sawtooth Roadless Area within the Okanogan National Forest and approximately 77,000 acres within the Wenatchee National Forest. The area basically runs from Lake Chelan north and a little west, roughly paralleling the Methow Valley to where Highway 20 turns up Early Winters Creek. The proposed boundary runs over the summit of Sandy Butte, excluding the area that is under permit application for an Early Winters ski hill development.

The tourists that flock to our valley each year come to see and touch nature at its best. Studies have shown that people are using the undeveloped areas more and more in our state. Being blessed with these magnificent physical surroundings, we must remember that these are national lands that should be shared, not only with this, but also with future generations.

Water is the life blood of our existence and a significant factor in attracting tourists to our area. The degradation of our watershed areas that occurs with timber harvesting by roadcuts and the removal of ground cover leads to undependable and lower quality of waters to the valley below. The tributaries of the Methow River and Lake Chelan are classified Class AA by the state (the highest rating), but water quality in the area far exceeds the Class AA standard. This standard thus affords little protection since the tributaries can be significantly degraded from present levels and still meet the state standards. Wilderness designation of the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth area would be a significant step toward protecting our most precious resource--water.

We all agree that the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth area is one of rare beauty. The Forest Service agrees and gave this area its highest wilderness rating in RARE II. The purpose of the Wilderness Bill is to protect and preserve this beauty. Without such protection, we believe the area will be substantially changed through commercial exploitation of its natural resources. For example, the Forest Service's planned Flying Twisp timber sale calls for old growth harvest and the building of 49.4 miles of roads up some of the finest hiking trails in our area.

According to 1981 Forest Service figures, there is a 380 MMBF of commercial timber in the proposed area which is less than 6% of the total inventory of 6349 MMBF. Forest Service personnel say that under present management conditions, this area could produce about 5.7 MMBF annually as compared to 88 MMBF for the forest as a whole. These figures are inflated due to the sale or planned sale of the following areas: Lucky Jim, Ginny, Scatter, Butte 2, Hornet 2, Bridge, Bride, Raven, North, South, and Varden. The Forest Service's own figures dramatically show that the proposed wilderness area has just a small amount of the marketable timber in the Okanogan National Forest.

A study of the Okanogan National Forest Plan conducted by Randal O'Toole provides substantial evidence that the Forest Service figures for timber may be in error. As an example, the yield tables developed for this forest were based upon site indices that apparently assumed normal stocking levels, but which were not adjusted to account for sub-normal stocking levels in the Okanogan National Forest. This omission resulted in an overestimated mean annual growth per acre of about 30%, as well as an underestimation of the amount of land officially considered noncommercial forest land. O'Toole's estimates would reduce total commercial forest acreage by about 30%. Using his analysis, most of the land within our proposal would not be considered commercial forest land at all. We contend that it is not only uneconomic but illegal to harvest where sustained yield cannot be achieved.

A recent Forest Service document apparently substantiates O'Toole's work. Its author states: "It is evident from the 1970-1985 cutting reports that we cannot sustain our present level of harvest." "With a fear of sounding like so many religious cults who have prophesied the end of the world, I conclude that all available timber will be harvested or will be in areas under contract to be harvested by 1990. This includes re-harvesting areas to bring them under proper management. This conclusion is based on the best information available and has been verified by spot checks of the data used, field observation and the unanimous opinion of the District personnel responsible for managing the resources." In addition, ..."the condition of much of our second growth is very poor."

Wilderness serves all of us in many ways. We are, nevertheless, aware that many of our visitors do not have the time, physical energy, or inclination to rough it in the wilderness. Their needs are already well served by the 1200 miles of roads with the Okanogan National Forest. Many of us have also driven to the top of Buttermilk Butte via Black Pine Lake to view the fantastic Sawtooths and to fish in a high lake. In addition, many of the trails in the proposed wilderness area are short enough (3-8 miles) to make day trips possible and practical, giving people with limited time the opportunity to enjoy the scenic and natural qualities of our wild country.

We appreciate the time and energy shown in the introduction of a Washington Wilderness Bill and urge you to continue your efforts in finalizing a Bill that will preserve the maximum amount of our wilderness lands.

Sincerely,

Lee Bernheisal,
Area Coordinator,
Okanogan Wilderness League
S.R. Box 244
Carlton, Washington 98814

Lake Chelan Sawtooth Wilderness Area

FACT SHEET

General Description: The proposed Lake Chelan Sawtooth Wilderness Area lies west of the Methow River, adjoining the North Cascades National Park, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area and Lake Chelan to the west. To the east are Twisp and Winthrop. Approx. 221,000 acres is in the Okanogan National Forest (ONF) and 77,000 on the Wenatchee National Forest (WNF). Note: Acreage is approx. due to timber activity, private property and other Forest Service plans.

Private Inholdings: One on South Creek (ONF) and one in the vicinity of Horton Butte (WNF). Private holdings border the area along Lake Chelan. Note: The inholding are patented mining claims.

General Physical Characteristics: Precipitation: 20-90 inches, mostly snow. Elevation: 1100 ft. at Lake Chelan to 8978 ft. at North Gardner Mtn. Vegetation: diverse inland species with some coastal influence. Geology: Northern Cascades Physiographic Section; typical glacial features include deep U shaped valleys, knife-edged ridges, high alpine cirques.

Recreational Values: Types of use: hiking, horseback riding, fishing, skiing, hunting, climbing, photography and some ORV use. NOTE: The ONF currently has over 1200 miles of forest roads appropriate for ORV use outside the fragile unroaded areas. The area has 195 miles of trails within its boundary with approx. 40 miles allowing ORV use.

Watershed Values: The tributaries of the Methow River and Lake Chelan are classified Class AA by the State of Wash. (the highest rating). NOTE: Water quality in the area far exceeds the Class AA standard and affords little protection when it comes to water quality since the tributaries can be significantly degraded from present levels and still meet state standards.

Wildlife Values: No. of species - over 400 on ONF; number unk. within the proposal area Species types (partial listing) - mountain goat, mule and whitetail deer, black bear, cougar, golden and bald eagles, numerous other birds, cutthroat and rainbow trout.
Threatened or endangered species: (may include) bald eagle, peregrine falcon, spotted owl, wolverine.

Forage: (ONF) - 5 permits; grazing allotments for 950 cattle and 1200 sheep.

Mineral Values: (ONF) No. of claims - 80 claims in 13 claim groups, located primarily at head of Twisp River near Lake Ann.
Mineral types: gold silver lead, copper, molybdenum

Oil and Gas Leases: (ONF) Approx. 15,000 acres have been applied for, with approx. 4400 acres approved by the Forest Service. Most of the permit applications lie along the batholite in the northly section of the proposed area. NOTE: To date there has been no oil and gas exploration in the area and it is assumed that the applications are speculative in nature, since most knowlegable people feel that

FACT SHEET

Oil and Gas (cont.) there is only a remote possibility of oil and gas in the area. (not unlike a high stakes chain letter)

Timber Values: Total standing inventory in proposal area as calculated by the ONF in 1981 - 380 MMBF (6%) compared to a ttl on the ONF of 6349 MMBF. The sale or planned sale of the Bridge, Bride, Raven, North, South and Varden Timber Sales since 1981 have reduced the area and standing inventory of the proposal hence the above figure of 380MMBF is high. The timber in lower Fish Crk. and Prince Crk. (WNF) is not considered commercial at this time.

Annual Cut (ONF) - Approx. 88 MBF

Principal Commercial species - Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, Englemann spruce

An Alternative View on Timber Values: Randal O'Toole, staff forester, of Forest Planning, disputes the above forest service figures. The following are a few of O'Tooles's observations:

1. The timber harvest levels on the ONF are far higher than sustainable as required by the National Forest Management Act (NFMA)
2. The ONF yield tables for mixed conifer forests overestimate potential growth under natural conditions by a third. NOTE: (The Sustained Yield Act requires that sustained growth must be at least 20 cu. ft. per ac. per yr.)
3. ONF yield tables make unjustified assumptions for the response of mixed conifer forest with intensive management (commercial and pre-commercial thinning) and anticipated yields should be reduced by 40%.
4. Many of the current old growth stands, particularly those on steeper slopes will not even pay for the costs of the first harvest. No more than a third of the land which is now considered commercial will be suited for long-term timber production. Note: The Bridge, Varden, Bride, Raven, North, and South timber sales within the proposed area are or are expected to be deficit sales
5. Because current laws require prompt reforestation, harvest of old growth only where sustained yield management is intended, and sustained yield management only where it is economically feasible, then the sustained yield capacity of the ONF is under 50 MMBF.

Outfitter Guides: Two conflicting permits have been issued for the proposed area. A helicopter skiing permit for the entire area and a helicopter guide permit for the portion of the area within the WNF. Note: The helicopter skiing operation has indicated its support for the proposal.

Groups supporting proposal: Okanogan Wilderness League (OWL), Washington Wilderness Coalition, North Cascades Conservation Council, Friends of the Earth, The Sierra Club, The Wilderness Society and The Mountaineers.

LAKE CHELAN - SAWTOOTH WILDERNESS AREA

Follow the North Cascades Highway due east from Burlington, WA up through the spectacular terrain of the North Cascades National Park. Continue eastward through a seemingly endless stretch of craggy beauty. When you reach Washington Pass, before descending into the Methow Valley, stop for a moment. Perhaps you had thought that the wild country which surrounds you in all directions would always remain wild. Perhaps you didn't realize that vast reaches of unroaded landscape which tower above the Methow Valley enjoy no permanent protection. Will you join with us to ensure that our children may encounter these same vistas and know the joy of the wilderness experience they offer?

A Wilderness Proposal

The proposed Lake Chelan-Sawtooth Wilderness Area lies west of the Methow River, adjoining the North Cascades National Park, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area and Lake Chelan to the west. To the east, are the small still-rural towns of Winthrop and Twisp. Included is unroaded terrain on two National Forests. The Okanogan and Wenatchee NF units form a logical combination, opening access to wilderness travellers from Lake Chelan or the Methow Valley. Another favorite point of entry might be along the Pacific Crest Trail which crosses the area just northwest of Washington Pass. We ask that Congress protect a grand total of 310,000 acres.

Valuable Resources

Recreational Opportunities: Winter or summer, the proposed wilderness offers diverse recreation. Hikers and horsemen share the many trails to high alpine meadows where fishermen and photographers enjoy their sport at leisure. Climbers find challenging peaks such as Gardner and Silver Star Mountains to test their abilities. For the hardy winter recreationist, cross-country skiing or snowshoeing offers the ultimate experience of serenity in a snow-covered world.

Wildlife: High rocky ridges are a perfect habitat for the mountain goat whose population may be declining. The shrill marmot whistle echos across rugged boulder fields. Black bear, cougar and mule deer may also be seen. Birds of prey such as golden and bald eagle, many varieties of hawks and the raven spend much of their lives in the area. Grouse and numerous smaller birds from woodpeckers to hummingbirds may delight the watchful eye. Most of the larger lakes and streams harbor abundant trout. Wilderness protection is vital to all of the more common species as well as to endangered ones-the bald eagle, peregrine falcon, spotted owl and wolverine.

Water Quality: Because of a history of recent glaciation, the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth is dotted with knife-edged mountains, high elevation lakes and U or V shaped valleys which transport life-sustaining water to the Methow Valley and Lake Chelan. The pristine water which today flows from this area provides immeasureable economic benefit to the valleys below. Their people depend on it for agricultural, industrial and domestic use. Wilderness designation is the best way to ensure that an adequate supply of the highest quality water continues to flow from the mountains.

What You Can Do

Most of the proposed Lake Chelan-Sawtooth Wilderness Area received the highest Forest Service wilderness quality rating during RARE II. Even so, the agency recommended non-wilderness for this magnificent area. Congress is now considering legislation to create additional wilderness in Washington State. Support for Lake Chelan-Sawtooth is needed. NOW!

Write or call:

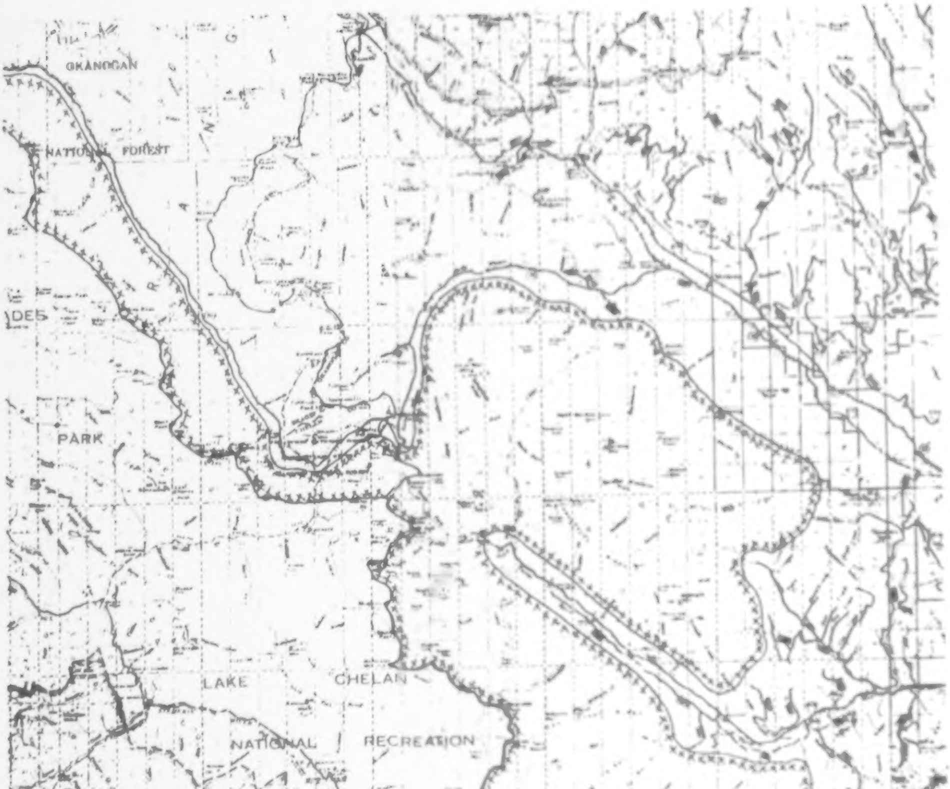
Mr. Sid Morrison
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Senator Henry Jackson
Senator Slade Gorton
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

For more information:

Okanogan Wilderness [illegible]
Star Rt., Box 14[illegible]
Carlton, WA 98814
[illegible]-997-3794

YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS OF TIME AND MONEY ARE MOST WELCOME!


OKANOGAN
NATIONAL FOREST
DES
PARK
LAKE CHELAN
NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
WENATCHEE
LAKE

LEGEND

xxxxx Sawtooth, Lake Chelan proposed Wilderness boundary

undary Information - The proposed Lake Chelan, Sawtooth Wilderness area includes 77,000 ac from the Lake Chelan planning unit in the Wenatchee National Forest, and 233,000 ac from the Sawtooth RARE II Study (ae 6027) administered by the Okanogan National Forest

te The acreage is approximate due to timber activity, private property and other Forest Service plans.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. White.

Senator Gorton?

Senator GORTON. Mr. White, were you here the first thing this morning when the mayor of Twisp testified?

Mr. WHITE. No, I missed that. We didn't get here in time.

Senator GORTON. The mayor was opposed to this particular wilderness area on the grounds that it would simply devastate the economy of Twisp and would probably cause the mill there to close. Do you have any comment on that?

Mr. WHITE. Well, I saw his statement made in our local paper to that effect and then I saw on the same page that some large head of the Biles-Colman's mill over in Omak was asked if that would cause the mill to be permanently not started, and he said, "Well, we really haven't thought about it." So I don't know if that is so or not. Perhaps the Commissioner jumped the gun ahead of the mill itself.

Senator GORTON. Would the answer to that question affect your views as to how much wilderness there should be in your area?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, that is a part of how we would decide on the boundaries.

Senator GORTON. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. White.

And thank you ladies and gentleman for your contribution.

And the Chair will state it is our intention to go through the lunch hour hearing the witnesses. It is a nonstop effort because some of you have come a long way and you need to return, but we thought it would be helpful so you would understand what our intentions are in terms of expediting the hearings.

Panel No. 10: Bob Hosking, Vaagen Bros. Lumber Co.; Mac Lloyd, Lloyd Logging; Ron Prindle, Crown Zellerbach; William Brauner, Brauner Lumber Co.

Mr. Hosking, Vaagen Bros. Lumber Co.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT HOSKING, CHIEF FORESTER, VAAGEN BROS. LUMBER, INC.

Mr. HOSKING. I am Robert Hosking, chief forester of Vaagen Bros. Lumber, Inc. Our company operates sawmills in Colville and Republic, Wash. We currently employ 443 people, including logging and road construction contractors, as well as sawmill workers.

Our position regarding S. 837 and any further addition to the wilderness system within this State is quite simple. We believe the State of Washington has already paid its dues to the wilderness system and further additions are unwarranted and economically unjustifiable, especially when one considers the vast acreage already locked up in wilderness and the staggering additions to be contributed by the national parks.

I have attached position papers to my testimony which represent our position on each area mentioned in S. 837 as well as the national parks and sufficiency and release language.

I wish to speak more specifically about the Kettle Crest area, as I have been a working forester and resident of the Republic area for the past 12½ years, during which time I have become intimately familiar with this area.

Having sawmills in the timber-dependent communities of Republic and Colville, one of which lies on each side of the Kettle Crest area, makes us vitally aware of the impacts the proposed wilderness would have.

The Kettle Crest area encompasses 81,520 acres, of which 67,726 are commercial forest land. This land has a current programed yield of 3.4 million board-feet per year. More importantly the potential yield from this area is 12.9 million board-feet per year. Using the current programed yield of 3.4 million in this area currently supports 102 jobs. Given the dire economic condition of northeast Washington, the area can ill-afford to lose this employment.

This area is unique in that it is being managed by the Forest Service under a complete land management plan. This plan was completed in 1978. At that time, as well as during the RARE II process, it was determined that the Kettle Crest area was best suited to uses other than wilderness. In fact, during the RARE II process 83 percent of those responding were opposed to wilderness for this area.

We believe the Kettle Range land management plan strikes a reasonable compromise between the various interest groups who wish to put demands upon the area. This area is presently being managed to provide a roadless recreation area in excess of 30,000 acres for those who seek this type of recreational experience. Much, but by no means all, of the commercial forest land is managed to provide the multiple uses of the national forests. We feel that this management by the U.S. Forest Service is responsible and prudent and should be continued.

As I mentioned, we feel this management is a reasonable compromise and we would challenge those who would lock up the area to a single use to join us in support of this current management.

I understand there has been some question raised as to the position of the Tri-County Economic Development District regarding the Kettle Crest and Salmo-Priest in earlier testimony. I was present at the special board of directors meeting Tuesday night in Colville, at which time the board of directors withdrew their support for wilderness classification for these two areas.

Senator JACKSON. They have now taken a neutral position?

Mr. HOSKING. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. That was what I understood from previous testimony.

Thank you, Mr. Hosking.

[Attachments to Mr. Hosking's statement follows:]

RARE II PUBLIC RESPONSE
EASTERN WASHINGTON ROADLESS AREAS

RA#	Name	Wilderness Signature	%	Nonwilderness Signature	%
6981	Salmo Priest	341	20	1,391	79
6004	Profanity	289	17	1,388	83
6005	Twin Sisters	271	16	1,396	84
6006	Hoodoo	270	16	1,379	84
6007	Bald Snow	281	17	1,386	83
6008	Thirteen Mile	309	18	1,377	82
6023	Long Draw	303	16	1,507	81
6024	Long Swamp	873	36	1,478	61
6031	Glacier Peak	1,253	21	4,612	78
6032	Cougar Lakes	1,030	22	3,555	77
6036	Goat Rocks	452	13	2,892	86

NOTE: Percentage totals which do not equal 100% indicate that the remaining portion was for Further Planning.

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POSITION ON S. 837

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DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL PARK LAND AS WILDERNESS

In 1975 hearings were held to determine how much of the Mt. Rainier National Park, the North Cascades National Park, the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas and the Olympic National Park would become wilderness. At these hearings the Sierra Club, Wilderness Society and other preservationists recommended over a million and a half acres for inclusion in the Wilderness System.

We think that in order to address the question of how much wilderness should be in the state of Washington, the National Park roadless areas should be taken into consideration at this time.

SUFFICIENCY LANGUAGE

The sufficiency language contained in S. 837 appears to be adequate.

RELEASE LANGUAGE

The release language found in Section 104-82 is totally unacceptable.

First of all, it releases only those lands reviewed in the Second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II); and, in fact, there are other lands, namely, Dark Divide and Juniper Forest, which were not part of RARE II but which are in the bill.

More importantly, however, it states that, "The Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option prior to the revision of the initial plans and in no case prior to the date established by law for completion of the initial planning cycle." The date established by law is 1985 which is only about two years away. We are sure that there will be revisions of initial plans, particularly if there is a new Administration. Therefore, we will not have any relief from wilderness consideration beyond the 1985 date.

We would offer an amendment to the bill which would state that there would be no consideration for review of the wilderness option prior to the year 2000.

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POSITION ON PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS - S. 837, TITLE I

Roadless Area Name	Nos.	N.F.	Gross Acres	Position
Buckhorn	6081A	Oly	43,737	Oppose
Colonel Bob	6087		12,120	Endorse
Cougar Lakes	6032A	GP	11,795	Oppose
	6032E	Wen	11,200	
	6032C	Wen	106,320	
	Total		129,315	
Glacier Peak Addn.	6031A	MBS	11,110	Oppose
	6031C(P)	MBS	1,539	
	6031G	MBS	59,755	
	6031A	Wen	11,356	
	6031D	Wen	6,274	
	Total		90,034	
Mt. Adams Addn.	6069A	GP	14,288	Oppose
Skokomish	6085A	Oly	15,686	Oppose
Pasayten Addn.	6023A	Oka	2,800	Endorse
Salmo-Priest	6981E	Col	27,080	Oppose *
	1981A	IP	344	
	Total		27,424	
Tatoosh	6063A	GP	13,630	Oppose
Brothers	6084A	Oly	16,113	Oppose

* Endorse a 41,000-acre caribou management unit.

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POSITION ON PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS - S. 837, TITLE II

Roadless Area Name	Nos.	N.F.	Gross Acres	Position
Boulder River	6050	MBS	83,800	Oppose
Clearwater River	6055	MBS	26,400	Oppose
Dark Divide	1/	GP	73,500 2/	Oppose
Eagle Rock	6054	MBS	34,100	Oppose
Glacier View	6061A	GP	3,010	Oppose
Goat Rock Adj.	6036A	GP	4,270	Oppose
	6036C	Wen	1,770	
	6036D	Wen	19,600	
Indian Heaven	6076	GP	27,590	Oppose
Juniper Forest	-	BLM	7,000	Oppose
Kettle Range	6004	Col	31,400	Oppose
	6005	Col	14,000	
	6007	Col	23,850	
	6008	Col	12,700	
Lake Chelan-Sawtooth	6027A	Oka	110,720	Oppose
	6027B	Oka	38,340	
	6027C	Oka	81,840	
	6026	Oka	112,430	
Mt. Baker	6041	MBS	275,000	Oppose
Norse Peak	6034	MBS	28,200	Oppose
	6034	Wen	51,240	

1/ RARE II FEIS Data

2/ Most of area has developments, roads and timber sales. Approximately 10,000-15,000 appears roadless.

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KETTLE CREST ROADLESS AREA'S FACT SHEET

AREA NAME	AREA NUMBER	GROSS ACRES	C F L ACRES	POTENTIA YIELD MMBF	PROGRAMMED YIELD MMBF	ANNUAL STUMP $ (PY)	JOBS DIRECT (PY)	JOBS INDIRECT (PY)	TOTAL JOBS	RARE II RESPONSE OPPOSING WILDERNESS
6004	PROFANITY	31400	26560	4.6	1.3	99874^{00}	13	26	39	88%
6005	TWIN SISTERS	14000	12000	3.3	0.7	69865^{00}	7	14	21	84%
6007	BALD SNOW	23850	18773	2.3	0.9	89865^{00}	9	18	27	83%
6008	13 MILE	12270	10393	2.7	0.5	49925^{00}	5	10	15	82%
TOTALS		81520	67726	12.9	3.4	309564^{00}	34	68	102	85%

Senator **Jackson**. We will now hear from Mack Lloyd, Lloyd Logging.

STATEMENT OF MACK LLOYD, PRESIDENT, LLOYD LOGGING, INC.

Mr. **Lloyd**. My name is Mack Lloyd and I am president of Lloyd Logging, Inc., of Twisp, Wash. I am a lifelong resident of Twisp, as was my father, who was born there in 1903. As far as I can tell, my grandfather came to Twisp around the turn of the century.

I own a contract logging and road construction firm that employs more than 100 people in the Twisp and Winthrop areas. In good years, our payroll could hit $2 million, but the last few years have not been good, and I guess our payroll now is in the neighborhood of $1.5 million. That may not seem all that big, but for a city the size of Twisp, it is good sized. In fact many of my employees have been with me for years and have good paying jobs that allow them to stay in the Methow Valley and raise a family just like my wife and I are doing. In fact, two of our boys are in business with me now.

I started my business in 1954 after I returned to Twisp from military duty in the U.S. Army. I bought a D-4 Cat and started doing work clearing land. In 1957, I started logging for Wagner Lumber Co., which built the Twisp sawmill right after World War II. I then logged for Biles-Coleman when they bought the mill from Wagner, and still log for that mill, which is now owned by Crown Zellerbach, That sawmill can continue to operate in the future if there is enough Forest Service timber offered for sale and if the lumber markets continue to improve.

I've logged mostly Forest Service timber sales, because in the Methow Valley nearly all of the commercial forestland is owned by the Federal Government. The Twisp sawmill always depended on Forest Service timber and always will have to, which brings me to the point of my testimony.

A large portion of the timber that will be sold on the Twisp and Winthrop Range Districts in the next 5 years is in the Sawtooth-Lake Chelan area. If the markets continue to improve for lumber like I think they are going to, it is very important for the future of Twisp, the Crown Zellerbach sawmill, and my business that timber sales be logged as planned in the Sawtooth area. We're not talking about clearcuts. We have very few clearcuts on the Okanogan National Forest in our area. These are partial cuts where we remove only the trees selected and marked by the Forest Service.

To date, we've built roads for four timber sales in the Sawtooth area and plan to log two of those sales this summer. If this area is put into wilderness then the timber sales in the area will not be logged. I don't think that is in the best interest of the country and certainly not in the best interests of the people in my area. Without a sufficient timber base, then mills like our sawmill in Twisp might not make it.

I hope you will eliminate the Sawtooth-Lake Chelan area from this bill and from further wilderness study. The area has been studied to death for wilderness and it is being better used for multiple use. It should stay that way.

Thank you and I'll be happy to answer questions.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Lloyd. We appreciate your statement.

Mr. Ron Prindle, Crown Zellerbach.

STATEMENT OF RON PRINDLE, CONTRACT SUPERVISOR, CROWN ZELLERBACH

Mr. **Prindle**. Senators Gorton and Jackson, Congressman Morrison, my name is Ron Prindle and I am the logging supervisor for Crown Zellerbach's north-central Washington operations.

I live in Twisp, Wash. My primary responsibility is to provide raw materials or logs to our sawmills at Twisp and Omak and our plywood facility at Omak.

Crown Zellerbach's Twisp Sawmill, which employs approximately 85 millworkers and 120 contract loggers and road construction personnel, is 95 percent dependent on U.S. Forest Service timber sales.

Our Omak complex is 35 percent dependent on Forest Service timber offerings. It employs approximately 450 workers in the sawmill and plywood plant and approximately 200 contract loggers.

Crown Zellerbach is the largest employer in Okanogan County with an annual payroll exceeding $11 million for the Twisp and Omak facilities.

I am appearing today to oppose the inclusion of additional commercial forest lands on the Okanogan and north half of the Wenatchee National Forests, our operating circle, into wilderness or any other restrictive category that prevents the management and harvesting of timber.

Specifically, the Washington wilderness bill adds the Sawtooth-Lake Chelan Area for wilderness consideration and we oppose wilderness designation for this area.

The Sawtooth-Lake Chelan Area was studied for wilderness on at least three occasions since 1960 and was found to have higher potential for nonwilderness. Throughout the land use planning process, Rare I and Rare II technical data and public input favored nonwilderness. Therefore, it is our opinion that this area should remain in multiple use, eliminated from Senate bill 837, and not again be considered for wilderness.

The Sawtooth-Lake Chelan Area has 118,000 acres of commercial forest land with a programed annual yield of 11.4 million board feet of timber for harvest.

The Sawtooth-Lake Chelan Area is strategically important to the forest products industry in the next decade because a large portion of the Winthrop and Twisp Ranger District timber sales are within the area.

For example, there are five current timber sales either totally or partially within the Sawtooth-Lake Chelan Area that are currently being harvested or under contract for future timber harvesting.

In addition, the Twisp and Winthrop Ranger Districts plan to sell an additional eight timber sales in the next 5 years in this area.

In total, more than 100 million board feet of timber is sold or scheduled for sale in the Sawtooth-Lake Chelan Area.

To put it into perspective for Crown Zellerbach's Twisp Sawmill: The mill requires 38 to 40 million board feet of timber per year and, as I mentioned, is almost completely dependent on Forest Service timber sales. When approximately one-third of the potential raw material source for the mill is in the Sawtooth-Lake Chelan Area, you can easily see why Crown Zellerbach opposes wilderness designation.

Some may say that we can pick up the other two-thirds and run our mill from other sources. The problem is we are bidding against other companies who are also trying to keep their mills operational.

The point is, as the commercial forest land base is constricted and potential timber harvests are removed, the forest industry is constricted and employment reduced. In the past 2 years, the recession hit the forest industry hard and timber harvesting has been severely curtailed.

Likewise, timber sales purchases have been reduced, but it is important to remember that an adequate commercial forestland base is essential to an improving forest products industry. Timber management and harvests must occur on schedule in areas such as the Sawtooth Lake Chelan if mill-dependent communities such as Twisp are to survive.

In addition to timber management, the Sawtooth Lake Chelan area is important for many other multiple uses that are not allowed in wilderness. For example, the Forest Service is using ORV license fees to construct, reconstruct, and maintain ORV trails in the Sawtooth Lake Chelan area. Also, helicopter skiing, snowmobiling, float plane landings, and construction of improved campgrounds is currently underway in the Sawtooth Lake Chelan area. All these uses would be discontinued if the area is classified ss wilderness.

Finally, I feel it is important to point out that our national forest system needs to have a balance of resource uses. Timber management and harvesting, developed recreation, and wilderness is essential to a well-rounded national forest, but the key is to keep resource uses in balance. To achieve this goal, the forest lands in the national forest system must be allocated according to their highest and best use. We believe that classifying the Sawtooth Lake Chelan area as wilderness destroys the balance of resource uses on the Okanogan National Forest, allocates land to a lower priority use and will further constrict the Forest Service's ability to adequately manage and sell timber for the existing forest products industry in Okanogan County. Therefore, we urge you to eliminate the Sawtooth Lake Chelan area from wilderness consideration in Senate bill 837.

Thank you and I'd be happy to answer any questions.

[Attachments to Mr. Prindle's statement follow:]

June 2, 1983
Ron Prindle Testimony
Washington Wilderness Bill

APPENDIX I

TIMBER SALES DATA--SAWTOOTH-LAKE CHELAN AREA

1. Timber Sales Under Contract in Sawtooth-Lake Chelan Area

Name	Volume (MMBF)*	Status
Hornett II	8.0	Road Construction complete, logging scheduled to begin this summer
Raven	7.3	Sold Feb. 1983
Butte I	16.0	Road Construction complete, harvested 7 million in 1980, 3 million in 1981 logging will be completed in 1984
Butte II	4.4	Road Construction underway, harvesting scheduled to begin in 1984
Graft	2.2	Road Construction underway, harvesting scheduled to begin in 1984
Scatter	11.0	Road Construction underway, harvesting scheduled for 1983 and 1984
Total	48.9 MMBF	

2. Timber Sales Scheduled for Sale in Sawtooth-Lake Chelan Area

Name	Volume (MMBF)	Year	Ranger District
Varden	6.0	1983	Winthrop
Looney	3.0	1985	Winthrop
North	10.1	1983	Twisp
South	9.4	1984	Twisp
Black I	9.4	1985	Twisp
Flying Twisp	12.0	1987	Twisp
Mission	4.5	1987	Twisp
Ridge	6.7	1986	Twisp
Total	61.1 MMBF		

MMBF====Million Board Feet

June 2, 1983
Ron Prindle Testimony
Washington Wilderness Bill

APPENDIX II

I. Improved Campgrounds in the Sawtooth-Lake Chelan Area (picnic tables, firepits, water, and horse facilities. These campgrounds are designed for dispersed recreation).

*1. Cub Lake
*2. Surprise Lake
3. Oval Lakes
4. Louis Lakes
*5. Williams Lake

*Campgrounds that are accessible by trailbike from improved trails.

II. Trails Open to Trailbikes in Sawtooth-Lake Chelan Area

1. North Lake Trail	5 miles
2. South Creek Trail	8 miles
*3. Williams Lake Trail	7 miles
*4. Eagle Lakes-Surprise Lake Trail	17 miles
*5. Crater Creek Trail	5 miles
*6. Foggy Dew-Martin Lakes Trail	15 miles
*7. Navarre Coulee-Cub Lake Trail	11 miles
8. Wolf Creek Trail	9 miles
	77 miles

*Trails built with ORV license fees

III. Multiple Uses Currently Occurring in the Sawtooth-Lake Chelan Area

1. Hunting
2. Fishing
3. Hiking
*4. Timber Management and Harvesting
*5. Trailbiking
*6. Four-wheel drive use
*7. Downhill Skiing (access by snowmobiles)
8. Cross-country Skiing
9. Horseback Riding and Packing
10. Grazing
*11. Mining
12. Mountain Climbing
13. Bird-watching
14. Camping
*15. Developed Campgrounds
16. Back Packing
*17. Snowmobiling
*18. Helicopter Skiing

*Uses that would be discontinued by law if the Sawtooth-Lake Chelan area were classified as wilderness.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Prindle. We appreciate your statement.

Mr. William Brauner, Brauner Lumber Co.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM H. BRAUNER, BRAUNER LUMBER CO.

Mr. BRAUNER. Honorable Senators Jackson and Gorton, and Congressman Morrison, I am Bill Brauner, owner of Brauner Lumber Co., Kettle Falls, Wash.

My father started in the logging and lumber business during the depression. My son, Bruce, is the manager of our logging operation. We have been at the same location for over 30 years. We currently employ over 50 people, plus quite a few gypo loggers. Eighty percent of our timber supply is purchased from the U.S. Forest Service. Our company is one of the nearest sawmills to the proposed Kettle Crest Wilderness.

We, too, are gradually recovering from the 3 consecutive worst years in the company's history. We lost money, but still kept our crews working. As a lifelong resident of Stevens and Ferry Counties and an environmentalist in many local issues, I still do not see the need to expand our Nation's wilderness to include any of the Kettle River range of mountains.

Honorable Senators and Congressman, I doubt if you want to be held responsible for helping a similar situation such as the one throughout Glacier National Park, where the mountain pine beetle has been allowed to do what a park ranger would describe as an act of nature, killing thousands of acres of lodgepole pine trees and providing a terrible fire hazard to visitors. This blunder, by man, could take the lives of many innocent unsuspecting tourists and possibly backpackers.

Our company has approximately 28 million board feet of lodgepole pine under cutting contract with the U.S. Forest Service. It is all in mountain pine beetle infected areas and within a few miles of the proposed wilderness areas. Eight million board feet of this volume is designated, what the Forest Service calls, priority 1 cutting, which means that it is supposed to be harvested during this cutting season, because it is either dead or dying. The other 20 million feet is also infected and will have to be removed in the next 3 years, before it is totally useless. The U.S. Forest Service is doing a superb job in offering this material for sale, although many of their policies are much too restrictive when they have a fire, or in this case, a bettle sale. When we complain, they answer us by saying, "Blame it on tough to interpret congressional guidelines," which many times are interpreted differently in each national forest.

My family of 4 children and 12 grandchildren have been very fortunate. For over 20 years we have enjoyed a beautiful forested riverfront property. While preparing this testimony alongside the raging Kettle River, I took a brief hike and came to the conclusion that several thousand feet of the lodgepole pine trees were infected with mountain pine beetle. I will have to cut these down to stop the beetles from spreading to other property.

Are we going to stop the beetle by harvesting the trees wherever we have to, or are we going to create a breeding ground for their propagation? Are we going to have a healthy green forest by proper management, or a dead one that no one will enjoy? Are we going to set the stage and provide the fuel for a repeat of the 1929 and 1930 wild fires that burned hundreds of millions of board feet of timber over much of the same area?

Honorable Senators and Congressman, and other concerned citizens, I have brought along these illustrations of what will happen as an example, what takes place when the mountain pine beetle has moved in to do his damage.

I don't know where it is now. On my right here is a green tree segment that the beetles have not attacked. It can be harvested; it can be saved. Next, this is one which is totally dead. It is not cracked open yet; the Sun has not hit it. The bark won't peel off it like it will off of this one. Over on this side is one that is practically useless. You can see by the cracks here this one is good for, say, firewood or pulpwood only. And with the deplorable economy, there is practically no market for pulp chips at this time. It only takes 3 years to create this situation, is what the Forest Service told us. In other words, these areas have to be harvested.

The creature I am talking about is in here, if anyone would care to look at it. It is larvae. It is some of the mountain pine beetle that are doing the damage to these thousands of acres. Also I will leave here for anyone to look at samples of bark that are under the trees that show how these beetles and then other worms do their damage to kill the trees. And I don't think that we should, as concerned citizens, allow this to happen.

Thank you for being concerned about the economy and the environment of us that reside in our tremendous area and our children and grandchildren that will appreciate a green healthy forest to provide them with a job and future enjoyment.

The preservationists certainly have to be complimented today for having nearly all of those that favor the Kettle Crest Wilderness here, plus many other areas.

In closing, I would like to provide you with 326 signatures of concerned people. These have been gathered in just the last few days. There will be quite a few more turned in later today of those that oppose the Kettle Crest Wilderness, the Kettle Crest only.

The Forest Service tells me in the Kettle Falls Range where the proposed Kettle Crest Wilderness area would be established, they are going to sell by 1985, 1977 to 1985, they are going to be forced to sell 135 million feet of timber because it was all infected with the mountain pine beetle and all I am trying to say to everybody here is maybe the Forest Service should be allowed to manage these areas properly, and in a wilderness, apparently it can't be done. It can't be sprayed. Possibly you can't even put out a forest fire if it starts.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Brauner follows:]

WILLIAM H. BRAUNER
BRAUNER LUMBER COMPANY
KETTLE FALLS, WASHINGTON

Honorable Senators Jackson and Gorton, and Congressmen Foley and Morrison:

I am Bill Brauner, owner of Brauner Lumber Company, Kettle Falls, Washington. My father started in the logging and lumber business during the depression. My son, Bruce, is the manager of our logging operation. We have been at the same location for over 30 years. We currently employ over 50 people. Eighty per cent of our timber supply is purchased from the U.S. Forest Service. Our company is one of the nearest sawmills to the proposed Kettle Crest Wilderness. We, too, are gradually recovering from the three (3) consecutive worst years in the company's history. We lost money, but still kept our crews working. As a life-long resident of Stevens and Ferry Counties and an environmentalist in many local issues, I still do not see the need to expand our nation's wilderness to include any of the Kettle River range of mountains.

Honorable Senators and Congressmen, I doubt if you want to be among those responsible for helping a similar situation, such as the one throughout Glacier National Park, where the Mountain Pine Beetle has been allowed to do what a park ranger would describe as "an act of nature", killing thousands of acres of lodgepole pine trees and providing a terrible fire hazard to visitors. This blunder, by man, could take the lives of many innocent unsuspecting tourists.

Our company has approximately 28 million board feet of lodgepole pine under cutting contract with the U.S. Forest Service. It is all in Mountain Pine Beetle infected areas and within a few miles of the proposed wilderness areas. Eight million feet of the [illegible] PRIORITY ONE CUTTING, which means that it is supposed to be harvested during this cutting season, because it is either dead or dying. The other twenty million feet is also infected and will have to be removed in the next three years, before it is totally useless. The U.S. Forest Service is doing a superb job in offering this material for sale, although many of their policies are much too restrictive when they have a fire, or in this case, a beetle sale. When we complain, they answer us by saying, blame it on tough to interpret congressional guidelines, which many times are interpreted differently in each national forest.

My family of four children and twelve grandchildren have been very fortunate. For over twenty years we have enjoyed a beautiful forested river front property. While preparing this testimony along side the roaring Kettle River, I took a brief hike and came to the conclusion that several thousand feet of the lodgepole pine trees were infected with Mountain Pine Beetle. I will have to cut these down to stop the beetles from spreading to other property.

Are we going to stop the beetle by harvesting the trees where ever we have to, or are we going to create a breeding ground for their propagation? Are we going to have a healthy, green forest for proper management, or a dead one that no one will enjoy? Are we going to [illegible] alone and provide the fuel for a repeat of the 1929 and 1930 wild fire that burned hundreds of millions of feet of timber over much of the [illegible] area?

Honorable Senators, Congressmen and other concerned [illegible], I have brought along these illustrations as an example of what takes place when the Mountain Pine Beetle moves into do [illegible] damage. On my left [illegible] the green tree segment, next, the live larvae has been discovered - it's too late for [illegible]. Third, the bows are dead, the tree is losing its bark and cracking open - it can't resist the hot sun. Fourth, the tree is dead and usable only for firewood or pulp chips and with the poor economy. There [illegible] to assist the pulp [illegible]. It takes only three seasons for the beetles to cause this [illegible].

Thank you for being concerned about the economy and the environment of us that reside in our tremendous area and our children and grandchildren that will appreciate a green healthy forest to provide them with a job and future enjoyment.

The preservationist certainly have to be complimented today for having nearly all of those that favor the Kettle Crest wilderness here today. In closing, I would like to provide you with

signatures of just a few of those who oppose the proposed wilderness. These have had the question put in front of them in the past week.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Brauner. The signatures you submitted will be received by the committee.

Thank you, gentlemen. We appreciate your statements.

Panel No. 11: Don Johnson, Worley, Idaho; Fred Gilbert, Pullman, Wash.; Steve Metcalf, Richland, Wash.; Bill Houff, Spokane, Wash.; Terry Sawyer, Spokane, Wash.

All right, Mr. Don Johnson from Worley, Idaho.

STATEMENT OF DONALD R. JOHNSON, PROFESSOR OF ZOOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, AND MEMBER, INTERNATIONAL MOUNTAIN CARIBOU TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Mr. JOHNSON. Good morning, Senator. My name is Don Johnson. I am a professor of zoology at the University of Idaho and a charter member of the International Mountain Caribou Technical Committee. This committee was formed in 1971 to promote the study and protection of mountain caribou. I want to briefly describe the significance of these animals and the effects of a multiple-use management system on their survival.

We might have to question whether we are talking about mountain caribou or woodland caribou. I would like to say these are both subspecies or races of a single species of caribou, which includes the reindeer of Europe. These are not the same animals as barren ground caribou of the Canadian Arctic.

When we hear someone say we have a lot of caribou in Alaska and in Canada, they are talking about barren ground caribou and not mountain caribou. At the time of settlement, we had small bands of caribou scattered all along the Northern Rocky Mountains from the Canadian line to south central Idaho. One by one these bands have disappeared. We know, for example, the last caribou in the Salmon River country was shot in 1939. These disappeared primarily because of overhunting rather than habitat loss. So today we are faced with a single band left. And I hesitate to call this a herd; they number less than 30 animals. This band occurs in northern Idaho, northeastern Washington, and occasionally we have some animals appearing in northwestern Montana. Those were recently designated endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Statements made that these are merely Canadian animals that appear here south of the international border irregularly and in the winter months are incorrect. We know, for example, we have caribou records from northern Idaho from all months of the year. A radio tracking study that is in progress, conducted by the Idaho Fish and Game Department, will better delineate the range of these caribou and their seasonal movements here.

Survival of Selkirk mountain caribou is threatened by conventional multiple-use management. I have confirmed the occurrence of four caribou kills in the past 6 years. This is a small but significant number when we remember we are dealing with a very few animals and we have a very low probability of their recovery. I doubt that this count of four animals represents even one-half of the total number poached. I think we can use that term "poached" because caribou are protected both north and south of the international border.

Conventional multiple-use management assures access. Arthur Bergerud, a well-known Canadian wildlife biologist, has stated that access is the greatest threat to caribou, and he documented declines in five or six populations in British Columbia following development of road access to their ranges.

Thus, I conclude that the establishment of a 75,000 thousand acre Salmo-Priest Wilderness would better protect these caribou, at least in that portion of their range, and including adjacent lands in Idaho which meet wilderness qualification would further protect these caribou.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Johnson follows:]

STATEMENT OF DONALD R. JOHNSON

FIELD HEARINGS, WASHINGTON WILDERNESS BILL, June 2, 1983

My name is Donald R. Johnson. I am a Professor of Zoology at the University of Idaho. I am a charter member of the International Mountain Caribou Technical Committee. This committee, composed of interested citizens and representatives from federal and state agencies, academia and the forest industry, was founded in 1971 to promote the study and protection of Selkirk mountain caribou.

I want to briefly describe the significance of this group of caribou. I hestitate to call it a herd since less than 30 animals remain. Whether these are mountain or woodland caribou depends on the taxonomy one follows. If the animals inhabiting the Rocky Mountains and outlying ranges are recognized as a distinct race, they are called mountain caribou. If they are not recognized as significantly different from the caribou inhabiting the boreal forest of Canada, they are indeed woodland caribou. In any event these caribou differ significantly from those of the tundra which are called barren ground caribou. When someone states that Alaska and Canada have plenty of caribou, they are refering to this barren ground race.

Prior to settlement, mountain caribou were distributed in small bands of 20-30 animals as far south as the Payette River in southcentral Idaho. One by one these bands met extinction, primarily through overhunting. We know for example the last caribou in the Salmon River country was shot in 1939. The caribou inhabiting the Selkirk Mountains of northern Idaho and northeastern Washington represent the last of these bands, although there are occasional sightings of a few caribou in northwestern Montana. Because of their unique status, the U. S. Department of Interior has recently identified Selkirk mountain caribou as endangered.

Statements that these are Canadian animals which appear south of the International Border only during the winter months are incorrect. We have records of caribou in northern Idaho for all months of the year although their occurrence here has been more sporadic in the past decade. A radio-tracking study conducted by the Idaho Fish and Game Department, which is currently in progress, will better delineate the range and seasonal movements of these animals.

Survival of Selkirk mountain caribou is threatened under conventional multiple use management. I have confirmed 4 kills during the past 6 years, a small but significant number given the few animals remaining and the low probability of recovery. I doubt that this count represents one-half of the number poached during this period. Conventional multiple use management insures access. Arthur Bergerud, an internationally known Canadian caribou biologist, has stated that access is the greatest threat to caribou. He has documented declines in several British Columbia caribou herds following the development of access to their ranges.

I conclude that the establishment of the Salmo-Priest Wilderness would better protect these caribou, at least in that portion of their range. Including adjacent lands in Idaho which meet wilderness qualifications would further protect Selkirk caribou which represent a truely unique wildlife species in the contiguous United States.

Senator **Jackson**. Senator Gorton.

Senator **Gorton**. Does your recommendation take into account the specific kind of management recommendations made by one of the earlier witnesses from Louisiana-Pacific for a caribou management or protection area? Have you studied that and, if so, what criticism do you have?

Mr. **Johnson**. I haven't seen the particulars on that, Senator. I might ask whether we are going to have enabling legislation at the Federal level or State level or how can it be effected?

Senator **Gorton**. Presumably that kind of legislation would be part of a wilderness bill in dealing with this specific area. But because of your specific interest in this subject, I would appreciate your studying those recommendations and making comments on them to us in writing, if you would.

Mr. **Johnson**. I would be happy to do that, yes.

Senator **Jackson**. Mr. O'Donnell raised that question, too, on the effectiveness of wilderness.

Senator **Gorton**. As opposed to some kind of specific management.

Senator **Jackson**. That's right.

Senator **Gorton**. So you could help us greatly by looking into that.

Mr. **Johnson**. Thank you, Senator.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Johnson. Fred Gilbert, from Pullman.

STATEMENT OF FREDERICK F. GILBERT

Mr. **Gilbert**. Senators and Congressman, my name is Fred Gilbert. I am director of wildlife biology and a professor of zoology and wildlife biology at Washington State University.

My research and management activities encompassed establishment of wildlife management prescriptions in conjunction with forestry, mining, as well as industrial and private developments over many different areas of North America.

The information in my statement, though of necessity general in nature and essentially an overview, is supported by the scientific literature and the knowledge of people who work, hunt and trap in the Kettle Range area, and reference material can be provided, if needed.

I assume in addition to these public hearings you will be soliciting additional documentation of positions from the area's various interest groups before action is taken on Senate bill 837. I, for one, would be pleased to provide some documentation for wildlife in Washington State and request to do so, as I feel the statement process is inadequate to provide such detail.

One comment earlier today in the fourth panel stuck in my mind. That was we are seeing an insidious incremental increase in wilderness areas. From my viewpoint as a professional wildlife biologist, what I see instead is a devastating incremental loss of wildlife habitat. Wilderness, in effect, provides us with the best opportunity we have that as wildlife managers to, in fact, manage wildlife.

Relating more directly to my written statement, I believe that the area left in eastern Washington which can seriously be considered for wilderness designation is extremely limited. This is probably our last opportunity to consider areas outside of RARE II. Even the Kettle Range area, which is being considered under title II of the bill, has its wildlife value compromised by grazing activity which can deteriorate summer and winter range. This problem could be rectified with wilderness designation as better control of grazing should result.

Other major human impacts probably can only be prevented by wilderness designation, and these impacts have the potential of drastically altering the area's ability to produce certain wildlife species.

To exemplify this, I need to use some basic ecological principles, especially those related to biogeographic theory. Basically the numbers and occurrence of wildlife species are controlled by two major factors: One, the size of the habitat area available to the species and, two, the distance of that particular habitat from source of colonization by the same species. These two factors determine the rate of extinction of local populations.

Most people in this audience are familiar with the major wildlife extinctions that have occurred in the continental United States in the past, such as the passenger pigeon and plains grizzly, as well as those species threatened with extinction, including the timber wolf, woodland and mountain caribou, whooping crane and california condor. However, few realize that all of these species reached their status due to loss of the supporting natural habitat. In the case of the passenger pigeon this was the loss of the Oak-Savannah-type, providing nesting habitat and a source of food, the oak-mast.

The Kettle Range area represents an island of natural habitat, supporting, among other wildlife species cougar, wolverine, martin, lynx and mule deer, all species more vulnerable to local extinction because of limited sources of colonization and/or specialized habitat requirements.

For example, forestry activities in the western portion of the range have already induced a shift in the ratio of mule deer to white tail deer as removal of the old growth stands favored white tails over mule deer. To retain viable populations of the predators in the area, it is essential that the area remain roadless and the habitat not be altered by forest management. For example, lynx, during the low portion of their cycle, appear to be restricted to the basin area near Belcher Mountain. This is probably as a result of when the natural prey available to those animals are in the low part of their cycle, they are associated with the habitat conditions that occur in this basin. Therefore, limited access designation itself will not protect such areas. Human disturbance must be minumized and habitats protected. And the only sensible way of accomplishing this is through wilderness designation and the proposed Kettle Range Wilderness is, in reality, a minimum acceptable area for these particular species.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Gilbert follows:]

Statement of Frederick F. Gilbert
Representing Self

Before Hearing on the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983, S.837

My name is Frederick Gilbert and I am Director of Wildlife Biology at Washington State University. I would like specifically to address the Title 11 provision in Bill S 837 which identifies the Kettle Range as an area to be considered for wilderness. It is important to recognize that this is probably our last chance to designate and thus save any wilderness in eastern Washington.

The Salmo-Priest and Kettle Range areas are remnants of natural habitats once common in northeastern Washington. Now, with grazing occuring over much of the Kettle Range,even these remnants show a man-induced impact. This is exemplified in a report by Thomas Burke dated 24 Januarey 1974 on the Deadman-South Boulder-Profanity Planning Unit in the Colville National Forest where the following statements are made:

> "The real problem arising from the heavy cattle use observed in these high areas is in range deterioration from soil loss. The loss of the shallow, low productive soils on these high ridges is essentially permanent as far as our present day management is concerned."
>
> "Competition for food on winter range is an important problem. On the low dry areas of the Deadman drainage where most of the important winter range is, much of the annual plant production has already been utilized prior to the winter period. Excessive use on the preferred species on these areas has much reduced the vigor and vitality of these plants, reducing the annual production."
>
> "Other wildlife species are also affected by cattle competition. Heavy use of vegetation eliminates many nest sites for grouse and other birds. Essential cover is many times depleted, especially in the riparian vegetation around water."

Grazing, however, is a factor which can be mitigated by reducing the animal unit days or restricting the period of grazing to the time of active plant growth (June-July) so that winter ranges are protected. But if other human incursions are allowed to increase, the wilderness values decline and wildlife populations generally do likewise. Those species with the largest home ranges, or the most specialized requirements, are the first to go - the larger predators e.g. , cougar, grizzly bear, wolf and wolverine; and specialists like the red-cockaded woodpecker.

It is critically important to consider the implications of what has happened to wildlife habitat all over North America to understand the importance of maintaining the entire Kettle Range Proposal as wilderness. We have fragmented natural areas into smaller and more widely separated parcels. While the proposed Kettle Range Wilderness encompasses 60,000+ acres and represents a reasonably viable unit, it is actually an "island" (albeit a fairly large one) of habitats required by many wild species. However, in eastern North America, natural habitat most often is a few acres tied up in a small marsh or wood lot and the viability of that marsh's or woodlot's wildlife is dependent on its proximity to other marshes or woodlots providing sources of colonists. In ecological terms, what the reduction of the size of these "islands" of wildlife habitat and the increase in the distances between them has done is increase the local extinction rates for many species. Where once the chance of local extinction was remote because a population continually had recruitment from surrounding areas now the sources of immigration are non-existent or too far away.

But with wilderness protection for the Kettle Range, the estimated 6-8 breeding cougars, the lynx, and the wolverine have some chance of survival as remnant populations, particularly as long as there is the possibility of immigration into these populations. However, without such immigration these species may be just as vulnerable as the Selkirk caribou. Consider the example of the Yellowstone grizzly bear - despite the controversy surrounding National Park bear policy and the Craigheads' research it is becoming apparent that the grizzly was very much dependent on an artificial food source provided by the garbage dumps in the park. Without these, and without the large natural areas which once surrounded Yellowstone Park the grizzly may be doomed to extinction because the natural habitat, as large as it is, may be insufficient to meet the needs of a self-sustaining population

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of these bears. The "island" is too small and too isolated.

Therefore we cannot be certain that by saving the Kettle Range as wilderness we will be saving the cougar, wolverine, lynx,etc. because the passage of several generations may show that the area simply was not large enough. Instead what we will be doing is increasing our chances of maintaining a reasonable diversity of wild species in relatively natural conditions, which is a worthy exercise in itself. By preventing timber harvest, road access and the attendant increase in recreational activities we may salvage the marten, otter, cougar, wolverine, lynx, peregrine falcon, barred owl, Williamson's Sapsucker, boreal chickadee, etc. - as residents of this bit of eastern Washington.

The productivity of the Kettle Range is generally low because of the xeric conditions and shallow soils and the remaining old growth forest will likely not be replaced if it is harvested because of micro-climatic alterations and forest management techniques which will alter reproduction. The areas left to be harvested are at the higher elevations and in the poorer site conditions (a situation common to the Pacific NW) which further exacerbates the situation. Also removal of the remaining old growth will alter the thermal conditions for deer (and there is growing scientific evidence that mule deer in particular rely heavily on the energetic advantages provided during the winter by the old growth type). It will also drastically affect the populations of wolverine, lynx and probably marten.

The uniqueness of the Kettle Range is not necessarily in the species that occur there but in its roadless condition, and the limited human access and hence limited disturbance, and in the physiographic-climatic conditions of the area. These are not exactly duplicated elsewhere in Washington State. The Salmo-Priest area is different because of the higher elevations and the greater precipitation which result in different vegetational associations. Wilderness is not all the same and trade-offs between areas are not easy to make. Trade-offs inevitably mean

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reduction or fragmentation of an original wilderness proposal. I have seen the results of the fragmentation of habitat caused by such political compromise in eastern North America and even in the vastness of northern and western Canada. However, we have a chance in Washington State to save something of natural significance for future generations, a chance that has been lost in much of the east. Let's not give in to economic arguments which suggest higher returns from forestry in this proposed Wilderness area - they are not valid over the long term. Besides, most of the public land in this state is already allocated to this primary use. Instead let us save these remnants for their inherent wildlife values.

As a professional wildlife biologist and ecologist I also have seen how populations of deer in "wilderness" settings can provide commercial benefit to the local communities because of the quality of the hunting experience provided - deer populations which at the same time support natural populations of predators. Roading would change all that; it would increase hunting pressure on the deer as well as the predators. The commercial and aesthetic values associated with wildlife would decline over the long term. Because of additional loss of old growth forest white-tailed deer would predominate over mule deer: this reversal of deer species numbers is already occuring on the western portion of the Kettle Range due to forestry practices.

Try to remember that an ecological timeframe spans generations, not a single individual's lifetime. You, sirs, will be making decisions which in an ecological sense will be irrevocable if wilderness status is denied these areas. As I said at the outset this is indeed our last chance to save these areas and the natural habitats they provide for so many wild species. Wilderness designation for the Kettle Range might allow us to save these species. At the very least we will have saved much of eastern Washington's wildlife diversity and species richness, and will have provided for this and future generations a higher quality of life and recreational experience.

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Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Gilbert. Your entire statement will go in the record.

Mr. Steve Metcalf, Richard, Washington.

STATEMENT OF STEVE METCALF, RESEARCH SCIENTIST, HANFORD RESERVATION

Mr. METCALF. I would like my written statement to be entered into the record.

I am Steve Metcalf. I am a reserch scientist at the Hanford Reservation.

I appreciate the opportunity to testify on the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983. The focus of my comments will be on the general scientific need for wilderness and benefits derived from scientific research in wilderness locales.

Scientific research done in wilderness benefits society in general rather than any specific interest group. The public information generated by such research benefits the general citizenry even if they never enter a wilderness area.

Wilderness areas provide essentially laboratories for development of scientific methods, equipment, instruments, as well as training new scientists. Preservation of wilderness for scientific research pays current and future rewards for our general population. Those dividends fall in five categories: direct economic, indirect economic, service as pollution indicators or baselines, public and professional education, and enhanced public enjoyment of nature.

Direct economic benefits to Washington's economy arise from research grants and contracts secured by our scientists. Indirect benefits are less obvious but more substantial. Major indirect economic benefits accrue from the use of wilderness for improving resource management abilities and conserving the wild gene pool. Wilderness laboratories are essential for maximizing resource management methodology. They serve as the required experimental controls, that is, unmanaged resources, for comparison with human managed resources, thus allow quantification and value ranking of various management technologies under study.

Wilderness units are genetic stocks of future value to society and clearly warrant protection. By maintaining maximum genetic variability, improved varieties of plants and animals can be bred to meet our future needs.

Wilderness protects society by functioning as miners' canaries, that is, early warning systems. Several examples come to mind, the best documented being the pernicious effects of DDT on a variety of species. Another excellent example is the sensitivity of lichens and pines to air pollution.

Prudence demands we conserve these wilderness warning systems for our own best interests. The educational value for new scientists and additional training of today's scientists as well as public education is a natural function of wilderness. Research data gathered in wilderness laboratories will promote a better understanding of nature by National Park and Forest Service personnel. The end product will be improved public enjoyment of our parks and forests arising from improved design and enlightened operation.

In summary, wilderness preservation fits well with scientific and societal needs. Society's needs change in unpredictable ways. Efficient wilderness with viable wild populations must be protected for future research to meet our future needs. Both title I and title II lands in Senate bill 837, I feel, should be granted wilderness status.

I would also like to add, not as a scientist, but as a private citizen, that I strongly urge the Goat rocks Deletion be denied.

Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. What was said last?

Mr. **Metcalf**. My previous comments were on the value of wilderness in general to science. But as a Washington resident and a private citizen, a nonscientist, I want to urge that the Goat Rocks Deletion not be enacted.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Metcalf follows:]

TESTIMONY

BEFORE THE SENATE ENERGY AND
NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

June 2, 1983

Spokane, Washington

on the

WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983
(S 837)

and the

IMPORTANCE OF WILDERNESS TO SCIENCE

Steve Metcalf
2315 Carriage Ave.
Richland, WA 99353
(509)375-3256

I am Steve Metcalf, a research scientist at the Hanford Reservation. I appreciate this opportunity to testify on the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983. The focus of my comments will be on the scientific need for wilderness and benefits derived from scientific research in wilderness locales.

Scientific research done in wilderness benefits society in general rather than any special interest group. The public information generated by such research benefits the general citizenry even if they never enter a wilderness area. The scientific functional definition of wilderness is an area with minimal disturbance by man and with natural biological, geological, and hydrological cycles in their unmodified, primeval state.

It is significant to recall that the Wilderness Act of 1964 recognized the relationship between wilderness and science. Section 2(c) states that wilderness may contain features of scientific and educational value. One express purpose of the Wilderness Act (Section 4 b) is to provide for public scientifc use.

Wilderness areas provide essential laboratories for development of scientific methods, equipment and instruments as well as the training of new scientists. The following is a partial listing of the sciences dependent on research in wilderness settings; biogeography, botany, ecology, forestry, geology, ichthyology, hydrology, meterology, microbiology, paleontology, pathology, radioecology, taxonomy and wildlife management. Wilderness related research in these disciplines profits our economy and enhances pleasure in Washingtons natural beauty.

Scientists are people. They, like all people, need the spiritual, and intellectual inspiration and renewal found in wilderness experiences.

For scientifc study adequate sized units of both typical and unique ecosystems must be protected for very long time periods, ideally forever. Units typical and representative of non-wilderness areas must be preserved to serve as baselines or scientific controls for resource management studies applied to non-wilderness areas. Unique areas will harbor unique flora and fauna thus providing for preservation of a maximally diverse natural gene pool. Long-term protection is essential in that only relatively short-term effects of mans activities can be studied in humanly impacted areas, where changes in flora and fauna occur rapidly.

The geographic size of wilderness should be large enough to provide intact, complete systems for study. This will vary depending on the type of community we wish to preserve.

Preservation of wilderness for scientific research pays current and future rewards to our general populace. These dividends fall into five categories; 1) direct economic, 2) indirect economic, 3) service as pollution indicators or baselines, 4) public and professional education, and 5) enhanced public enjoyment of nature.

Direct economic benefits to Washington's economy arise from research grants and contracts secured by our scientists. Considerable monies are annually spent in Washington for staff salaries, equipment, supplies, and travel and living expenses.

Indirect economic benefits are less obvious but more substantial. Approximately one third of all research grants and contracts gathered by university staff as overhead charges, go directly to support the university system. A significant number of these university grants and contracts deal with studies in wilderness areas. The major indirect economic benefits acrue from use of wilderness for improving resource management abilities and conserving the wild gene pool.

Wilderness laboratories are essential for maximizing resource management methodology. They serve as the required experimental controls (i.e., "unmanaged" resources) for comparison with human managed resources, thus allowing quantification and value ranking of various management technologies under study. Reliable and dependable fundamental data on critical nutrient and hydrological cycles can only be obtained from research in natural, primeval wilderness laboratories. Lessons learned through study of wilderness areas will allow prediction of the effects of human activities in other non-wilderness settings before the changes take place irreversibly.

Let me illustrate with examples of the benefits of wilderness related research to one of our states leading (and much beleaguered) industries, Silviculture; 1) Silviculture success is based on a thorough understanding of plant succession and climax. Optimal harvest cutting and regeneration are often inadequate and excessively slow due to improper application of plant succession knowledge, 2) Success of direct seeding or natural regeneration depends on minimizing rodent depredation. Control (wilderness) laboratories to study rodent feeding habits are thus needed, 3) Timber cutting entails environmental changes that can radically alter disease risk. Research in wilderness areas leads to methodology to minimize disease risks, 4) Additional data on tree growth characteristics and development of productivity ratings is needed and natural stands (such as those in wilderness) are essential for generation of the required data, 5) Undisturbed (wilderness) tree stands will provide critical baseline data to evaluate and develop technology for minimizing the effects of logging on soil properties, 6) Necessary data on the effects of logging practices on water quality hinge on studies in natural (wilderness) watersheds, and 7) Natural or wilderness areas provide indispensable controls for evaluating the build up of silviculture related chemicals (such as pesticides and herbicides).

Wilderness units harbor genetic stocks of future value to society and thus clearly warrant protection. By maintaining maximum genetic variability improved varieties of plants and animals can be bred to meet our future needs. Plants provide food, building materials, chemicals, medicines, and nearly endless lists of products for our well being. Consider that plant derived chemicals are the major or sole ingredient in one fourth of all prescriptions written in the U.S. annually. Plant-derived medicines produced in the U.S. in 1980 were valued at 6 Billion dollars. Likewise animals, bred from wild stocks and capable of improved productivity through selective breeding provide us with uncountable products for our comfort and health.

Wilderness protects society by functioning as "miners canaries." Several examples come to mind, the best documented being the pernicious effects of DDT on a variety of species. Another excellent example is the sensitivity of lichens and pines to air pollution. Prudence demands we conserve these wilderness warning systems for our own best interests.

The educational value for new scientists and additional training of today's scientists as well as public education is a natural function of wilderness. The Wilderness Act of 1964 noted the educational value and uses of wilderness. Today with the ever-shrinking wilderness and ever-growing population demands, wilderness for educational needs is constantly growing more precious.

Research data gathered in wilderness laboratories will promote a better understanding of nature by National Park and Forest Service personnel. The end product will be improved public enjoyment of our parks and forests arising from improved design and enlightened operation. Interpretive efforts such as nature trails and nature centers will be made more enjoyable and educational for the general public because of research on natural history subjects in wilderness areas.

In summary, wilderness preservation fits well with scientific and societal needs. Society's needs change in unpredictable ways. Sufficient wilderness with viable wild populations must be protected for future research to meet our future needs.

Senator Jackson. Thank you.

Dr. Bill Houff, Spokane.

STATEMENT OF DR. WILLIAM HARPER HOUFF, MINISTER, THE UNITARIAN CHURCH OF SPOKANE

Dr. Houff. Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, Congressman Morrison, I would like to speak on a topic which, because it has no numbers associated with it, no dollar signs associated with it, usually doesn't get discussed at gatherings of this kind. That's the spiritual values of wilderness.

I am William Houff, senior minister of the Unitarian Church of Spokane.

Let be begin by noting that, while I am a clergyman, I am also a backpacker and a climber. Over the past 30 years, I have walked the length of the John Muir Trail. I have climbed all but one of the seven major peaks in the State of Washington. St. Helen's is gone. I have treked cross-country through the Brooks Range of Alaska. I have gone around Mt. Rainier on foot. And for 17 of the past 20 years, I have led a weeklong backpack of high school age young people into one wilderness or another, usually in the State of Washington.

This data is relevant because it shows that the comments I'm about to make on the wilderness and spiritual wholeness are more than theoretical; they are born out of my own experience.

To be sure, the beauty of wild places and the self-confidence and skills gained there are important to spiritual wholeness. But others have, or will, comment on these. So I shall focus, instead, on some other critically significant spiritual benefits.

I, like Thoreau, go to the wilderness so that I can find myself, come into harmony with God, and, then, return to civilization more serene, more loving, and more creative. As such, I have no trouble identifying with the pilgrimages that Jesus and other great spiritual teachers have made into wild places, pilgrimages which were essential to their own spiritual development. For it is out of the wilderness, out of a personal confrontation between one's self and the primeval forces that we have all come from and to which we must occasionally return if we are to be grounded in certain elemental values.

One of the problems with our complex and remarkable civilization is that we have become separated from the source of our being. One place where that source can be contracted is in the wilderness, in the places where the glitter and distractions of civilization are not present. And unless we do make such occasional contact, we risk losing our bearings and falling into a spiritually orphaned state. This spiritually orphaned state is not merely a personal problem; it also translates into our public lives, into the way we relate to one another and conduct the work of our societies.

As I mentioned earlier, I have regularly taken groups of teenagers into the wild places. This is no mere recreational enterprise. Its purpose is, first of all, religious. And it has been a source of satisfaction to me to see young people, ordinarily caught up in the busyness and fragmentation of their everyday pursuits, over a week's time become quieter, more thoughtful and with the beginnings of that sense of wholeness which is essential not only to religious living, but to responsible citizenship.

Perhaps the most intangible but also most crucial part of a wilderness experience is that it aids us in coming into harmony with the dark places in ourselves. When I say dark, I am not speaking of evil, although evil does sometimes reside unrecognized in the dark places. But I am speaking of the unknown, which is also the seat of our creativity.

The wilderness, too, symbolizes the unknown, the dark places. And we often fear it and want to conquer it for that reason. And yet, the unknown is never conquered. It is merely repressed. And what could be a source of power and inspiration is distorted instead into an amorphous menace.

I know by personal experience, with myself and with others, that by going into the wild places and being at home there, we come into contact with similar places within ourselves. We come closer to that unity of being, which is the fundamental purpose of all religious concern.

This is why a wilderness sojourn leads us toward serenity and wholeness. And, as we become more whole and internally at peace, we also become more productive and convivial in our daily lives.

Karl Meninger, the great psychiatric pioneer, was correct in his contention that some wilderness experience is essential to the mental health of both child and adult.

All of this is enormously important to being religious, to being at peace with and in harmony with not only what we call God, but with one another and with this precious earth which is our home and our responsibility.

Others will comment on this, I'm sure, but allow me to concude that the spiritual wholeness, which is my concern here, requires not just some significant wilderness experience, but requires enough wilderness for that experience to take place. Over the past three decades, I have watched with mixed feelings as some of the holiest wild places have become so crowded that they no longer provide the refuge and spiritual sustenance they once provided.

As more and more people go to the wild places, and as our world becomes more and more populated and complex and fragmented, we are increasingly in need of more wilderness space where we can go and be relatively alone with ourselves and with the source of our being.

To me it is absolutely true what Thoreau said, "In Wildness is the preservation of the World." Not only that, in wildness is the salvation of our souls.

I thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Dr. Houff.

Now is the last member of the panel, Mr. Terrence Sawyer.

STATEMENT OF TERRENCE V. SAWYER

Mr. SAWYER. Thank you, Senator and Congressman. I am speaking here today in support of Senate bill 837, as written, and also to urge you to include the areas in title II as wilderness designations. I have submitted written statements to that effect.

I don't pretend any economic or biological expertise. But I want to point out that really wilderness designation is not an economic question. The reason it is not is this: Until we have truly sustained yield in our national forests it doesn't matter how much forest we have now, we will deplete the resource. As long as we cut down more than is growing new each year, it doesn't matter whether we have wilderness areas or national parks or anything else, eventually we will deplete the resource.

So the economic question is not whether we take out a mere 5 percent or so of the available timber, or whether we are going to destroy the lumber industry. It merely moves the day of reckoning that small space of time closer.

The lumber industry and the Forest Service are going to have to ultimately resolve the question of their depletion of the resource and the wilderness issue is really irrelevant to that. The wilderness designation issue, as these other panel members have pointed out, is a biological question and a spiritual question and not necessarily an economic question.

Similarly, as they pointed out, it is not a single-use issue. Wilderness, as the gentleman on my left pointed out, has a great many scientific values. It also is an area which holds the snowpack back and provides for irrigation water through the summer. It is an area of genetic diversity and provides recreation for a broad spectrum of people. It promotes tourism in the region and tourism supports jobs in this region.

Further important, wilderness designation is not necessarily locked up. As I just pointed out, it is available to a large spectrum of people. If you want to see an area that is locked up, try to go hiking in an area that is being actively logged.

So, essentially, what I am saying is I do support the bill as written, but I would prefer that you added the title II areas and I would oppose the Goat Rocks deletion.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Sawyer follows:]

TESTIMONY OF TERRENCE V. SAWYER IN SUPPORT OF S. 837

I support S. 837 as written, but I recommend the addition of the areas listed in Title II.

Like so many residents of Washington these days, I was born outside of the area. Wisconsin where I grew up is a beautiful state, but it has virtually no wilderness, and no mountains. The vast wild mountains of the West are the magnet that drew me out here, and I want to see them preserved.

Westerners may claim that they have too much wilderness, but just the opposite is true. Wilderness areas draw visitors from all over the country. It is not uncommon to find that all available campsites are full in the back country. These crowded conditions detract from the essential lure of the back country, the feeling of solitude and peace. Campers and packers need lots of space to spread out and minimize their impact. This is especially true as logging and development drive more outdoorsmen out of the national forest and into the deeper wilderness.

I am pleased that Congress has had the foresight to create the wilderness system. I urge you to vigorously promote the addition of these areas.

Respectfully submitted this 2nd day of June, 1983.

TERRENCE V. SAWYER
P. O. Box 1713
Spokane, Washington

STATEMENT OF FRANCES LOAN, CHOPOT LUMBER CO.

Mrs. LOAN. I'm Frances Loan from Chopot Lumber Co. in Colville. Chopot Lumber is a family run business, and has been in operation since 1940. It is owned by my husband Don and myself. We are a small business providing 25 jobs in the plant and approximately 25 jobs in the woods. Our losses have been high this past 4 years. We have used our assets to keep our crews working. Though other mills shut down, we've operated every day. Our community really felt the lumber depression these past years when our mills and loggers were shut down.

We depend on Forest Service timber for our log supply. The demand for timber in our area is high. Sales are bid up, due to lack of supply. Putting these areas into wilderness will limit our source, putting more pressure on bidding for the timber available.

On Chopot Lumber Co. timber ground we allow recreation along with our timber management. Our program has improved the habitat of the animals in these areas.

The cost to enforce these wilderness areas will be thousands of dollars. This money will have to come from more taxes. Our people need jobs, not more taxes.

We need multiple use for our forests not wilderness.

I have 100 signatures from the people in our crew and area that I would like to give also with my testimony.

Senator JACKSON. They will be received by the committee. The staff will follow up on it.

Terry Gilligan, Washington Women in Timber.

STATEMENT OF TERRY GILLIGAN, SPOKANE CHAPTER PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON WOMEN IN TIMBER

Mrs. GILLIGAN. My name is Terry Gilligan. I live in Spokane and I am the Spokane Chapter president of Washington Women in Timber. I registered to testify on behalf of Washington Women in Timber, but my concerns about the proposed Washington wilderness bill S. 837 are threefold.

First, as a resident of the State of Washington, it makes me angry to see so many families having to draw from unemployment insurance, welfare and other social services, when, in fact, most of them are willing and anxious to be among the employed. They can then contribute to the wellbeing of the State, their communities, and the economy in general.

Second, my husband and I own and operate a business in Spokane which serves the logging, sawmill, aggregate and mining industries. Right now, as we are testifying, we have a job working in Lincoln County, dismantling a once lucrative sawmill. They could just as well be modernizing, maintaining, or adding to that same operation. Isn't it sad to think about the future of that small community whose main source of income was derived from a business which no longer exists? And this is not an isolated case. Inclusion of the proposed Wilderness Act presents a frightening future for many people whose jobs are dependent on managed lands and their related industries.

Third, on behalf of Washington Women in Timber, we oppose additional preclusion from timber production, since over 3.8 million acres have already been withdrawn from commercial timber production. Additionally, Washington carries one of the two most restrictive forest practices acts and has the second highest State forest taxes in the country. We do recognize the need for social and environmental attributes of the forest, as well as for forest products. We also believe that science and technology, combined with environmental care, can provide a sustained flow of forest products without damaging the environment.

Sound forest management will provide continued employment, community stability, and economic well-being.

Thank you.

Senator Jackson. Thank you, Mrs. Gilligan.

Now Jim Carter, representing the 4 by 4 wheelers of Washington.

STATEMENT OF JAMES D. CARTER, WASHINGTON EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE ASSOCIATION

Mr. Carter. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is James D. Carter. I live in Yakima, Wash., and I am the Washington executive director of the Pacific Northwest Four-Wheel Drive Association. And on behalf of that organization, which has over 3,500 members in the State of Washington, I would like to thank you for this opportunity to express our views regarding Senate bill 837, the Washington wilderness bill.

Also we wish to thank Congressman Morrison for attending these Senate hearings, as over one-third of the proposed acreage is in his congressional district.

Because of our belief in the multiple-use management concept, we cannot in all good conscience support any legislated wilderness additions within the State of Washington, particularly in the Juniper Forest, Kettle Range, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, Norse Peak, Goat Rocks and Cougar Lakes areas where four-wheel drive use exists or the opportunity is there for its use.

State ORV funds have been spent for development of the ORV trails or studies for trails in these areas in both Lake Chelan-Sawtooth and the Norse Peak area. In the Wenatchee National Forest, it is interesting to note that State funds for fees paid for by off-road vehicle users again provided the only source of funding for trail construction on the forest. In addition, I believe that all users are generally concerned with the environment and are environmentally aware of what misuse of the land will do. We as an organization feel we do not go to every peak and crag. We do our four-wheeling on laid out authorized off-road vehicle trails, done through management studies. Again, also, recreational users also enjoy the wilderness experience, but our advantage is we use it with a four-wheel drive. We enjoy the vehicular wilderness experience.

The Wenatchee National Forest ranks sixth of the 154 national forests in use days. Visitor-use days in classified wilderness was 489,900 use days compared to total 1982 recreation use of 5,496,000 use days. Of the 9,053,000 acres of national forest in the State of Washington, 1,600,000 gross acres are wilderness. If S. 837 were passed as is, it would increase the gross wilderness to 3 million plus acres, or one-third of the national forest system in the State of Washington. The current use of the wilderness system does not justify this increased acreage.

We can and will support the multiple-use management concept as administered by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. We approve and encourage the harvesting of timber, mineral exploration and removal, and the restoration of rivers, streams, and recreational opportunities within the national forest system and on the BLM-managed lands.

We ask: Is it not about time that you as Members of Congress and we as citizens of the United States accept the fact that the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management are the stewards of our national forests and public lands and have acted responsibly over the years in providing adequate and responsible management for our national forests and public lands. We earnestly hope that you, members of this committee, will support the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management and let the stewards of our public lands administer them without further legislation.

In addition to the recreational opportunities that would be eliminated by increased wilderness, what are the economic impacts of lost jobs in the timber industry and those service industries, the industries that support and supply offroad vehicle recreationalists in the timber industry, which is the vital line in the economy of this great State?

Through timber sales in 1982, $1,583,000 was given to Chelan, Kittatas, and Yakima Counties.

In closing, the Pacific Northwest Four-Wheel Drive Association cannot support any additional wilderness areas within the State of Washington. The removal of the opportunities is too great a risk to take. However, we can and will support the multiple-use management concept and the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management as the stewards of our public land.

Thank you for the opportunity to present our comments today.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Carter follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
JAMES D. CARTER, WASHINGTON EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOUR WHEEL DRIVE ASSOCIATION

PRESENTED TO:

THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATERS
OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

ON

S. 837 WASHINGTON WILDERNESS BILL
Spokane, Washington June 2, 1983

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, my name is James D. Carter. I live in Yakima, Washington and I am the Washington Executive Director of the Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Association; and on behalf of that organization, which has over 3500 members in the State of Washington, I would like to thank you for this opportunity to express our views regarding Senate Bill 837, the Washington Wilderness Bill.

The Paficic Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association was formed in 1960 to accomplish through a united effort the following:

- Promote a more responsible attitude toward vehicle use of public lands;
- Prevent legislation which would impose undue restrictions on off-road vehicle use;
- Institute programs of conservation, education, and safety;
- Encourage State and federal land managing agencies to develop areas and trails for outdoor recreation;
- Disseminate information of interest to PN4WDA member clubs;
- Promote association activities for the enjoyment of members.

Since 1960, the Association has gained the recognition and respect of State and federal agencies, promoted legislation beneficial to vehicle recreation; obtained more realistic and workable regulations regarding vehicle use; detoured many unwarranted and unjustified land closures; represented vehicle recreationists at public meetings and hearings regarding wilderness areas, county ordinances, vehicle control areas, and all matters concerning outdoor recreation.

Ours is a family oriented organization currently involved in many ongoing public service projects. In addition, we have a good working relationship with the U.S. Forest Service and State and management agencies. Our members serve on a number of ORV and recreation committees.

Because of our belief in the multiple use management concept, we cannot in all good conscience support any legislated wilderness additions within the State of Washington, particularly in the Juniper Forest, Kettle Range, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, Norse Peak, Goat Rocks and Cougar Lakes areas where four-wheel drive use exists or the opportunity is there for its use.

Some of these areas have gone through either the multiple use planning process or the legislative process for consideration in whole or part as wilderness areas. It is interesting to note that none of them are wilderness areas through either the planning process or legislation.

Is this Washington Wilderness Bill yet another attempt by the preservationist--you note that I did not use the term environmentalist, as I believe that all users are generally concerned with the environment and are environmentally aware of what misuse of the land will do--especially those from the East to gain control of the lands in the West? It would be interesting to propose a wilderness area encompassing Central Park and the surrounding area in New York City and see what kind of public outcry would be heard.

The Wenatchee National Forest, which ranks 6th of the 154 national forests in use days; visitor use days in classified wilderness was 489,900 use days compared to total 1982 recreation use of 5,496,000 use days. Of the 9,053,000 acres of National Forest in the State of Washington, 1,600,000 gross acres are wilderness. If S.837 were passed as is, it would increase the gross wilderness to 3,000,000 plus acres, or 1/3 of the National Forest System in the State of Washington. The current use of the wilderness system does not justify this increased acreage.

We can and will support the multiple use management concept as administered by the United States Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. We approve and encourage the harvesting of timber, mineral exploration and removal, and the restoration of rivers, streams, and recreational opportunities within the National Forest System and on the BLM-managed lands.

We ask you, the members of this fine and prestigious Committee, to consider the following:

1) Is it not about time that you as members of Congress and we, the citizens of the United States, accept the fact that the United States Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management are the stewards of our national forests and public lands, and have acted responsibly over the years in providing adequate and responsible management of our national forests and public lands?

   Because of this responsible stewardship, the public has been able to enjoy the recreational and economic opportunities provided under the framework of multiple use. We see little reason to change this land use control process.

2) We ask that we, as vehicle users of the national forests and public lands, be included in the planning and legislative process concerning public land issues.

3) We earnestly hope that you, the members of this Committee, will support the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management and let the stewards of our public lands administer them without further legislation.

In addition to the recreational opportunities that would be eliminated by increased wilderness, what of the economic impact of lost jobs in the timber industry and those service industries that support and supply offroad vehicle recreationists and the timber industry, which is a vital link in the economy of this great State. Through timber sales in 1982, $1,583,809 was given to Chelan, Kittitas, and Yakima Counties.

In closing, the Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association cannot support any additional wilderness areas within the State of Washington--the removal of the opportunities is too great a risk to take. However, we can and will support the multiple use management concept and the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management as the stewards of our public lands.

Thank you for the opportunity to present our comments today.

James D. Carter
Washington Executive Director
Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Carter.

And thank you, ladies and gentleman for your presentation.

Panel No. 13: Gayle McKellar, Colville Environmental Council; Lillian Mittmann, Spokane, Wash; Pat Clark, Spokane, Wash.; Val Bedard, Yakima, Wash.

STATEMENT OF GAYLE McKELLAR, PRESIDENT, COLVILLE VALLEY ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL

Mrs. **McKellar**. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. My name is Gayle McKellar and I am speaking on behalf of the Colville Valley Environmental Council.

At this time I would like to present letters from 11 individuals who could not make it today, endorsements from both Kettle Range and Salmo-Priest Wilderness Areas, from 3 organizations, from 38 Colville businessmen, owners of Colville businesses. I have all these endorsements with me here.

Senator **Jackson**. Those statements will be received by the committee.

Mrs. **McKellar**. Two years ago I paid my own travel expenses to Washington, D.C., to testify before John Seiberling's Subcommittee on Public Lands. At that time, I urge passage of a statewide Washington wilderness bill which would include both the Kettle Range and the Salmo-Priest. After 2 years' time, it is only more critical that progress be made in establishing the wilderness boundaries.

I would like to commend you both for beginning this process with S. 837. I would also like to compliment you for the inclusion of the soft-release language which has proven to be a workable solution to the release problem.

I would, however, oppose any delegation of the Goat Rocks Wilderness.

I am very familiar with the Salmo-Priest area and have explored many parts of it on foot and by horseback during the 12 years my husband and I have lived in Colville. I have also flown over the area several times in a small plane, including two times in the past week. From the air the higher mountains such as Gypsy Peak, Snowy Top, and the rugged Crowell Ridge are spectacular now since they are still covered with snow. The contrast with the surrounding heavily roaded drainages and numerous clearcuts is very apparent. The boundary with Canada is clearly defined with a line devoid of trees, but there is not such distinction defining the border between Washington and Idaho. It is one complete roadless unit composed of 75,420 acres, and I urge that the Salmo-Priest in its entirety, including the Idaho portion, be designated wilderness.

It's impossible to describe the Salmo-Priest without mentioning the tremendous diversity of wildlife found there that are found in no single area anywhere else in the State. Some of the species found there are black bear, deer, elk, moose, mountain sheep, lynx, wolverine, cougar, grizzly bear, the unique mountain caribou, and possibly even wolves.

The Leola-Mankato addition to the Salmo-Priest provides potential habitat for the caribou and grizzly. One of the latest sightings of caribou tracks, according to a Forest Service biologist several weeks ago, was on Round Top Mountain at the very southern portion of the Leola-Mankato addition. The caribou have historically used that area and should be able to continue to do so without more roads cutting off their migration routes.

The Salmo-Priest is an area of contrast from high rocky ridges and peaks to the large cedar trees and inland rain forest phenomena occurring in the Salmo basin. The Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch addition includes the North Fork of Sullivan Creek which provides the water source for the town of Metaline Falls.

Wilderness designation would protect this major watershed from roads and logging. This area also provides habitat for elk and is an area where many people pack in with horses to hunt away from roads.

We do not deny the importance of the timber industry in northeastern Washington, but according to the Forest Service figures, timber harvests will increase up to 150 percent of the Colville Forest in the next 40 to 50 years, even with wilderness designation for both the Kettle Range and Salmo-Priest.

We feel timber should be removed from more accessible areas on the forest and by developing the 39,000 acres of overstocked stands on the forest and with more intensive management.

Colville is located between the proposed Kettle Range Wilderness and the Salmo-Priest and is only about a 1-hour drive from each. Colville is actively trying to attract new businesses to the area to diversify the economy, and I feel, as do the 38 Colville businesses who now have endorsed the Kettle Range and Salmo-Priest proposals, that this would be an added selling point to have two established wilderness areas so close for the recreation potential and scenic beauty they offer. Wilderness designation will also increase the attraction of northeast Washington to tourists.

We already have 3,400 miles of roads on the Colville Forest and about 100 miles are added each year during new logging activity. So there is plenty of opportunity on the Colville Forest for access and use of motorized vehicles such as motorcycles and four-wheel drives. Creating these two wilderness areas would mean that high quality backcountry recreation will still be available for future generations, as well as protection of wildlife habitat, watersheds, and other wilderness values.

Please designate the conservationists' proposal for the Salmo-Priest including the Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch, Leola/Mankato, and Shedroof Divide additions, and also the Kettle Range proposal as wilderness in the final Washington wilderness bill.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mrs. McKellar. We appreciate your statement.

Lillian Mittmann is next.

STATEMENT OF LILLIAN A. MITTMANN, COUNCIL FOR LAND CARE & PLANNING, INC.

Mrs. **Mittmann**. Senators Jackson, Gorton, and Congressman Morrison, I appreciate this opportunity to present testimony concerned with our Washington wilderness areas today.

I am a member of the Spokane Community Resource Center Council, Future Spokane Committee of One Hundred, the Washington Environmental Council and a board member of the Council for

Land Care and Planning. These organizations are all concerned with good use and planning for all lands in our local community and entire State.

I am here representing the Council for Land Care and Planning and will present this testimony and leave the three letters for the legislators addressed to each of you from the Council for Land Care and Planning.

The Council for Land Care and Planning is an umbrella organization made up of many concerned individuals and several organizations and groups: The Northeast Property Owners Association, 5-mile Prairie Corp., Cedar Roads Homeowners Association, the Greater West Plains Assoication, Chattaroy Land Planning Association, Concerned Citizens for Central Valley, Spokane Valley Zoning Committee, and that includes the groups that are under the umbrella organization of the Council for Land Care and Planning. A wilderness bill passed for the State of Washington as proposed, including all the areas listed, will recognize that fishing, hunting, and other forms of outdoor recreation make most northwest roadless areas more valuable as wilderness than as timber cutting.

Areas I am referring to are the Leola-Mankato and Shedroof Divide, the Pearl Mountain and Uncas Gulch, both additions to the Salmo-Priest area, Kettle Range, Glacier Peak with additions, Pasayten, Boulder River, Clearwater, Cougar Lakes, Dark Divide, Eagle Rock, Indian Heaven, Juniper Forest, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, Mount Baker, Olympics, Mount Adams, Goat Rocks, and Mount Rainier.

Already we subsidize timer industries $100 million a year. Better forest management could produce more wood and protect most public forests for other uses. With the Northwest already producing more than half of all the hydroelectric power in the Nation, certainly we do not need to enter our wilderness areas to add more.

Economically they are not feasible and alternative sites where necessary make more sense outside the roadless areas. Keeping what wilderness designations we now have, with the proposed Glacier Peaks additions and Idaho Salmo-Priest area, will insure we need not fear gas and oil exploration in these high quality roadless areas.

No wilderness area should be reduced in size. Odd growth forests are needed and much of these are on steep mountain slope. Erosion takes place when logging roads go in as well as when cutting takes place. Sedimentation increases in streams and the danger of spring flood damage occurs. We need healthy watersheds for clean water for domestic use, irrigation, fisheries, and industry.

All these reasons should be sufficient without having to add that the sheer joy of having wilderness for fishing, hiking, hunting, and the other pleasures humans enjoy when nature is left, to be enjoyed as created. Wilderness designation preserves the pristine character of Upper Chelan shoreline for those of us using only the modern convenience of a pleasure boat to make the wilderness available to us.

Please retain all the wilderness areas. Thank you.

[The letters follow:]

Council for Land Care & Planning, Inc.

June 1, 1983
W. 3210 Velview Drive
Spokane, Washington 99208

U.S. Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

The Council for Land Care & Planning, Inc. supports the Citizens Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness.

We specifically urge your support of the Leola/Mankato and Shedroof Divide along with the Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch addition because these will round out the Salmo-Priest Wilderness. This will provide needed caribou and Grizzly bear protection as well as protection for the elk and deer. We are concerned for the preservation of ancient red cedars of historic significance and other old forest growth.

The Idaho portion of the Salmo-Priest area needs to be included in the Washington Wilderness Bill.

The Kettle Range is a true wilderness and great for recreation as well as good for the economy. Abundant wildlife in the Kettle Range should be protected.

Very Truly Yours,

Lloyd Thorson

Lloyd Thorson
President
by Lillian G. [illegible]
Recording Secretary
C.L.C.P.

LT/lr

Wa Wilderness Hearing June 2, Spokane, Wa. - 1983

As an individual citizen as well as a member of the Wilderness Society, Washington Wilderness Coalition, Washington Environmental Council, Friends of the Earth, National Wildlife, Environmental Task Force, Nature Conservancy, Audubon Society, Council for a Livable World and our local Dishman Hills group and Council For Land Use and Planning, protection by good land use planning for the State of Washington as well as the nation concerns all of these groups as well as myself.

A wilderness bill passed for the State of Washington as proposed including all the areas listed will recognize that fishing, hunting and other forms of outdoor recreation make most Northwest roadless areas more valuable as Wilderness than for timber cutting. Areas that I refer to are: Leola/Mankato and Shedroof Divide, Crowell Mt./Uncas Gulch both as additions to the Salmo-Priest area, Kettle Range, Glacier Peak with additions, Pasaytan, Bolder River, Clearwater, Cougar Lakes, Dark Divide, Eagle Rock, Indian Heaven, Juniper Forest, Lake Chelan Sawtooth, Mt. Baker Olympics, Mt. Adams, Goat Rocks, Mt. Rainier.

Already we subsidize timber industries $100 million or more a year. Better forest management could produce more wood and protect most public forests for other uses.

With the Northwest already producing more than half of all the hydro electric power in the nation, certainly we do not need to enter our wilderness areas to add more. Economically they are not feasible and alternative sites where necessary make more sense outside the roadless areas.

Keeping what wilderness designations we now have with the proposed Glacier Peak additions and the Idaho Salmo-Priest area will assure that we need not fear gas and oil exploration in these high quality roadless areas. No wilderness area should be reduced in size.

Old gro-wth forests are needed and much of these are on steep mountain slopes. Erosion takes place when logging roads go in as well as when cutting takes place. Sedimentation increases in streams and danger of spring flood damage occurs. We need healthy watersheds for clean water for domestic use, irrigation, fisheries and industry.

All these reasons should be sufficient without having to add the sheer joy of having wilderness for fishing, hiking, hunting, and the other pleasures humans enjoy when Nature is left to enjoy as created.

Wilderness designation preserves the pristine character of Upper Lake Chelan shoreline for those of us using only the modern convenience of a pleasure boat to make the wilderness available to us. Please retain all our wilderness areas.

Ora Mae Orton

Ora Mae Orton
W. 3210 Velview Dr.
Spokane, Wa. 99208

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mrs. Mittmann. We appreciate your statement.

Pat Clark, Spokane.

STATEMENT OF PAT CLARK

Mr. **Clark**. Most honorable legislators, it is a real pleasure to be here today. I, like so many of the other concerned wilderness supporters, am here today and have taken out time from our work and interrupted the aggressive pursuit of our careers to express our deep and personal concern about what we consider to be a vitally essential issue concerning even the very welfare of our society.

I refer not simply to the upkeep of pretty pine trees on a mountainside somewhere, but to the issue that we must recognize, a vital social and cultural significance of maintaining a healthy wilderness system.

Wilderness protection is not only a political issue, but also a cultural and spiritual issue, an issue we cannot afford to blow because the repercussions of degenerated wilderness system are irreversible. We could never retrieve, replace, or re-create what stands to be lost.

I speak today because I fear the gradual demise of something I value very deeply: The opportunity to sit around a campfire or a butane stove deep in the recesses of an alpine mountain cove with 8 or 10 high school or junior high kids, to talk about how amazing and how bright the stars are up that high; to ponder the meaning and value of their lives and what they are all about; to discuss what they are going through, where they are going with their lives and what they hope to fulfill in their lives; to search with them through their hearts for the useful, philosophical answer to life; to share what it is to be self-sufficient and to depend on one another and to work together to fulfill that vital human element, survival; to leave all the conventional modes of life behind, designer jeans, rock and roll, fast cars, makeup, Coke and hair dryers; to venture out into a new world that drives a new objective perception of life deep into their young-seeking souls.

By being radically torn from their organized city life, they can come to realize something, and for some of them for the first time, that they were indeed special people; that if they can climb the highest mountain, there is hope, hope in the city, hope in their own lives, and hope in a struggling society.

They receive motivation to strive for success in their own lives and in their communities. I have seen it and I have felt it.

I beseech you to consider the importance of our need to preserve as much wilderness as possible, to set a precedent for this generation of youth as well as the future ones.

I support the Washington wilderness bill and the expanded areas in the bill and I implore you to also.

I am the owner of a new stained-glass business in downtown Spokane, and over the past 7 years have led and directed 45 wilderness weeklong treks throughout the Pacific Northwest, involving directly 600 Spokane area youth.

My programs have included backpacking, canoeing, bicycling, wilderness survival, and wilderness training for the YMCA of Spokane, various group homes for delinquent and neglected youth, the Whitman County juvenile probation office, the YMCA of Washington University, and most recently for the youth group of St. Augustine's Catholic Church here in Spokane.

The areas included in the Washington wilderness bill that I have led trips through are the expanded Salmo-Priest area, Olympic National Park, the Kettle Range, the Goat Rocks additions and Glacier Peaks addition. I can attest that the lives of these youths are affected in an immense and positive way. I have witnessed emotional breakthroughs with incorrigible and delinquent youth, as well as substantial personal and spiritual growth in stable youth.

I am convinced the wilderness provides a unique and irreplacable experience for our youth and serves a vital function in the development of a healthy society. So to limit wilderness lands or to gradually reduce them does, in fact, cause a breakdown in the quality of the already designated lands.

We must protect our Washington wilderness, as well as consider the vast importance of protecting new and expanded areas as proposed in titles I and II of the bill.

A few new roads, just a few isolated timber cuts, a couple more strip cuts or a couple more harvests does, in fact, drastically infringe on the fragile nature of the wilderness in the same way that building skyscrapers across the street in a residential area seriously overshadows the homes there without actually being on the same block.

On behalf of myself and those hundreds of teenagers who celebrated the peace and glory of friendship in the wilderness as well as the many generations to come, the adventurous boys and girls, I ask you to please go out of your way and realize the cultural importance of wilderness preservation and how that importance, the seriousness of preservation, seriously outweighs any immediate financial gain brought to or by timber sales or additional timber developments at this time.

And I thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Clark. We appreciate having your statement.

Mr. Val Bedard.

STATEMENT OF VAL BEDARD

Mr. BEDARD. Thank you, Senators Jackson, Gorton, and Congressman Morrison for giving me this opportunity to speak at this hearing and all the people that have made these hearings possible.

I am Val Bedard from Yakima, Wash. I represent my views and those of my family. I am just going to summarize a six-page document you have in front of you that I have submitted. It probably took me as many years to research that document. All my references are in its back. So I will just summarize it now.

Wilderness is a valuable, nonrenewable resource which will be more important to future generations than it is to ours. I would like my children, their children, and all generations to come to be able to enjoy a quality wilderness experience.

The low timber production capabilities of the Cougar Lakes and excellent wildlife habitat, with an exceptionally high-quality scenic value, make this area an extremely important wilderness.

Contrary to what has been said in the past, a wilderness designation will not mean a loss of jobs within the forest products industry. There will be the same amount of timber sales with or without a wilderness designation in Cougar Lakes. In fact, it will probably cost jobs within the tourist industry, according to university studies.

We are on the threshold of new technologies in forest development and management. The multiuse concepts now in use will be as antiquated to our grandchildren as the horse and buggy of yesterday to us. With these brave new concepts will come new hybrid trees which will be capable of growing more lumber on fewer acres with less water than can now be done.

There are at least 14 species of wildlife identified in the Cougar Lakes. Many of these are large game including elk, deer, and mountain goats, which require isolation from human activities. Also in the area are three plant species which are on the endangered list. These species could be vital to scientists and researchers if allowed to survive.

A wilderness designation enacted by Congress does not mean that it is cast in concrete. If future generations decide that the multiuse concepts of today are more important than wilderness, than it can be changed. Wilderness is a nonrenewable resource. With our national parks overflowing, the wilderness areas have become the escape valve of urban life.

I would like to close on a personal note. This is wilderness: Created by the hand of God, molded by nature, in the province of wild creatures both great and small. It is the farthest retreat of man. And what God created only man can mar.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bedard follows:]

COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS
PROPOSAL
JUNE 2, 1983

MR. & MRS. VAL BEDARD
316 S. 13TH. AVE.
Yakima, Wash. 98902
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SUMMARY

Wilderness is a viable, nonrenewable resource which will be more important to future generations than it is to ours. I would like my children, their children and all generations to come, to be able to enjoy a quality Wilderness Experience.

The low timber production capabilities of the Cougar Lakes and excellent wildlife habitat, with an exceptionally high quality scenic value, makes this area an extremely important Wilderness.

Contrary to what has been said in the past, a Wilderness designation will not mean a loss of jobs within the forest products industry. There will be the same amount of timber sales with or without a Wilderness designation in Cougar Lakes.In fact, it will probably cost jobs within the tourist industry according to University studies.

We are on the threshold of new technologies in forest development and management. The multi-use concepts now in use will be as antiquated to our grandchildren as the horse and buggy of yesterday is to us. With these brave new concepts will come new hy-bred trees which will be capable of growing more lumber on fewer acres with less water than can now be done. This will happen in much the same way we developed new wheat strains to feed the world.

There are at least fourteen species of Wildlife identified in the Courgar Lakes. Many of these are large game including elk, deer, and mountain goats, which require isolation from human activities. Also in the area, are three plant species which are on the Endangered List. These species could be vital to Scientists and Researchers if allowed to survive.

A Wilderness designation enacted by congress does not mean that it is cast in concrete.If future generations decide that the multi-use concepts of today are more important than Wilderness then it can be changed. Whereas without a Wilderness designation now there will be no choice for future generations. Our generation is among the last to have this option. If we err, let us err on the side of Wilderness: "The NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE". With our National Parks overflowing, the Wilderness areas have become the escape valve of urban life.

THIS IS WILDERNESS:

CREATED BY THE HAND OF GOD----
MOLDED BY NATURE------
THE PROVINCE OF WILD CREATURES BOTH GREAT AND SMALL ------
IT IS THE FARTHEST RETREAT OF MAN-----

WHAT GOD CREATED MAN CAN ONLY MAR!

STATEMENT OF FACT

It is our attempt in this statement to show, with good reason,why the Cougar Lakes Area should be designated Wilderness. This area should not be subject to the multiple use policies as in other areas. It's a fragile, unique, ecological system that needs and should get the full protection of the law.After all Wilderness is a finite, non-renewable resource. One which when gone cannot be restored.

Beyond supplying the raw material base for the forest industry, the forests of central Washington provide additional benefits. Three of the most important are (1) water for urban and agricultural needs, (2) wildlife habitat and range for livestock, and (3) outlets for recreational activities. It is this last that has become increasingly important in the land use decisions of the forest owners in Washington.

From Mt.Adams to the North Cascades National Park,often referred to as the "The American Alps",the Cascade Crest has offered some of the most remote and spectacular scenery in Washington, if not the world. One of the most photographed places in Washington is Mt. Rainier from Chinook Pass. From this lofty perch one can see almost all the Cougar Lakes Wilderness.

Outdoor recreational activities within these areas is increasing at a rate of about 10% a year.From 1966 to 1969, the number of visitor days increased from 4 to 6.2 million or 55%. There seems to be no end in sight. Mt. Rainier officials reported a drop in visitors in 1980 of 5% while at the same time experiencing a 26% **increase** on backcountry use permits.

Just the simple fact that permits are required to hike in many of the Wilderness areas and National Parks is testimony in itself that the backcountry is being used heavily. These permits are used as a guide by officials to determine what areas are being used and which are not. Closure of some of the areas is necessary to give vegetation a chance to return. This has happened at Mt. Rainier and other National Parks throughout the West.

The fact is there has been a reduction in this type of remote area. I feel we owe future generations at least a chance of a Wilderness experience. The same opportunity we enjoyed when we were growing up. It's a heritage found only here in the West and I would like to insure that my children, their children, and all generations to come will enjoy it. Wilderness can lose but one battle and it's gone forever!

WHAT ABOUT OUR NATIONAL FOREST?

There are 23,098,000 acres of forest land in Washington.Of this, 18,401,000 acres is classified as commercial forest, or 79.66%.Forest land is defined as land that is producing or capable of producing 20 cubic feet of industrial wood per acre per year forever.

There are commercial reserves of 1,466,000 acres or 6.26% This is forest land that is not being logged at this time but which **can** be logged in the future.

Noncommercial Forest land is not capable of producing 20 cubic feet of industrial wood per acre per year within the forseeable future or is too steep and rocky for harvesting and growing timber crops. This total is 3,108,000 acres or 13.46%.

Deferred Forest land is defined as commercial forest land within national forests that is currently being considered for Wilderness status. This total is 143,000 acres or 0.62%.

Rare II has identified 2,128,464 acres in Washington as roadless.This is 9.21% of all forest land. This could change as RARE III is completed.

The 18,401,000 acres of commercial land produce 5,842,808 MBF (Scribner) That is 5.8 billion Board Feet in 1980.If we take the average harvest over the past 32 years we find that the average annual harvest is 5.4 billion board feet on 361,202 acres for a yield of 15,062 board feet per acre. A far cry from the 100 bd.ft. per acre Min. Standard for commercial forests. The Western portion of the state produced 4,783,833,000 Bd.Ft. on 191,950 acres or 24,922 Bd.Ft.Per Acre.While Eastern Washington produced 1,058,975,000 Bd.Ft. on 179,639 Acres or only 5,895 Bd.Ft.Per Acre in 1980. Some forests of Western Washington produce up to 300,000 Bd.Ft.Per Acre, while in Eastern Washington high yield forests are producing only 20,000 to 30,000 Bd.Ft.Per Acre.

From 1889 to 1948 there were 6-3/4 milliom acres logged. The early dates are hard to determine because of the lack of knowledge of just what was here and because of the attitude of the general public that the forests were nonexhaustable,(20,000 to 300,000 Bd.Ft.Per Acre Yield's). I chose 1889 because that was the year Washington became a state.In 1862 the practice of collecting stumpage fees or more properly fines were implemented and could be interpeted as the first timber sales.From 1949 to 1980 there were 11-1/2 million acres logged. That means that in the last 32 years we logged 59% more land than in the previous 59 years.

In High Yield Forests there are 20 to 60 thousand Bd.Ft.Per Acre being harvested. It has run as high as 300,000 Bd.Ft.Per Acre. While in a medium yield forest there would be somewhat less than that,and in a low yield commercial forest they would be approaching the 20 Cu.Ft.Per Acre,about 100 Bd.Ft. Per acre. A minuscule amount indeed.

Now if we take a closer look at the established Wilderness and National Parks we find timber harvests are extremely low, while at the same time having high scenic values, excellent wildlife habitat and outdoor recreational opportunities offered no other place.

Let's take a close look at one such area and let's pick an area that is embroiled in controversy"The Cougar Lakes"of Central Washington.

THE COUGAR LAKES AN EXAMINATION

TOPOGRAPHY

We will be looking at 218,950 acres divided into two areas a smaller north unit of 79,440 acres known as Norse Peak and a south unit of 139,510 acres known as the Cougar Lakes.These areas are found in portions of two national forests;the Wenatchee National Forest and Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

The Cougar lakes South Unit; located in Lewis and Yakima Counties, is drained on the West by Summit and Carlton Creeks to the Cowlitz River and on the East by the Bumping River to Bumping Lake by Rattlesnake Creek, Indian Creek and various other streams to the Naches and Tieton River System. From this, Yakima draws its drinking water and this was guarenteed by Presi- dential Order in the 1930's.

This terrain is characterized by broad, high,elevated ridges broken by steep-walled drainages. The Pacific Crest Trail traverses an almost imperceptible crest at roughly 5000' feet elevation from north to south. The eastern portion of which is dotted with Glacial "Pot Hole" Lakes, Alpine and Subalpine meadows and forests, while the lower elevations are heavily timbered.

Cougar lakes North Unit is drained on the north by the Green River and it's tributaries on the west by the Little Naches and on the South by the American River. This area lies entirely within the Wenatchee National Forest.

The terrain is characterized by high, narrow, mountain ridges and steep-walled drainages. The Pacific Crest Trail traverses this area North to South at roughly 5500'.This high Alpine and Subalpine Zone has the same vegetation as the south unit, with Subalpine Fir and Mountain Hemlock the predominant tree species.

THE FOREST

The forests are of marginal production. The total timber stand is only 3735.0 MMBF(The Buckley Kuchler Ecosystem rating was used).The majority,2240 MMBF, is Subalpine Fir and Mountain Hemlock Forest in the South unit, for a site productivity of only .069 Cu.Ft.Per Acre Per Year or 375 Bd.Ft.Per Acre Per Year.This would be under intensive forest service management policies, (GF-1). While the forests of the North unit contain 1424.5 MMBF,all of which is classified as Subalpine Fir and Mountain Hemlock,with a site productivity of only 103 Cu.Ft.Per Acre Per Year for the high (515 Bd.Ft.Per Acre Per Year) to a low of only 78 Cu.Ft.Per Acre Per Year or 390 Bd.Ft.Per Acre Per Year. As you can tell this is a very low production rate.

This medium dense to dense forest of low to medium tall needleleaf evergreen trees (40 to 90 feet tall) of mostly Sub-alpine fir forms a climax forest on high ranges along with Mountain Hemlock. Is an important timberline species throughout the Cascade Range. This is a marginally economical timber crop to harvest at this time and into the forseeable future because of the low volume and poor quality of timber, the steep terrain and the inablility to maintain stable roads in much of the area.

It has been implied that Wilderness classification to this area would cost jobs. We know this is not true.With the low yields and long growing rates (250 to 400 years) it's marginally economical for timber production.There would be no increase in timber sales with or without the Cougar Lakes Wilderness. There would still be 180,000 acres up for auction each year. It would not be 180,000 acres plus the Cougar Lakes Wilderness nor would it be 180,000 minus the Cougar Lakes Wilderness. Therefore it would not cost any jobs within the Forest Industry. If anything, it would cost jobs within the tourist industry, according to the University of Washington Study done on this subject.

The past several years the Forest Service has not been able to sell all the forest it has had up for auction, with large tracts going unsold. This is well documented by many Forest Service publications. Any additional acres which may be needed in the future can come from existing acreages now within the National Forests but which haven't been logged, such as thoes identified in RARE II. Of course there are limits to this as there would be limits to anything.

The only long term viable solution to our lumber needs of the not to distant future will be through the developement of new hy-bred trees capable of growing more lumber on drier soils faster than can now be done by nature. These new trees will be produced on huge farms in much the same way we now produce our food crops. In this way and no other will we be able to meet our ever expanding demand for our forest products.

These sub-alpine meadows and forested parklands are extensively developed here perhaps to a greater extent than anywhere else in the world. It is suspected that deep, late lying snowpacks are a major reason for this broad, extended parkland. In any case, a great diversity of subalpine communities, as well as large expanses of exceptionally attractive landscapes are present.

MINERAL DEPOSITS

There are some commercial copper deposits of very low grade found in the area. They are not at this time worth mining and may never be mined because of some very serious water contamination problems. Oil and gas exploration of course can continue within desiginated Wilderness areas.

WILDLIFE

Fourteen species of wildlife have been identified here. Many of these species, like the Northern Spotted Owl, which inhabit the area, need dense old-growth timber to survive. Elk need a quiet, isolated place to calve in the Spring. One which is away from human contact. It is also a well documented fact, by every major university here in the Northwest, that roads in an area, any area, will decrease big game populations. Mountain Goats are another species that are very susceptible to road encroachment and will move to new locations when possible.

There are three known species of plants found within Cougar Lakes that are on the Endangered Species List. We don't know what,if any,contribution this would make to the betterment of mankind but they should be protected. Who knows they could hold the key to the eradication of cancer or the common cold.

The Wilderness attribute rating is 21 out of a possible 28 a very high rating and under the new RARE-III this could go even higher as better and more accurate techniques are developed to help evaluate this area.

Today there are three national parks in Washington Mt.Rainier, North Cascades and Olympic. Three National Recreation areas Coulee Dam, Lake Chelan and Ross Lake totaling 1,912,650 acres.I might remind you that within a national recreation area roads may be constructed, campsights established and logging may continue.The only restriction is that it be done in such a manner that it will not impact the visual quality to a significant degree.

There is of course some commercial forest land included in the National Parks, Recreation Areas and Wilderness Areas, which is unavoidable. These would be around the outside and within some of the drainages. This is needed to protect the fragile alpine and subalpine regions which are within the Wilderness area.

I did not include anything around the newly established Mt. St. Helens National Monument because I don't have any information on this. However I believe all this land would be classified as non-commercial because of the eruption.

	THOUSANDS OF ACRES	PERCENT TOTAL FOREST LAND
TOTAL COMMERCIAL FOREST	18,401	79.66
COMMERCIAL RESERVED (1 & 5)	1,446	6.26
NONCOMMERCIAL FOREST (2)	3,108	13.46
DEFERRED FOREST (3)	143	0.62
RARE II (4 & 6)	2,128	9.21
TOTAL	23,098	100.00

DEFINITION

1-Commercial Forest Land: Is forest land that is capable of producing at least 20 cubic feet of industrial wood per acre per year; is not withdrawn or developed for other uses

2-Noncommercial Forest Land: Is forest land that is not capable of producing at least 20 cubic feet of industrial wood per acre per year,or is too steep and rocky for harvesting and growing timber crops.

3-Deferred Forest: Commercial forest land within National Forests that is currently being considered for Wilderness status.

4- Rare-II: Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, June 1978. Is all lands that were identified as roadless in this study within Washington State only.

5-Cubic Foot Measure (CM) The volume of solid wood in standing timber equivalent to one cubic foot. A cubic foot will yield about 5.45 BM. (Boardfoot Measure), which is the amount of wood contained in an unfinished board 1"X 12"X 12".

6- RARE II is derived from the previous four acreages.

Definitions are from RARE II Draft Environmental Statement, June 1978, Pg. 108.

Area and Harvest of forest land by ownership is from Draft Environmental Impact Statement State of Washington Department of Ecology Forest Practice board, Pg. 57, Table 5.

REFERENCE MATERIAL USED

Washington Department of Game, Yakima Wash. Interview

Basile, J. and T. Lonner 1979. Vehicle restrictions influence elk and hunter distribution in Montana.

Irwin and Oeek 1979. Pg. 199-204 University of Wyoming. North America Elk: Ecology, Behavior and Management.

Lyon. 1979. Habitat effectiveness for elk as influenced by roads and cover.

Michael, 1978 Effects of highway construction on game animals. Fish & Wildlife Agencies.

Timber Harvest Report 1980. State of Washington, Dept of Natural Resources.

Naches Ranger Station Naches Washington. Interview

Snoqualmie National Forest Headquarters, Seattle Wash. Interview

Wenatchee National Forest Headquarters, Wenatchee Wash. Interview

U.S. Park Service, Longmier, Washington

P.N.W. Regional Office Forest Service, Portland.

Rare II Draft Environmental Statement

Rare II Washington Draft Environmental Statement

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Forest Practice Regulations Washington State

The Forest Range Land Renewable Resources Planning Act 1974

Journal of Forest History Vol.22 No.1 Jan. 1978, Lumbering and the Public.

Early Forestry Research Papers.

Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington By Jerry F. Franklin and C.T. Dyrness P.N.W. Forest and Range experiment Station. PNW-8, 1973.

University of Washington.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

These were all used to define, compare and evaluate the Forests of Washington State; To give a better understanding of the full impact of the establishment of any Wilderness area. See summary for full opinion.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Bedard. What is your business or profession?

Mr. **Bedard**. I am a firefighter for the city of Yakima.

Senator **Jackson**. Firefighter?

Mr. **Bedard**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Jackson**. That is very interesting. It is quite a comprehensive statement you put together.

Senator **Gorton**. He does good work.

Senator **Jackson**. Well done.

Mr. **Bedard**. Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, ladies and gentleman.

Panel No. 14 is next: Maurice Williamson, Colville, Wash.; Ernest Grambo, Inland Empire Society of American Foresters; Jim Harberd, Boise Cascade; Jim Cadnum, Colville, Wash.

Mr. Maurice Williamson, Colville, we will hear from you first, please.

STATEMENT OF MAURICE WILLIAMSON

Mr. **Williamson**. Thank you, Senators and Representatives.

My name is Maurice Williamson. I am a professional forester acting currently as a consulting forester in the Stevens, Ferry, Okanogan and Pend Orielle County areas. I have, through public and private forestry, worked for the past 13 plus years in the Pacific Northwest area, in the Inter-Mountain area and Southern United States.

Due to the fact that most of the points I had intended to make have been covered by others prior to me, I will just make some comments that I think probably should be considered in making the decision as to whether or not to include these various areas in wilderness. They are in no particular order.

One comment that I would make is with regard to the backlog of timber which was mentioned that, for instance, Louisiana-Pacific has on the books, and the fact is they are not running. If you were to check Forest Service records, I am sure you would find that the reason that mill is not running in a large part is because the price of their delivered logs is too high. Contributing to the fact that that stumpage is too high is the duration of time which was spent studying RARE II areas that Louisian-Pacific's mill at Ione drains.

Another comment that I would make with relation to the consideration that wilderness areas are multiple-use, I would remind you that under the wilderness constraints there is no manipulation through cutting practices of the timber on the ground to increase or decrease the timing and quantity of flow of water.

Additionally, there is no manipulation of habitat through cutting practices to increase, for an example, the amount of light needed to produce certain herbs and forbes which wildlife utilize.

For that, those reasons, I take issue with the term "multiple-use" in the pure sense relative to wilderness areas. I think one of the main things that—I am not opposed to wilderness per se, however I think what we are talking about here over the years is a matter of degrees and acres which are included in the wilderness and other set-aside areas.

Again, consider in addition to wilderness and park areas within the State, there are other constraints placed on what is now termed multiple-use acreage on the national forest. Those include visual constraints on highly traveled highways, for instance, the Sherman Pass area. There are riparian constraints, and rightly so, along streams of importance. And there are wildlife constraints that many times aren't advertized as such. One example that comes to mind to me is the spotted owl, which has been mentioned here.

There are areas other than wilderness areas which are quite influenced by these other constraints. If you add the cumulative effect of constraints other than wilderness and parks, it starts to add into more than just the 3 to 5 percent that has been thrown about as the amount of timber that is affected by wilderness and park set aside.

Additionally, I don't think it has been stressed enough that the 28 or so thousand acres in the Kettle Crest area that is currently set aside in limited production is reserved in a large part for recreation purposes. There are no current plans to enter that area for timber production or mining that I am aware of.

One final comment I would make is, at some point, the Lodge Pole Pine stands which are prevalent along a lot of the Kettle Crest area are going to become infected, those that aren't already, with Mountain Pine Beetle. The result, if it is wilderness, is heavy fuel concentrations on the ground. Ultimately, there may be a fire there, similar to something that happened in the 1920's. My question to you then is: Who assumes the responsibility for those areas that are burned that are other than federally owned as a result of a fire that is uncontrollable because of the heavy fuel concentrations?

My final thing here that I would like to just state, due to time constraints and so forth, two organizations have authorized me to state their opposition to the wilderness proposals.

The Stevens County Conservation District is opposed to the Kettle Crest Wilderness proposal. The Stevens County Cattlemen's Association is opposed to any additional wilderness areas within the State. They will follow with letters, but they were unable to get their stuff together in time.

Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Williamson. We appreciate your comment.

Ernest Grambo, Inland Empire Society Foresters.

STATEMENT OF ERNEST GRAMBO, POLICY CHAIRMAN, INLAND EMPIRE SECTION, SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Mr. **Grambo**. Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, and Congressman Morrison, I am Ernest Grambo, policy chairman for the Inland Empire Section of the Society of American Foresters. I am representing over 500 professional foresters in eastern Washington and northern Idaho. The members are employees of large and small privately owned businesses, educational institutions, such as Washington State University and University of Idaho, consulting foresters, as well as various governmental agencies administering land for State and Federal Governments.

The Society of American Foresters recognizes that wilderness is an important and legitimate use of forest lands. The Inland Empire Society will soon privide to you our written comments regarding the proposed wilderness areas in eastern Washington. Another group of professional foresters from western Washington will testify on Friday in Seattle.

We fully support their position on the wilderness proposals in their geographical area. We urge the Congress to decide promptly which areas are dedicated to wilderness. Those areas which the Congress decides not to include in the Wilderness system should be immediatley released for the purpose of multiple-use management. We do not need RARE III, the delays, stops and goes, the ups and downs of the last few years have been rather devastating to both the Forest Service and to the industry.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to comment to this committee.

Senator **Jackson**. Mr. Grambo, you will give us, I take it, the benefit of your views in eastern Washington later and will submit it to the committee?

Mr. **Grambo**. Right—I will.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you very much. Jim Cadnum, Colville, Wash.

STATEMENT OF JIM CADNUM

Mr. **Cadnum**. Thank you, Senators and Congressman, for the opportunity to talk here today.

My name is Jim Cadnum. I am a forester, presently working as a consultant forester out of Colville. As a forester, I appreciate the outdoors and appreciate the importance of wilderness probably as much as the next person. I think that is why a lot of us, in the first place, go into forestry as a profession. However, it is my feeling that in the last 15 to 20 years, well, since 1964, when the Wilderness Act was first enacted, that more than enough land has already been set aside as wilderness area.

My first experience as a forester was in 1969. I was cruising in Redwoods National Park or the proposed park when it was first being set aside. At this time, the areas that I was working in were extremely inaccessible, very steep slopes, brush so thick you couldn't see in front of you for more then a few feet.

At that time, I questioned the advisability of this initial wilderness area at this time. However, recognizing also that these trees were very magnificent—they had been there 2,000 years—I also realized there was some logical reason for setting this area aside.

In the meantime, there has been more area set aside in the Redwoods Park, additional areas in other parts of the country, and I have simply come to the conclusion that there has to be sometime when you say this is enough.

I think also something that wasn't mentioned yet today is that the national forests are not just owned by the people in Republic or Colville or adjoining areas, but they are owned by the entire population of the country. You could probably go to Detroit or Chicago and ask the average person on the street what is a national forest and he probably couldn't even give you an answer. Probably not more than one out of five people really could.

However, the management of these forests is for their benefit as well as for ours. I guess that is why I am coming out with the statement that I believe that the remaining national forest area that is left in multiple use should stay that way for multiple use management. I cannot agree with the argument that laying aside additional wilderness areas will affect or will not affect the sustained yield of these forests.

In the long run, it is going to have an effect. You only have so much land available. Sure, you can improve management techniques and so forth, and make each acre more productive, but in the long run you can only get so much yield off a given acre of land, and every acre of land you take out of production is going to be that much less that you have for timber production.

Addressing the Kettle Crest Wilderness Area in particular, because that is the one that is most adjacent to the area that I am working in, there is already approximately 28,000 acres that have been set aside as a limited access area.

For all practical purposes, this area is managed right now as a wilderness area. The major exception is that in case of fires, extreme insect infestations and so forth, the area can be entered, which is to the benefit of not only of this area but also adjoining areas. This has already been mentioned before, but the insects cannot spread into adjoining areas and the fires could be contained if necessary. It is my understanding that a wilderness area is pretty much totally excluded from any entering, unless it is a very, very severe case. There have been cases of fires and insect infestation getting out of control because they were started in this noninterference-type area.

In conclusion, then, as I said before, I appreciate the importance of wilderness as much as the next person. I have spent my share of time in wilderness areas. I enjoy backpacking and I enjoy the outdoors. However, I feel very fortunate to be living in this part of the country where there are already adequate numbers of wilderness areas that can be reached within a part of a day's drive from just about anywhere in the State of Washington.

I feel much more fortunate than the average person in this country who lives in the population centers of the Midwest or the East that do not have these areas available, and I feel that enough area has been set aside, unless it is an area of very, very unique significance that has not yet been set aside as wilderness. I am against making an area that can be used for multiple use management and taking this area and tying it up strictly for wilderness.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Cadnum. Mr. Jim Harberd, Boise Cascade.

STATEMENT OF JAMES W. HARBERD, BOISE CASCADE CORP.

Mr. HARBERD. Thank you, Senator. My name is Jim Harberd. I represent Boise Cascade Corp., located at Kettle Falls, Wash. My purpose in testifying today is to object to the establishment of the Kettle Crest Wilderness Area.

Boise Cascade owns and operates two sawmills and a plywood plant at Kettle Falls. These plants consume approximately 100 million board feet of logs, which are harvested annually in the area. The timber base that furnishes these logs is composed of Federal, State, and private lands. Statistics that reflect in our case Boise Cascade's impact or anyone else's impact in the area economically from the utilization of 100 million feet of logs are as follows: Boise Cascade employs 449 employees directly. We have annual payroll and benefits of $10,272,000. Our property taxes and timber harvest taxes amount to $554,000. Our excise and B&O taxes are approximately $172,000. We also purchase approximately $2 million in supplies annually.

We also employ many independent logging, road construction, and trucking contractors paying out over $8 million annually in payments, to harvest and deliver the logs needed. They and their employees add up to an additional 240 people who are also employed in the process of converting the 100 million board feet into lumber and plywood. The combination of Boise's employees and the logging contractor's employees is 689 people, which gives us a direct employment ratio of 6.89 people per 1 million board feet of logs.

Historical demand for logs in Stevens and Ferry Counties has always been high and any reduction in the timber base will be reflected in reduced employment in the area. Our concern is not only the direct annual loss of 12.9 million board feet of potential harvest, and employment of 100 people, from the establishment of Kettle Crest, but also, more importantly, the reduced future harvest from Federal, State, and private lands adjacent to or within 50 miles of the area. Past history has proven that public agencies modify their forest management practices and reduce their harvest in adjacent forests when wilderness areas are established.

A major concern to Boise Cascade is the air quality requirements establishing a class I air shed within a 50-mile radius from each of these areas. Boise could be affected not only at plant locations, but even more importantly, in our silviculture practices on our lands. Intense forest management requires the use of fire as a primary tool to regenerate the forest. We could lose the use of burning via the new air quality regulations, which would reduce our ability to grow maximum fiber from our lands, thus reducing harvests to an even greater extent than the immediate loss from the Kettle Crest areas. Reductions on our own lands could directly impact the employment of up to 125 people, if Boise Cascade Corp. harvests were reduced by 25 percent.

A final concern is the creation of a backpacking and hiking area under the guise of wilderness. This area does not fit wilderness criteria. These areas are admittedly excellent for those who wish to backpack or hike, but they are not wilderness in character or location. To designate them as wilderness denies many other types of recreationists, including our less mobile senior citizens, the opportunity to enjoy these areas. We would, by establishing these areas, create an area for the use of a specific class of recreation at the expense of many.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Harberd.

And thank you, gentlemen, for your participation.

Panel No. 15: Jim Kittrick, Pullman, Wash.; Douglas Peters, Cougar Lakes Wilderness Alliance; Bill Fix, Mountaineers.

Mr. Jim Kittrick, Pullman, Wash. We would be glad to hear your statement.

STATEMENT OF J. A. KITTRICK

Mr. KITTRICK. Thank you. My name is Jim Kittrick. I am a university professor and soil scientist. I would first like to thank the Senators for introducing this bill and then taking their time to evaluate it and also there hard-working staffs to participate in the evaluation.

My testimony, as you can see, is only one page and I think I can cut it even shorter by summarizing it.

What I would like to start out doing is to point out something about economics. It was mentioned by members of the previous panel. The Forest Service is not required to do an economic analysis on the costs and benefits of producing timber or other commodities on their lands and they don't. What this means is that the U.S. Congress and you Senators are required to make brilliant land use decisions. You are always required to make brilliant decisions, but in this case you have to do it in the absence of really necessary quantitative information.

While I don't have that quantitative information for you, I can mention several qualitative considerations which I think might be helpful in determining a land use decision like this wilderness bill.

The first consideration is that most of the public lands are either now or soon will be devoted mainly to production of commodities.

And second, most of this commodity production may ultimately require some subsidy by the U.S. Treasury.

Third, if you make a mistake, and go from wilderness classification to commodity production and then decide you would like to change, it takes a heck of a while to make that change. In some cases it is not even possible. But the other way around is easier.

If you classify something as wilderness now and decide later that it is economically imperative for the good of the country to change that classification, you can do that and you have your resources ready to go.

So I would like to recommend on the basis of those qualitative considerations that you classify as much land as is politically possible now as wilderness.

And with regard to some of the individual areas in this bill, there are three in eastern Washington that I have personally hiked in, the Juniper Forest and the Kettle Range and the Salmo-Priest. And I think that they very well fit these four considerations that I mentioned.

I made this rather short and would like to just kind of put an addendum on here with regards to some comments by previous speakers. That is with regard to economics. I have just given you some generalizations without any proof. There isn't any overall proof, but there are some good indications, and one of them comes from a forestry department at Washington State University, where I work, and that has to do with a master's thesis by Judith Ann Maxwell, and has to do with the economics of timber production in the local national forest area, the Palouse Ranger District of the Clearwater National Forest. There she found that it was not even profitable to cut and sell old growth timber if you considered all costs. The returns to the Treasury did not cover fixed costs plus variable costs. So this doesn't say this is the case in all national forest areas, but what I am saying is that the economic considerations, if an economic analysis is honestly done, will not necessarily favor timber production. It will often go the other way.

Senator GORTON. Does that mean you would advocate we sold all of those loss leader forests into private ownership, if we are not going to make wilderness out of them?

Mr. KITTRICK. No, I don't think that I would advocate that, but I would certainly like to see an honest economical analysis as to what the cost and benefits of retaining public lands might be versus not retaining them. In that analysis, we wouldn't consider just dollars and cents. We would have to have an analysis of nonmarket goods as well. These are mighty tough to come by. That is the main reason we don't have them. But there are ways of getting out those evaluations. It is just they are not easy. They are expensive. Somebody has to push in order to get them done.

Senator JACKSON. Don't you have to look, too, at other considerations? One important one would be to provide adequate housing, especially to eliminate slums and so on.

Mr. KITTRICK. Certainly.

Senator JACKSON. We are dependent on Canada for, what, 20 or 25 percent, I think, of our lumber requirements. I may be wrong, but it has been in those numbers for quite a number of years. So if you did it totally on a cost-effective basis, I guess you could come to all sorts of conclusions why it was not cost effective.

But I am looking at the broader social requirements that we all face. And I am sure you agree that we do need adequate raw material available to meet those social objectives of adequate housing, as one example?

Mr. KITTRICK. You are absolutely right, Senator Jackson. You might be interested to know there are numerous studies in the literature indicating that if the Forest Service took the same amount of money they now get and spent it on their most productive sites, they could produce more timber than they now produce. It is a matter of the Forest Service trying to make every national forest a timber producer.

Senator JACKSON. Right. We understand. A lot has been learned, especially from the private sector, where certain companies have done an outstanding job in reforestation, sometimes better than the government, in identifying those more fertile land areas to develop. Right?

Mr. KITTRICK. Well, that is right, but it isn't necessarily all the Government's fault that they got stuck with the worst land, because, after all, that was what was left over when people took most of what they thought was the good land. They start with a couple strikes against them, in that they have a lot of land that is difficult to produce timber economically on.

Senator **Jackson**. The only point I would make is that I think in the private sector there might be a stronger incentive to develop those lands that they have to pay taxes on that are extremely useful in terms of reproduction on a cost basis.

Mr. **Kittrick**. The private timber producers are no dummies. That is why a lot of them are leaving the State of Washington. They know the single largest cost in producing timber is the cost of money, and the longer you leave a timber rotation, the more it costs you. While the Forest Service is thinking in terms of 140 and even 200 year rotations here in the dryer areas of the State of Washington, many timber companies are expanding their holdings in the South and thinking in terms of 40-year rotations where you don't tie up your money so long. That is where the real costs are, is how long you have your money tied up.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Kittrick follows:]

WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983 (S837)

Testimony of J. A. Kittrick, NW465 Orion, Pullman, WA 99163

June 2, 1983

My compliments to senators Gorton and Jackson for introducing S837 and my appreciation to the entire Washington Congressional delagation for their thorough evaluation of the merits of the wilderness candidate areas and their analysis of the issues involved.

The Forest Service prices timber so that under prevailing economic conditions the timber cutter can make a profit. The Forest Service doesn't consider the economics of growing timber at public expense because they don't have to. Thus, they do not have an economic analysis of the benefits and costs to the public for various land uses. The U. S. Congress is expected, as usual, to make the right choice on the basis of a surplus of opinion but a deficit of honest economic information. What will it be? Wilderness or build roads and cut timber? I urge that senators Gorton and Jackson and the Congress of the U. S. consider the following important facts. (1) The vast majority of public lands are, or soon will be, devoted to producing goods for private profit. (2) Much, if not most, of these operations are subsidized from the public treasury. (3) Once public lands are commited to commercial uses, some changes are irreversible and others require up to hundreds of years to produce wilderness again, and (4) Wilderness can be commercially exploited immediately whenever Congress so decides.

For these reasons I urge the Congress to designate now the maximum amount of wilderness that practical politics will permit. I am personally acquainted with the Salmo Priest, Kettle Range and Juniper Forest areas and I believe the above arguments apply particularly well in their case.

Senator **Jackson**. All right.

Mr. Douglas Peters, Cougar Lakes Wilderness Alliance.

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS PETERS, COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS ALLIANCE

Mr. **Peters**. Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, Congressman Morrison, I am a lawyer and I practice law in Selah, Wash.

First, some reflections. I think the first time I heard about the Cougar Lakes area was when I came to work in Selah and my then bosses and later partners Bob Brackenback and Bob Felthouse looked on the map and decided to hike from Chinook Pass to White Pass. I saw as a result of that hike a years after cherished relationship between those two gentleman and the experience they had in the wilderness. I have had similar experiences.

The second reflection: I recall standing in front of the post office in Yakima when you, Senator Jackson, spoke at the dedication of the Bricks and Mortar Building for Justice Douglas in which you said, if I recall, "We ought to do something up on the hills also."

I am here representing no one other than myself. I am not representing any clients. I belong to the Cougar Lakes Wilderness Alliance. I am on the board of directors of the Nature Conservancy for the State of Washington and also a land-saving organization called Yakima River Greenway that has some relevance to my perspective.

First off, those of you who are acquainted with the east coast know that on the east coast of the United States, there are really insufficient public lands. In the State of Massachusetts, an organization called the Trustees of Reservations, one of the oldest land-saving organizations in the United States had taken upon itself, along with others around the United States, to acquire lands for the benefit of the public that were in private ownership. We don't have that problem in the State of Washington because the property is in the public ownership.

I favor the Cougar Lakes Wilderness proposal, both title I and title II, and more specifically described in the proposal by Representatives Prichard and Lowrey.

Concerning the proposal of the White Pass Co., it is a little bit like speaking against motherhood to disagree with people by the name of Mahre, who run a very good ski resort at White Pass, and I am a downhill skier of moderate ability. But I would strongly urge you not consider setting a precedent in changing the boundary of the Goat Rocks.

Why am I in favor of the Cougar Lakes area? I get nervous after reading literature for the past 25 years indicating that various agencies of the Federal Government, primarily the Forest Service, wavers back and forth on this proposal, if that was the purpose of the Wilderness Act, to once and for all decide. I get nervous when I hear developers like White Pass Co., or somebody who wants to create something called Eagle's Lair off the Chinook Pass Highway. I think this area needs protection. It is particularly valuable because it is so accessible. It is accessible not only to the rugged mountaineers, but to the class that I fall into, a middle-aged day hiker.

I would urge you to give strong consideration to the passage of the bill proposed and that both the north and south unit of the Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area without any boundary adjustments be enacted.

Senator GORTON. Mr. Peters, you passed over the White Pass ski area very lightly. Your immediate predecessor, in testifying here, said that one of the reasons we ought to put things in the wilderness is that we could always change our mind later, but if they were logged, it was difficult to do so. And several other witnesses have testified to that today. Everyone who has mentioned this White Pass ski area has been against it. Can you tell me why? Do you believe that once an area is designated as wilderness, it should never be reconsidered for another designation under any circumstances or do you just think that the White Pass ski area isn't much of a ski area anyway or are the 2,500 acres up there of some peculiar desirability as wilderness which differentiates it in other ways?

Mr. PETERS. I would take the position that the thrust and the purpose of the 1964 Wilderness Act was that, in effect, we would have this wilderness forever. Speaking specifically to this 2,500 acres, my concern is that many of my friends, including one of my partners, are cross-country skiers, and they are concerned, and also hikers, that if you include this 2,500 acres, you are going to affect their experience as cross-country skiers in the Goat Rocks, and particularly Hog Back Mountain.

In addition, this particular 2,500 acres, as I understand the boundaries of the proposed correction, passing through it is the Pacific Trail. I think we need to protect as much of the Pacific Trail as possible and I believe that we should not set precedents in negotiating any changes in Goat Rocks boundaries or any other wilderness boundaries.

Senator GORTON. Then you disagree with Professor Kittrick. You would not have us designate boundaries if we just weren't sure and should preserve it for some future decision; once we do it, it is irrevocable?

Mr. PETERS. I think once it was decided, that you ought not change it. And it was decided in 1964.

Senator GORTON. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Peters. Mr. T. P. May.

STATEMENT OF TOM P. MAY

Mr. MAY. Thank you, Senators, Congressman. My name is Tom May. I am a lawyer in Spokane. I am testifying today representing myself.

I have been involved in the wilderness issue. I have worked on the Salmo-Priest Wilderness areas and Kettle Crest Wilderness areas. I have been involved in timber sales appeals and I am generally interested in the Wilderness Act.

The first time I became interested in the Salmo-Priest Wilderness Area was hiking in there, and particularly with the additions that the conservationists are proposing.

I think it is important, however, to start by saying that the Goat Rocks deletion is contrary to the legislative intent of the Wilderness Act. It is clear that boundary adjustment for the purpose of administrative cleanup, house cleaning, may be appropriate, but boundary adjustments, such as Goat Rocks, purely for political reasons, is not the appropriate procedure under the act. So that my opinion on that is that it is case-by-case analysis and generally the weight of authority and past history of Congress has been not to adjust boundaries unless there is a good administrative reason, something that was overlooked initially.

Clearly that must be the intent of the Congress when you read the introductory section of the Wilderness Act, and in this particular case, looking at the Goat Rocks area and the amount of factual evidence that has been presented, it is clearly inequitable for the reasons stated by the prior speaker. It is inequitable because people have fought over this area recently and the decision was made. There are no new facts to change that, other than the fact that someone wants to make a development there. And given that, I think that kind of explains the context why the Goat Rocks deletion should be deleted from the wilderness bill.

The *California* v. *Block* decision basically said that the RARE II analysis by the Forest Service was inadequate as to the nonwilderness areas. As to the nonwilderness areas, roadless areas, what we end up with was just a bare bones proposal by the Forest Service, in fact a proposal that has been declared illegal. That is why it is important for the Senators to consider the additions that are proposed, and I am speaking particularly of the Salmo-Priest and in terms of all the additions.

However, we have a holding by the Court that the wilderness analysis was inadequate, and yet the Forest Service in the Colville Forest is proceeding with haste to sell the timber and cut it before Congress has time to act. In fact, it is illegal. But our only remedy, of course, is to go to court. In fact, there are local groups that are ready to go to court in the Salmo and Kettle areas to prevent Mr. Crowell from implementing what we feel is an illegal action, namely cutting and making timber sales in an area that is currently before Congress in a wilderness area that was considered in RARE II and considered improperly.

Therefore, I guess the conclusion is that I am asking the Senate to move with all deliberate speed to, No. 1, get a Washington Wilderness bill through one House of Congress, because the Forest Service will stop, as the delegation is well aware, any plans they have to cut the timber; second, to assure that the Washington Wilderness bill is an adequate bill, not only a token bill, to settle the RARE II issue. I don't think that is a valid basis by itself.

The release language in the bill is fine. It represents a compromise that was worked out prior to the last election. The last election came by and the timber industry thought they could get more. I think the timber industry has found that a case-by-case State-by-State way of handling wilderness is the way that this Congress wishes to provide. I strongly support that. I think the release language is fine the way it is stated.

I commend the members on adding that release language and honoring the compromise that was worked out.

Congress clearly has been seen lately as an independent entity and not merely an arm of the administration.

I have three letters that I would like to introduce into the record, Senator. One of them is from the Palouse Audubon Society supporting the Salmo-Kettle areas in the wilderness bill. The second one is from two doctors in the Spokane area, Stacie Bering and Pamela Siverstein. The third is from two individuals who live in the Spokane area, Gerald and Linda Garrett, and also I have obviously submitted my testimony. It is quite lengthy and I have departed from that.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. May follows:]

TOM P. MAY
Attorney-at-Law
1120 Paulsen Building
Spokane, Washington 99201

509/455-9080

June 2, 1983

Honorable Henry Jackson
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20013

Honorable Slade Gorton
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20013

RE: Testimony on the Washington Wilderness Bill (S. 837)

Dear Senators:

Having hunted elk and deer on the Three Mile Ridge (located in the Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch area), and having skied, fished and hiked in the Salmo/Priest and Kettle Range areas, I am qualified to give my personal opinion as to their Wilderness qualities. Having researched in depth the legal bases and factual bases supporting wilderness designations for these areas through my multiple timber sale appeals rendered necessary by the Forest Service's avowed attempt to proceed without legal wilderness analysis, I am qualified to enter a professional opinion as to the legal basis supporting wilderness designation for an expanded Salmo/Priest (including the Idaho portion) and the proposed Kettle Crest Wilderness Area.

Initially, however I must lodge my major criticism of the existing legislation, namely, the proposed "Goat Rocks Boundry Adjustments".

GOAT ROCKS DELETION

The National Wilderness Preservation System Act (PL88577, Sec. 1) states:

> In order to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States and its possessions, leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness. For this purpose there is hereby established a National

> Wilderness Preservation System to be composed of federally owned areas designated by Congress as "wilderness areas", and these shall be be administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness, and so as to provide for the protection of these areas, the preservation of their wilderness character, and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness; and no Federal lands shall be designated as "wilderness areas" except as provided for in this "act" or by a subsequent act.

The Goat Rocks Deletion represents a startling de facto amendment to the prior Washington Wilderness Act. Boundry adjustments for administrative reasons may be justified. Boundry adjustments for political reasons are never justified. Having fought a good hard political fight for a wilderness act, both conservationists and anti-wilderness foes expect certainty and security that their hard-won victories will not be reversed by mere whim. The Goat Rocks deletion must be deleted from the Bill.

SALMO-PRIEST WILDERNESS

The Senate Bill cuts the Idaho heart out of the Salmo-Priest. The soul of the Salmo-Priest includes these Idaho landmarks: Snowy Top Mountain, Little Snowy Top Mountain, Priest (American) Falls, the scenic upper Priest River and ancient groves of cedar trees. The proposed additions to the Salmo-Priest, as shown on the attached map, include this critical area.

Is everyone aware of the fact that the lush basin of the South Fork of the Salmo River (located in Washington) derives its vitality from the Idaho portion of the Salmo Priest area?

The Idaho portions include the most critical wolf, caribou and grizzly habitat, perhaps the sole area in the United States where the habitat and range of three large endangered mammal species overlap. The northern one-half of the famous Shedroof Divide is comprised of the Snowy Top Mountains.

The arguments cited above supporting additions in Idaho mirror those supporting the additions of the "Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch and Leola/Mankato" additions in the State of Washington. These arguments include the following:

The Senate proposal for wilderness includes only one mountain in its entirety, i.e., Gypsy Peak. The existing Senate Bill cuts in half Salmo Mountain, Sullivan Mountain, Shedroof Mountain and isolates the unique Leola Peak.

This means, should the barebones plan be implemented, man's endeavors will be heard and seen from the entire wilderness area.

Conversely, conservationists while having reviewed over 250,000 roadless acres, have honed their proposal down to a compact and important Kettle Crest (which will be dealt with by other witnesses in greater detail) and a 76,620 acre Salmo-Priest Wilderness Proposal (including the Idaho portion). (Please see attached map.)

Thus, if a true wilderness is desired by the Congress, rather than a mere token, a reasonably sized Salmo-Priest must be created. The conservationists' proposals include all of Crowell Mountain, Shedroof Mountain, Thunder Mountain, Helmer Mountain, Mankato Mountain, Roundtop Mountain and both Snowy Top Mountains. Whether flying over this reasonable Salmo-Priest, or driving near it, or hiking through it, all Americans could have a wilderness experience consistent with the intent of Congress as stated above. Compare this to the current barebones proposal. Under that proposal, a person standing on most of the mountain tops in the shrunken Salmo-Priest would see not wilderness, but rather a patchwork quilt of clearcut and roaded acres. One would hear not silence, but traffic and chain saws, and smell, not pine, but pollution.

The barebones proposal for Salmo-Priest fails to provide adequate habitat for the endangered species. An important concept behind protecting a reasonable amount of critical habitat for these species is that by doing so, all game and non-game species are generally benefited. By not creating a Salmo-Priest Wilderness which encompasses a coherent ecosystem, a classic case arises of being "penny-wise and pound foolish".

The Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch Additions, as shown on the attached map, inlcudes the pristine Three Mile Creek, Halliday Fen, ancient cedar-hemlock groves, potential low elevation caribou habitat, confirmed grizzly habitat and range, substantial old-growth dependent species and the most critical habitat for elk production in Pend Oreille County. As the Washington Department of Game states in the attached letter:

> The Three Mile sale is located in the most important elk habitat in the county. I considered the area from Cascade Creek west and north through the North Fork Sullivan Creek, Three Mile Creek and Up Slate Creek to Uncas Gulch Creek to be the core of the

> Pend Oreille County elk population. This area has the longest history of elk, still has more elk than other areas, and is visited by more elk-oriented hunters, hikers, and observers than any other area.
>
> Forest Service plans to log this core elk area concern me a great deal. . . . This area is part of a large wilderness area. We have lots of areas in the county with farm fields, clearcuts and logging roads, but none seem to produce or maintain the elk numbers that we have in and around this wilderness area.
>
> All recent research on elk that I am familiar with shows that roads diminished the value of an area for elk.
>
> Sportsmen and other recreationists are fed up with the numerous roads being constructed each year. They constantly request us to work with public landowners to minimize road construction and close some already existing roads to vehicle travel.

State biologist, Zender, whose words appear above, endorsed a limited timber sale for the Three Mile area only if there would be a complete road closure. In contrast the Forest Service continued with its policy of building over a hundred new miles of permanent road every year in the Colville Forest and specifically in regard to the Three Mile sale allowed road use on these new permanent roads for approximately one-half of the year. Thus, the portion of Biologist Zender's opinion that remains relevant is his description of the importance of the Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch area. His letter clearly indicates that while opening up dense forest canopy may actually improve elk habitat, this must be done without allowing roaded access. The forest service however fails to recognize this, and in each and every case where a roadless area has been set for timber harvest in the Salmo-Priest area, permanent roads open to the public for significant portions of the year are proposed. The damage from this course of action is apparent. Only wilderness will prevent the Forest Service from proceeding with its existing plans. All the critical timber sales in the area will be sold within the next three months to one and one-half years. Action is needed now.

Regarding the Leola Mankato additions proposed by conservationists as is shown on the attached map, strong opposition to the clearcutting plans of the Forest Service has been registered by scientists. For example, the attached letter from Dr. Zager states:

> Based on extensive ground reconnaissance, interviews with people knowledgeable about bears and/or their habitat, and the available records, I believe the Shedroof Divide area is excellent grizzly bear habitat and supports a small population. Because of the high level of past and present grizzly bear activity. . . and the habitat suitability . . . I have classified the Shedroof Divide between Snowy Top and Thunder Mountain as a Management Situation 1 area . . . Furthermore, I classified the Shedroof Divide between Thunder Mountain and Helmer Mountain as a Management Situation 2 area, largely because of the infrequency of observations, even though habitat is suitable. This classification means that grizzly bears are important, but do not receive top priority in land management decisions. High levels of human activities, high road density and current land management practices resulted in Management Situation 3 classification for the Divide area south of Helmer Mountain.
>
> In summary, I believe the Shedroof Divide area, especially that portion between Thunder Mountain and Snowy Top, is excellent grizzly bear habitat and is vital for the maintenance of a viable grizzly bear population in northern Idaho and northeast Washington.

The attached affidavit of Dr. Miller and his letter regarding caribou speak for themselves. The affidavit was filed in preparation for legal action which will be necessary should the Leola Mankato addition not be included in the wilderness bill. In reference to the proposed Thunder-Mankato timber sale, which cuts off the southern half of the proposed Leola Mankato addition, Dr. Miller stated, "it is my opinion that more study must be carried out to conclude that this timber sale will not impose any further stress to the dwindling herd or its habitat.

Dr. Donald R. Johnson, professor of zoology and acknowledged expert on the caribou concludes:

> I conclude that wilderness classification for the Shedroof Divide and perhaps the Gypsy Range would better protect Selkirk caribou in that it would preclude access by road hunters.

The Department of Game of the State of Washington through Regional Non-Game Biologist Jerry Hickman states:

> I hiked the Shedroof Divide from Shedroof Mountain to Pass Creek Pass in July of 1982. This trail is about 17 miles long and one of the best Forest Service trails in N.E. Washington. The diversity of wildlife in this area is of special interests. On July 16, we located two colonies of hoary marmots; one at Pass Creek Pass, the other at a point half way between Salmo Mountain and Shedroof Mountain Trailhead. We saw black bear sign, deer, and non-game species of wildlife continually throughout the hike.
>
> This area is an historical caribou area and has better lichen loads that I saw in critical caribou in British Columbia in summer of 1982.

These individuals speak more eloquently than this author could regarding the importance of both additions and the Idaho portion of the Salmo-Priest. After all, it is a contiguous demanding proper preservation.

However, as the March 14, 1983 newsclipping by Bill Sing of the Los Angeles Times (as reprinted in the Lewiston Tribune) shows, current Forest Service policy is to immediately begin clearcutting in roadless areas contrary to law as enunciated in the case of California v. Block, (9th Cir. 1982). The impetus this lends to immediate congressional action is buttressed by the fact that in the Kettle Range and the Salmo Priest, numerous Timber Sales have been scheduled in the areas suggested for wilderness by conservationists. These sales, for the most part, will be irrevocably implemented within the next three to eighteen months. The Forest Service has stated, however, that should one House of Congress pass a wilderness bill which includes the conservationists' proposals, then and in that case, the timber will not be harvested in those areas until Congress has made a final determination or until that session of Congress ends.

CONCLUSION

A broad-based constituency supports a Kettle Crest Wilderness Area as proposed by the Kettle Range Conservation group. Without question, a broad-based constituency supports an expanded Salmo-Priest area which incorporates the Crowell Mountain/Uncas Gulch (Three Mile Creek Area) along with the Shedroof Divide which conservationists have called the Leola Mankato addition. This support was created by the true wilderness characteristics of the area mentioned. Without question, both the Kettle Crest and the conservationists' proposed Salmo-Priest additions are in sharp contrast with those "areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape". They truly represent an area where "earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain."

Without dispute both areas may be defined as:

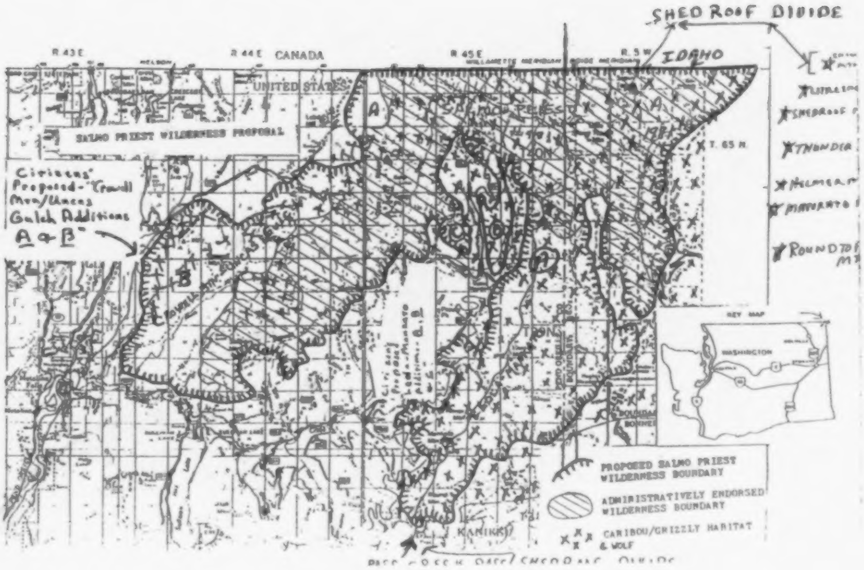
> "undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protested and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which 1) generally appears to have been effected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticible; 2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; 3) has at least 5000 acres of land . . . ; 4) and (contains) ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value."

Congress, not the Forest Service, must consider and implement wilderness protection. Congress is the proper forum and it is only through courageous Congressional action that small indicators of a vanishing American heritage shall be preserved.

Sincerely,

Tom P. May

TPM:mar
encs.


SHED ROOF DIVIDE
R.43E
R.44E
CANADA
R.45E
R.5W
IDAHO
UNITED STATES
SALMO PRIEST WILDERNESS PROPOSAL
Citizens' Proposed "Crowell Mtn/Uncas Gulch Additions A & B"
A
B
SALMO PRIEST
T.65N
KEY MAP
WASHINGTON
KANIKSU
PROPOSED SALMO PRIEST WILDERNESS BOUNDARY
ADMINISTRATIVELY ENDORSED WILDERNESS BOUNDARY
CARIBOU/GRIZZLY HABITAT & WOLF
SHEDROOF
THUNDER
HELMER
ROUNDTOP

JOHN SPELLMAN
Governor

FRANK LOCKARD
Director

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF GAME
Spokane Regional Office
N. 8702 Division Street
Spokane, Washington 99218

January 7, 1983

Bill Arthur
Northern Rockies
Chapter Sierra Club
N. 4118 Farr Road
Spokane, Washington 99206

Dear Bill:

The Shedroof Divide is a high ridge of unique wildlife habitat located in northern Pend Oreille County. It is timbered with sub alpine fir and Engleman Spruce which produce the tree borne lichens which are such important winter food for the Selkirk Mountain Caribou.

I hiked the Shedroof Divide from Shedroof Mountain to Pass Creek Pass in July of 1982. This trail is about 17 miles long and one of the best Forest Service trails in N.E. Washington. The diversity of wildlife in this area is of special interest. On July 16, we located two colonies of Hoary Marmots; one at Pass Creek Pass, the other at a point halfway between Salmo Mountain and Shedroof Mountain trail head. We saw black bear sign, deer, and nongame species of wildlife continually throughout the hike.

This area is an historical caribou area and has better lichen loads than I saw in critical caribou habitat in British Columbia in Summer of 1982.

Sincerely,

THE DEPARTMENT OF GAME

Jerry Hickman

Jerry Hickman
Regional Nongame Biologist

JH:rb
cc: John Andrews - WDG - Spokane

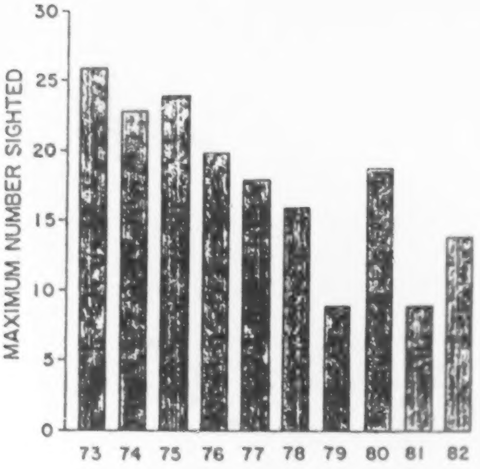


Fig. 1. Maximum number of caribou seen annually.

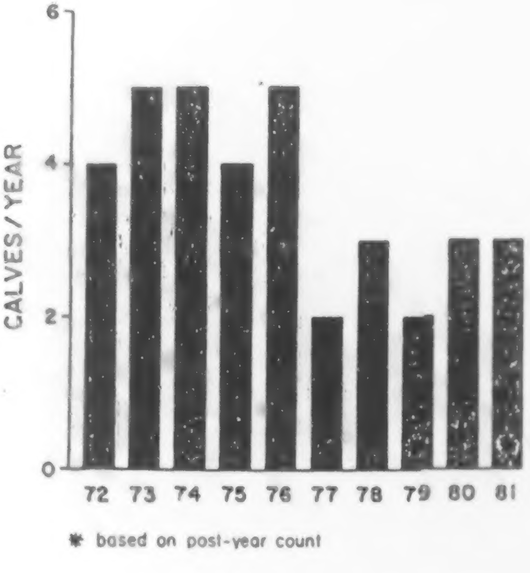


Fig. 2. Annual calf production, Selkirk caribou, 1972-1981.

MUSKINGUM COLLEGE NEW CONCORD OHIO 43762 • PHONE (614) 826-8211

9 May 1983

Mr. Tom P. May, Attorney at Law
Suite 730 Old National Bank
West 416 Riverside Avenue
Spokane, WA 99201

Dear Mr. May,

I apologize for this belated reply to your letter of 7 April. I hope it will be received in time to be of some use.

re my background with grizzly bears

I worked with grizzly bears, specifically their habitat, for 4 years in northwestern Montana. This research was the basis for my Ph.D. dissertation, "The Influence of Logging and Wildfire on Grizzly Bear Habitat in Northwestern Montana". In 1981, I conducted a grizzly bear habitat assessment in Idaho's Selkirk Mountains (report and manuscript enclosed) for the U.S. Forest Service and Idaho Department of Fish and Game. I also chaired the Bear Habitat Panel at the Western Black Bear Workshop, February 1982, in Logan, Utah, and am currently coordinating development of regional guidelines for timber management within bear habitat in the lower 48 states under the auspices of the International Association for Bear Biology and Management (Dr. Michael Pelton, Univ. of TN, President).

re grizzly bear habitat in north Idaho and northeast Washington - I will address only the area with which I am familiar, ie., the Shedroof Divide.

Based on extensive ground reconnaissance, interviews with people knowledgeable about bears and/or their habitat, and the available records, I believe the Shedroof Divide area is excellent grizzly bear habitat and supports a small population. Because of the high level of past and present grizzly bear activity (Layser 1978; Zager 1981, 1983) and the habitat suitability (Zager 1981), I have classified the Shedroof Divide between Snowy Top and Thunder Mountain as a Management Situation 1 area (Zager 1981; page 47). Management Situation 1, as defined in the Yellowstone grizzly bear management guidlines (USFS 1979), means that all land uses and management plans must be compatible with grizzly bears and their habitat. Furthermore, I classified the Shedroof Divide between Thunder Mountain and Helmer Mountain as a Management Situation 2 area, largely because of the infrequency of observations, even though the habitat is suitable (Zager 1981). This classification means that grizzly bears are important, but do not receive top priority in land management decisions. High levels of human activity, high road density, and current land management practices resulted in Management Situation 3 classification for the Divide area south of Helmer Mountain.

Mr. Tom P. May
9 May 1983
Page 2

In summary, I believe the Shedroof Divide area, especially that portion between Thunder Mountain and Snowy Top, is excellent grizzly bear habitat and is vital for the maintenance of a viable grizzly bear population in northern Idaho and northeast Washington.

Sincerely,

Peter Zager
Biology Department
(614) 826-8222 (office)
(614) 826-7321 (home)

P.S. Here are the specifics for works cited in the letter

Layser, E. 1978. Grizzly bears in the southern Selkirk Mountains. Northwest Sci. 52:77-91.

USFS. 1979. Guidelines for management involving grizzly bears in the greater Yellowstone area.

Zager, P. 1981. Northern Selkirk Mountains grizzly bear habitat survey, 1981. U.S. Forest Service, Coeur d'Alene, ID. 75pp.

Zager, P. 1983. Grizzly bears in Idaho's Selkirk Mountains: an update. Northwest Sci. (in press).

University of Idaho
College of Letters and Science
Department of Biological Science
Moscow, Idaho/83843
Phone (208) 885-6280

February 8, 1983

Mr. Bill Arthur
Northern Rockies Chapter,
Sierra Club
N. 4118 Farr Road
Spokane, WA 99206

Dear Bill,

During the past decade I have confirmed nearly annual use of the Shedroof Divide by caribou from Snowy Top as far south as Pass Creek Pass. Their use of the Gypsy Range has been sporadic. We have a report of a cow and calf near the Sullivan Mountain Lookout a few years ago. We have relied entirely on the public for these reports as we have spent most of our time working with the animals near Kootenay Pass, B. C.

The Selkirk caribou face an immediate threat from illegal hunting. I have reports of 4 kills in the past 5 years, a significant number given the small number of animals and the low probability of recovery. All of these kills occurred during the hunting season which remains open for several game species other than caribou.

The continued development and maintenance of a road system has provided a ready access for hunters into areas formerly roadless. Canadian biologists have described the precipitous decline of several caribou herds in B. C. following improved access into their ranges. A. T. Bergerud, a recognized authority, describes access as the greatest threat to caribou.

I conclude that wilderness classification for the Shedrood Divide and perhaps for the Gypsy Range would better protect Selkirk caribou in that it would preclude access by road hunters.

Sincerely,

Donald R. Johnson
Prof. of Zoology

The University of Idaho is an equal opportunity/affirmative action educator and employer

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT
OF WASHINGTON

KETTLE RANGE CONSERVATION GROUP, INC.,
Plaintiff,

vs.

JOHN BLOCK, SECRETARY, UNITED STATES DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE; MAX PETERSON, CHIEF, U.S. FOREST SERVICE; JEFF M. SIRMON, REGIONAL FORESTER, U.S. FOREST SERVICE, PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION; WILLIAM SHENK, FOREST SUPERVISOR, U S. FOREST SERVICE, COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST,
Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION FILE NO.:

AFFIDAVIT OF DONALD MILLER, PhD, FILED ON BEHALF OF PLAINTIFF

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)
) ss
COUNTY OF Strafford)

DONALD MILLER, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and states:

1. I am currently a professor with the Institute of Natural and Environmental Resources, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire, 03824. I obtained my PhD in forestry, wildlife,

and range sciences from the University of Idaho in 1976. My area of concentration has been in wildlife studies.

2. I am the co-author of the report entitled "Guidelines For Human Activity within the Range of the Mountain Caribou, Southern Selkirk Mountains", revised as of June, 1981. This document appears as Exhibit 2 to the Plaintiff's Statement of Reasons on Timber Sale Appeal in regard to the Thunder-Man Timber Sale.

3. In regard to said timber sale and as part of the aforementioned Statements of Reasons, I filed an opinion letter dated March 3, 1982, shown as Exhibit 3 to Plaintiff's Statement of Reasons. A copy of said letter is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference. At this time I hereby affirm that the matters stated in this letter are true based on my knowledge, and represent my professional opinion, based on scientific data.

4. In relation to my professional background *vis a vis* the caribou, I state that in addition to studying the Selkirk herd, I have had extended experience with caribou from Newfoundland to Alaska and from Southampton Island to Mt. Albert, Quebec. Since I studied the Selkirk herd, I have been able to observe reindeer in Norway and Finland. I have worked with caribou in Spotzizi, Tweedsmuir, and Wells, Gray Provincial Parks in British Columbia. Based on this it is my professional opinion that the Selkirk herd of caribou, in question in this case, are the most challenging to study. It is my opinion

that this small band of caribou have coped with many adversities, and it is my opinion that more study must be carried out to conclude that this timber sale will not impose any further stress to the dwindling herd or its habitat.

Donald Miller
Donald Miller

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 11th day of August, 1982.

Thomas L. Harvey Jr.
Notary Public in and for the
State of New Hampshire, residing
at Durham.

(SEAL)

THOMAS L. HARVEY JR., Notary Public
My Commission Expires June 30, 1986

unh
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DURHAM, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03824

Institute of Natural and Environmental Resources
College of Life Sciences and Agriculture
Pettee Hall (603) 862-1000

March 3, 1982

Mr. Thomas May
Suite 730
Old National Bank
Spokane, WA 99201

Dear Mr. May:

Concerning management of the Selkirk Caribou herd in southern British Columbia and northern Washington and Idaho, I feel that until funds are available to study the specific needs of this precarious population, we need to make all resource use decisions on the safe side. Therefore, I feel that the weight of existing evidence requires that any environmental changes proposed for the known range of Selkirk Caribou--including feeding, breeding, calving, resting areas and travel corridors--be restricted to below 4,000 foot elevations. Caribou utilize feeding sites (in particular) below 4,500 feet (1346 M) in late fall and early winter. These late fall, early winter feeding sites may be especially important to these Selkirk Caribou. In recent years we have learned that ungulate survival in winter may be influenced by their physical condition going into the winter as much as by the severity of mid-winter conditions. Post-rut movements of caribou in the Selkirk Mountains have been observed at elevations below existing deep snow levels and lower than 4,500 feet. Until we have sufficient data to show that this caribou use of mature stands and meadows at elevations between 4,000 and 4,500 feet is not required of Selkirk Caribou for survival, I would be reluctant to sanction timber harvest, mining exploration and development or any other environmental disturbances in this elevational zone. This proposal may seem contradictory to the publication on Guidelines for Human Activity within the Range of Mountain Caribou, Southern Selkirk Mountains, but those guidelines were based on very skimpy data. Future studies may show less caribou use and need of habitats below 4,500 feet, but until then, I don't think we are in a position to jeopardize the population because of our lack of knowledge.

I would like to know what resource use decisions are so imperative to make now that we would run the risk of destroying a viable and much observed caribou population, the only one that exists in the contiguous 48 states? This small herd of caribou is a living (biological) indicator of a quality environment that exists in the Selkirk Mountains. Apparently the arboreal lichens, which are sensitive to air pollution, are of the quality and quantity in the Selkirk Mountains to be transformed into animal protein. Caribou are the major wildlife species that forage on lichens and are indeed dependent on these lichens during mid and late winter in the Selkirk Mountains because other terrestrial forage is unavailable.

Sincerely yours,

Donald R. Miller

Donald R. Miller
Assistant Professor
Wildlife Ecology

DRM:mm
Enc.

Lumber industry changes sales tactics to overcome slump

Lewiston Tribune March 14 1983

By Bill Sing
of the Los Angeles Times

During most of the 1970s, the U.S. lumber and plywood industry did not worry much about trying to create new demand for its products. The booming housing industry had such an insatiable appetite for wood that companies understandably focused on creating new supplies of wood and more efficient ways to process it.

"We just sat back and took orders," recalls William Kirtland of the Western Wood Products Association about the industry's attitude then toward marketing.

Today, however, wood companies cannot afford to sit back any more.

Although the recent upturn in housing starts is sparking a recovery from the worst wood-products slump since the Depression, few believe that housing will ever return to its 1970s glory years, when the annual rate of housing starts topped 2 million in five different years. And even if housing starts do return to those levels, the homes themselves are expected to be smaller and will use less wood.

Accordingly, the wood-products industry is placing its primary emphasis this decade on marketing and new-product development — for domestic as well as export markets — a transformation that reverses its priorities during the 1970s and also could lead to significant changes in the industry's fundamental business practices.

During the past year, industry groups have stepped up marketing and promotion efforts aimed at recapturing business lost in recent years to makers of concrete, brick, steel and other building materials.

Last year the industry formed the Wood Products Promotion Council, billed as the first coalition to combine the marketing efforts of the five major lumber and plywood industry trade groups. Previously, industry efforts were more fragmented, usually undertaken by trade groups or companies on their own.

The council's mandate: boost usage of wood products in office buildings, warehouses, stadiums, and other types of structures as well as housing. It is planning an array of new and existing programs, including seminars on wood usage for architects and engineers, advertising, brochures and even special awards for developers showing creative use of wood in non-residential buildings.

The industry also is trying to change building and fire codes in cities or communities which it claims discriminate against wood in favor of other building materials.

And it also is striving to develop a wider range of products and sizes to accommodate non-traditional markets as well as export markets such as Japan, where builders use sizes other than Americans' standard two-by-four lumber and four-by-eight plywood.

"We can't rely on housing starts alone to bail us out anymore," says Hugh Love of the Tacoma, Wash.-based American Plywood Association.

"We are being forced to change many of the ways we are used to operating," adds Thomas C. Ambrose, director of corporate information for Weyerhaeuser Co., the giant Federal Way, Wash.-based forest-products concern.

●

The industry's new-found emphasis on domestic marketing is an extension of its efforts over the past few years to develop a greater share of the world export market. It also is a return to its focus or the 1950s, when domestic timber supplies seemed to be more than aeequate to meet domestic demand from housing and other uses.

But in the 1960s and 1970s, housing demand reached new highs as those born during the post-war baby boom reached home-buying age, and as mounting inflation triggered demand for homes for investments as well as for shelter. In those "good old days," housing consumed about half of the U.S. supply of lumber and plywood.

The strong demand, and forecasts that it would continue to grow in the 1980s, sparked a genuine concern in the industry about whether there would be adequate supplies of timber, particularly in the West, where much of the timber supply lies in federally owned national forests or wilderness areas. The industry became lax about market development, and consequently, makers of other building materials took market share in non-housing markets.

"Warehouses used to be made of wood, but now they use more steel or other materials," Weyerhaeuser's Ambrose says. "That's because people in those industries promoted their materials, while the forest-products industry abandoned it (promotion)."

But dreams of a continued housing boom have been shattered by three straight years of poor housing activity, far worse than anyone dreamed during the heady pre-recession days. Housing starts in 1982, the worst year of the three-year slump, totaled a mere 1.06 million units, the lowest since 1946.

The lumber and plywood industry and its workers paid the price. At one point more than half of all sawmill employees working on the West were on layoff or short shifts. Many mills closed. Profits disappeared even for the most efficient companies, as lumber and plywood prices fell lower than what it cost to convert trees into these products. Dozens of companies in the Pacific Northwest face bankruptcy unless allowed to back out of contracts made several years ago to buy government-owned timber at prices now far above current market prices.

●

Recent drops in mortgage rates are triggering a revival in housing, which in turn is lifting wood-product orders and output. (Housing starts rose in the fourth quarter to an annual rate of 1.22 million units and many experts are predicting a 1.4-million rate for this year.) Various mills in the West have boosted production and recalled laid-off workers. Some shut-down mills have reopened, and lumber prices are up from their 1982 lows.

Deregulation of the banking and savings industry is contributing to the end of low-interest mortgages, experts say. With home financing costs at historic highs relative to inflation, new-home buyers are being forced to buy smaller homes and existing homeowners are choosing to remodel rather than give up their low-interest mortgages.

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While no one in the industry expects housing to be replaced as the largest single consumer of lumber and plywood, industry officials nonetheless say they must reduce their dependence on housing. This is particularly true for the West Coast wood operations of such companies as Weyerhaeuser, Boise Cascade Corp. and Louisiana-Pacific Corp. In recent years they have have lost markets east of the Rockies to producers in the South and in Canada which enjoy cheaper transportation costs.

That puts even more pressure on Western wood concerns to expand export and domestic non-housing markets, industry officials say.

To boost non-housing demand fur wood, the fledgling Wood Products Promotion Council has set a long-term goal of increasing wood-products' share of the non-residential construction market to an overall 50 percent by 1990, up from the current 27 percent to 29 percent. Major non-residential users of wood currently include low-rise office buildings, shopping centers and warehouses.

To achieve the goal, the council says it plans to step up such activities as brochures and seminars for architects and engineers on how to increase wood usage. It also plans awards for those demonstrating "excellent wood use in non-residential building design."

However, the council is not neglecting housing. It plans to encourage greater use of wood in the homes that are built and those that are remodeled, focusing particularly on promoting the use of wood instead of concrete or masonry in foundations, walls and flooring.

Decision to log roadless areas challenges preservationists

By CHARLES F. WILKINSON

Oregonian 2/4/83

ASSISTANT Secretary of Agriculture John B. Crowell Jr. announced Feb. 1 his determination to proceed with timber cutting in Forest Service roadless areas. The decision almost certainly is illegal.

Beyond that, Crowell's ruling shatters a decadelong understanding among conservationists, industry leaders and federal officials that has kept Oregon wilderness issues out of the courts. Unless reversed, the decision threatens to force the issues to an entirely new level of emotionalism and divisiveness in the nation's largest timber-producing state. A brief review of wilderness policy will show how Crowell's decision is disruptive of the status quo and contrary to the deeply ingrained traditions and policies of the Forest Service.

Crowell's decision is disruptive of the status quo and contrary to deeply ingrained traditions

The concept of official governmental wilderness is an invention of the United States, indeed of the Forest Service itself. In 1924, Aldo Leopold, the famous writer and naturalist who was then a Forest Service employee, succeeded in setting aside by agency regulation some 700,000 acres in the Gila National Forest in New Mexico as wilderness. This was the first time any government in the world ever had required by law that land be preserved in its pristine state.

Four decades later, Congress went a step further and enacted the Wilderness Act of 1964, which directed that the 9.1 million acres of land designated as wilderness by the Forest Service be preserved forever in its primeval state. That historic statute also was unprecedented.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 was only the beginning of the country's commitment to the wilderness ideal as guaranteed in federal law. The 1964 act required studies of Forest Service primitive areas and all roadless areas in the National Parks and National Wildlife Refuges in excess of 5,000 acres. After those areas were studied, Congress added most of them to the wilderness system.

But Congress had not given directions on a vitally important set of lands: Forest Service roadless areas of more than 5,000 acres. Because of the obvious wilderness potential of many of those lands, the Forest Service in 1969 began a study of the roadless areas by means of the Roadless Area Review Evaluation, later dubbed RARE I. This was a voluntary program and is one measure of the Forest Service's traditional willingness to give fair attention to non-economic uses. Another measure of the agency's long-time practices is the fact that 62 million acres — almost exactly one-third of all Forest Service lands — turned out to be in a roadless state. Of course, many of these lands have enormous economic value. These back-country areas — in total almost exactly the size of the state of Oregon — also hold a healthy portion of the American West's splendor.

The courts soon made it clear that Forest Service roadless areas cannot be logged until an environmental impact statement is completed. The National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) requires such a statement if any federal agency is considering "major federal action significantly affecting" the environment. Not surprisingly, a California federal court ruled in 1972 that a NEPA statement was required whenever a roadless area was about to be logged. The Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals, which covers most of the Rocky Mountain states, followed suit.

After the California decision, John McGuire, the highly regarded chief of the Forest Service, reached a tacit understanding with conservationists in late 1972. The Forest Service agreed to proceed with NEPA analyses to be certain that no lands would be logged before their wilderness potential was fully evaluated.

The RARE I study moved slowly and criticism mounted as to its adequacy. In 1977, the Carter administration instituted RARE II in order to correct deficiencies in RARE I. A nationwide NEPA statement was completed in January 1979. It would have allocated 15 million acres to wilderness; 36 million areas to non-wilderness; and 10.8 million acres to further study. Congress was to act on the recommendations. Thinking its part of the agreement to be fulfilled, the Forest Service made plans for timber harvesting in some of the areas not recommended for wilderness.

The California attorney general, believing that RARE II should have recommended more acres of wilderness, then filed a lawsuit challenging the adequacy of the NEPA statement done in conjunction with RARE II. The Forest Service, of course, had no mean task: Evaluating 62 million acres in 18 months is a prodigious job. In 1980, U.S. District Court Judge Lawrence K. Karlton found a variety of irregularities: For example, not enough alternatives had been studied and public response was measured purely in numbers, thus giving undue weight to form letters circulated by industry. But the ultimate problem with RARE II was that the Forest Service had done a superficial job on many of the areas. As Karlton put it: "Major features of an area were reduced to highly generalized descriptions such as 'mountain' or 'river.' One can hypothesize how the Grand Canyon might be rated: 'canyon with river, little vegetation.'" Karlton, as did the other judges that had ruled on the question, prohibited any timber harvesting on any roadless area until a viable NEPA statement was completed for that roadless area.

One can hypothesize how the Grand Canyon might be rated: 'canyon with river, little vegetation'

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals released its decision in California v. Block Oct. 22, 1982, and affirmed Karlton's ruling that RARE II was legally inadequate. The Forest Service was prohibited from logging or otherwise developing any roadless areas in California. The order will continue in effect until the Forest Service prepares a legally sufficient study of the environmental impacts of managing the areas for non-wilderness uses. Oregon is also within the Ninth Circuit, and the ruling is binding on roadless areas here.

It is important that there never has been a broad-based lawsuit against logging in Oregon's national forests. Oregon conservationists could have brought such an action in the mid-1970s after a federal court in the East ruled that clear-cutting was illegal in the national forest. Rather than going to court, as was done in Alaska and Texas, Oregon environmentalists supported compromise legislation that resulted in the National Forest Management Act of 1976. During the RARE I and RARE II processes, conservationists here have abstained from court action in favor of pursuing legislation in Congress. The major result to date is the resolution of the battles over French Pete, Kalmiopsis and

Continued on Forum Page 4.

Continued from Forum Page 1.

other Oregon wilderness areas in 1978. But Congress must still take action of some kind on 2.9 million acres of Forest Service roadless areas in Oregon.

In the meantime, the Forest Service should honor the tacit agreement that Chief McGuire put into effect in 1972 and that governed roadless area policy during most of the 1970s. McGuire's compromise was not fully to anyone's liking. The informal agreement not to cut in the roadless areas until valid NEPA statements were completed still left the standing timber in those areas in the Forest Service inventory upon which harvesting goals are based; although roadless areas were not logged, other regions were harvested at an accelerated rate. Many professional foresters saw that as unbalanced forest management. Many citizens, including some environmentalists, resented the increased economic activity on general forest lands. Nor was the timber industry entirely satisfied, since access to all roadless areas, some of which are rich in timber, was closed off entirely.

Still, the tacit understanding was accepted widely as the best balance. It obviated extensive and disruptive court proceedings and properly kept the focus on Congress that, in any event, is the only body with power to give a definitive answer.

Viewed in this context, Crowell's decision is curious at best. As a matter of law, it is likely to be stillborn if an Oregon lawsuit is brought: The California vs. Block decision pronounces as illegal "any action that might change the wilderness character" of the roadless areas until NEPA statements are completed, yet Crowell plainly contemplates extensive timber operations before any NEPA statements. As a matter of policy, the decision makes no sense, and its consequences have been questioned widely by career professionals within the Forest Service. The entire Oregon congressional delegation has focused on the issue, and we are moving rapidly and inevitably toward a resolution. Throwing down the cudgel to the conservationists — who are not about to see years of work fall to the chainsaws — only aggravates, and perhaps destroys, a delicate and carefully measured peace.

Crowell's action is one glaring example of the politicization of the Forest Service that has accelerated during the last six years. Traditionally, the highest-ranking official to make policy for the National Forests has been the chief, who never has been a political appointment. Since 1977, greater power has been lodged in the assistant secretary's office. The decision discussed here, and several other recent ones, have stripped a good deal of luster from a legitimately great conservation agency.

Oregonians should hope that Congress will act quickly and prevent the string of undesirable events that seem to flow irresistibly from the recent decision by Crowell. But Crowell has badly jarred a finely tuned status quo, and it will require wise and cool heads to find an early and equitable solution. At stake are both an integral part of Oregon's economy and a good share of the deep back country that has such a special hold on our individual and collective spirit.

Charles F. Wilkinson, professor of law at the University of Oregon, is author of the standard law text on public land law and has lectured and written extensively on public land law, Indian law, water law and Western resources issues.

OHN SPELLMAN
Governor

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF GAME
North 8702 Division
Spokane, Washington 99207

FRANK LOCKARD
Director

FOREST SERVICE
Colville National Forest
JUL 23 1981
SULLIVAN LAKE R.S.
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July 14, 1981

Mr. Charles L. Ernst, District Ranger
Sullivan Lake Ranger Station
Metaline Falls, Washington 99153

Dear Chuck,

In the conversation with Tom Burke, I learned that there was some confusion over the Game Department's opinions regarding the Threemile Timber Sale. This sale is a very important one to the Game Department and the recreationists who use that area so, I felt it would be a good idea to send you a letter and clearly establish the Game Department's feelings on this sale.

At this time the Game Department is very serious about maintaining a healthly elk population in Pend Oreille County through the management of hunting seasons and protection or enhancement of elk habitat. Habitat is the key to wildlife numbers and as the major landowner of elk habitat in Pend Oreille County, the U.S. Forest Service holds the key to the future elk in much of this area.

The Threemile Sale is located in the most important elk habitat in the county. I consider the area from Cascade Creek west and north through North Fork Sullivan Creek, Threemile Creek and up Slate Creek to Uncas Gulch Creek to be the core of the Pend Oreille County elk population. This area has the longest history with elk, still has more elk than other areas and is visited by more elk oriented hunters, hikers, and observers than any other area.

Forest Service plans to log in this core elk area concerns me a great deal. Factors limiting the Pend Oreille elk are not well understood but, the limited winter range is certainly one of these factors. The Threemile Ridge area is elk winter range and I believe that quality and quantity of winter range could be inceased in this area by developing openings in select areas along this ridge. I have cautiously supported a logging plan in this area because of the potential for expanding the limited elk winter range. I want to stress "cautiously" because of several concerns.

1. This area is part of a large roadless area. We have lots of areas in the county with farm fields, clear-cuts and logging roads but none seem to produce or maintain the elk numbers that we have in and around this roadless area.
2. All the recent research on elk that I am familiar with shows that roads diminish the value of an area for elk.
3. Sportsmen and other recreationists are fed up with the numerous roads being constructed each year. They constantly request us to work with public landowners to minimize road construction and close some already existing roads to vehicle travel.

As it stands now, I am familiar with the recommendations made by Wildlife Biologist Tom Burke and Fred Higgenbothom, and if their recommendations become part of the permanent management plan for this area, then the Game Department can support this sale. I am confident that both Tom and Fred are familiar with elk habitat management and can best identify the specifications for your proposed sale. I especially support their recommendations for road closures. I cannot support any sale in this area that does not contain a plan for a road closure at all times, other than when logging is in progress. I am also against the plan to build a new road near the George property that is utilized so often by elk. If the road is constructed there, then it is extremely important that it be closed to public use.

I hope you can understand the Game Department's position on this sale. Logging in this area has the potential to enhance the elk population; but unless it is done very carefully, and with effective road closures, then it appears the risks are too high and the elk recreationists stand to lose.

I appreciate the opportunity to work with you and your staff on all wildlife related issues. Thanks for requesting our input and I will stop in and visit at every opportunity to attempt to keep abreast of the Threemile Sale and other interesting projects.

Sincerely,

Steve Zender/JA

Steve Zender
District Wildlife Biologist
Chewelah

SZ:ds
cc: John Andrews
Don Weatherman

Senator **Jackson**. The letters in your testimony or statement will be received. Thank you very much.

Mr. Bill Fix, Spokane Mountaineers.

STATEMENT OF BILL FIX, SPOKANE MOUNTAINEERS

Mr. **Fix**. Thank you, Senator, and Senator Gorton and Congressman.

I have not submitted a written statement, and there has been a lot said already today. I think this whole process is very valuable and I want to express a few general ideas from being a wilderness user and appreciator for at least 40 years. I want to say that I think at this point, not at this point in time, I hope, we have arrived at a new sophistication about understanding and evaluating and preserving our natural resources.

I will speak rather emotionally, because I come from a grade school that was named "The John Muir," 1932. I was exposed to it. We had a grove on the side of Mount Rainier of first growth timber, of Douglas-fir and cedar. We could go up there and appreciate it.

John Muir was the founder of the Sierra Club and was a worthy person for youngsters of grade school age to look up to. Our principal, the old lady principal, started the safety patrol system, which grew nationwide.

It was an amazing little school. People out of there helped write "Freedom of the Hills," which is probably the best How-to-climb book in the world—people like Fred Beckey, who is taking care of all the designation of routes on peaks, 500 of them. He has done 500 first ascents in the Northwest and around the world.

I wish to speak in general rather than in specifics, except for about two instances. I would say this, rather than talk about the different areas, I want to express support for one that is closest to us, which is the Salmo area. People don't believe that there are caribou in the 48 States. If they are and if they are walking around now, they are in that area. Ray Kresek, sitting in the audience, can tell you the most about that. He has worked for it and for the mountains and for this area for years.

The Forest Service wanted to build a road off a lookout down into the Salmo, blasting it out of the rock. He said, "Well, why do you want to build it?" "Well, for access." "What do you want to do?" "Log the first growth 8-foot diameter cedars." "Well, why are you going to do that?" "To pay for the road." Can you see the logic of the alternative? If you don't blast it, if you don't get the road down to the bottom, you don't have to cut the trees.

In general, I only want to say that my area that I have worked in for 25 years is in the Cascades and my favorite places seem to coincide with the six major peaks.

I just say that I have testified back 25 years—Senator Jackson remembers when Irv Clark and I testified on Glacier Peak Wilderness and on the North Cascades Park—that you have to have the foreground; you have to have the approach valleys. That was done on the Glacier Peak. Most people don't remember, but Glacier Peak Wilderness was a starfish, if you want to designate it on the map. It had all the bare ridges. It had no forests. Last summer it was a thrill for me for the first time to walk up Agnes Creek, that maybe a hearing like this helped to preserve, instead of being used for apple boxes.

Agnes Creek has steep sides. Someone spoke of 200-year growth cycle. It might be a 500-year growth cycle on Agnes Creek. As it is, it is a rather gloomy, narrow valley that gives you a tremendous feeling when you get out of it. But the trees are beautiful. And the huckleberries, I can sure recommend them in September.

I just want to close with these ideas. However we do it, wilderness or national park, get Mount Baker. Keep Mount Baker. Preserve Mount Adams, Rainier, Glacier Peak, and there is one valley, the approach valley to Kennedy Hot Springs, that you ought to add to Glacier Peak. That is the only proposal I have, is a little area about 2 miles to add at the foot of Glacier Peak, where the road connects with Kennedy Hot Springs. And then preserve those six major peaks, and in addition, remember your Lake Chelan area with Bonanza and the Mount Stuart area and the very fragile enchantments.

I will close there with a quotation from John Muir that is so ingrained in me it comes back with no problem. It is written down, if you want it:

> Climb the mountains and get their good tidings. Nature's peace will flow into you as the sunshine flows into trees and storms their energy, while cares will fall off like Autumn leaves.

And we can do that in Washington State better than almost anyplace in the other 48 States, and better than in places like Switzerland, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, Garwhal, places that I have been that can't hold a candle to the wilderness in the State of Washington. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Fix. May I say on a personal note that we all miss Irv Clark.

Mr. FIX. And his father.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, his father was one of the early conservationists.

Mr. FIX. Wasn't he responsible for Olympic?

Senator JACKSON. Yes, more than any other person. And secondly, I would say that as a high school youngster I enjoyed hiking into the Kennedy Hot Springs area, up the White Chuck, and that delightful area. And after a long difficult hike, it was nice to be in that warm pool.

Mr. FIX. There are 16-foot circumference fir and cedar on that trail that are still not protected, just a few.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, gentlemen.

The next panel will be panel No. 16: Ted Beeler, Seattle, Wash.; Dean Palmer, Seattle, Wash.; Dave Mahre, White Pass Ski Area; Dick Moss, Pacific Northwest Ski Association.

We will take now a 5-minute break. Bear in mind, the reporter here has not had any breaks at all. We get up once in a while. So there will be a 5-minute break. We will resume then.

[Recess taken.]

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Dick Moss, Pacific Northwest Ski Association.

STATEMENT OF R. S. MOSS, VICE PRESIDENT, PACIFIC NORTHWEST SKI ASSOCIATION

Mr. Moss. Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, Representative Morrison. I appreciate the opportunity to make a few remarks at this hearing. I am Dick Moss. I am a resident of Spokane. I am currently vice president of Pacific Northwest division of the U.S. Ski Association.

The U.S. Ski Association is the official sports governing body for competitive Alpine and Nordic skiing, as recognized by the International Olympic Committee and the International Ski Federation. The U.S. Ski Association, along with its companion arm, the U.S. Ski Team, is thus responsible for all the structured domestic and international ski competition in the United States. Two of our most successful international ski competitors, Phil and Steve Mahre, are products of this system and were raised right here in our State, at the White Pass Ski Area near Yakima, Wash.

The Pacific Northwest division of the USSA thus represents several thousand competitors, officials, and others interested in ski competition in Oregon, Idaho, and Washington in its competition division, and through its sports division, approximately 7,000 additional recreational skiers. A proportionate number of these reside in Washington.

It is as a spokesman for these skiers that I wish to address a few remarks to you today.

Skiing is one of the most popular winter recreational activities that often takes place in the national forests and on other public lands. It is the single most popular recreational activity in the Alpine Lakes management unit, accounting for more than 23 percent of all recreational use.

Skiing is a healthy form of exercise and recreation that is engaged in by the whole family.

Skiing provides an important economic benefit to rural communities, and, with the development of additional destination-type ski resorts, could provide vital enhancement of the tourism industry of the State of Washington.

Alpine skiing is a most efficient use of public lands. Thousands of people are able to participate in the activity on only a relatively small area of land. Under the protective cover of snow, environmental damage to this land is nil. Skiers are an extremely environmentally conscious group.

It may not be realized that there are relatively few new areas suitable for Alpine skiing. Present areas are rapidly becoming overcrowded and the sport continues to grow. Some already established ski areas on national forest lands in the State wish to expand, but will be unable to do so if contemplated wilderness areas are designated immediately adjacent to their present boundaries.

The State of Washington has virtually no destination-type ski resort at present. Most people leave the State for an extended ski vacation. Our one potential new destination resort site, the Early Winters/Sandy Butte area in the Methow Valley, has been delayed approximately 7 years due to the protracted RARE II and wilderness studies. Meanwhile, during this time, in Colorado, it has somehow been possible to develop several new destination resorts such as Steamboat Springs, Copper Mountain, Beaver Creek, and others, most of which involve some Forest Service lands.

Therefore, in view of the above, I would urge the following recommendations be considered when adopting a wilderness bill for the State of Washington, and also in implementing National Forest use plans.

One. It is important to draw boundaries for wilderness that will allow existing ski areas the ability of orderly expansion to logical contiguous land.

Two. Do not include new potential ski areas in wilderness, and do not allow additional wilderness study or additional study of so-called buffer areas to be employed as a delaying tactic for the immediate development of the Early Winters/Sandy Butte ski areas, which is one of very few potential destination resorts.

Three. In drawing this legislation, please include policies which will enable and encourage the private sector to make investment in facilities on public lands which the public needs and expects.

Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Moss. Thank you for your statement.

STATEMENT OF R. DEAN PALMER

Mr. **Palmer**. Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, Representative Morrison, ladies and gentleman, thank you for the opportunity to give some testimony.

I am also a schoolteacher and headmaster for a private school in Seattle. On weekends I am a ski coach and a former cross-country ski racer and even a ski jumper.

As the former president of the Pacific Northwest Ski Association and the Pacific Northwest Ski Education Foundation, two organizations dedicated to the support and perpetuation of Nordic and Alpine skiing in the Northwest, I am gravely concerned about what the future might hold for the skiing public. These two groups, composed of approximately, as Mr. Moss said, 7,000 Nordic, cross-country, and Alpine downhill skiers, represent the 400,000 skiers in Washington.

There surely can be no argument that the sport of skiing will continue to experience growth and appeal to greater numbers in the future. Proposed legislation to limit the expansion of existing ski areas in the State of Washington, like that of White Pass, fails to recognize the crying need for more space for this activity.

A philosophy based on the idea that this area can be saved for later generations fails to recognize the crying need for both summer and winter recreational opportunities possible in this State. The need for this area within reasonable driving distance of urban centers will become more and more pressing as time passes.

As a representative of a skiers' organization, I am most concerned that the interests of the hundreds of thousands of present skiers, as well as those that take up the sport in the future, is represented. As I understand the plan for the expansion of White Pass, it will be based on the idea that the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area needs a buffer between it and the commercial development associated with public highways. The expansion of existing facilities and development of youth hostel-type accommodations planned by environmentally conscious ski area management will provide just such a window on this wildereness area. It will make it possible for the public who do not normally get a chance to view wilderness property to do just that, without requiring miles of hiking. These folk may ride ski lifts summer or winter to the top of Hogback Ridge and look into the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area with virtually no environmental impact.

Though I am not a stockholder in the White Pass Corp., I would like to respectfully disagree with that woman's testimony. The wilderness designation as it presently stands exposes that land directly to the most destructive forms of human contact, the highway with its commercial traffic, trucks, buses, et cetera, and the general public are now immediately accessable to the wilderness area. The boundaries are topographically impossible to distinguish. The expansion of a ski area between this public highway and the wilderness area behind Hogback Ridge will create a buffer zone to protect both interests.

Finally, we would maintain that development of an existing ski area within reasonable driving distance from our urban centers does not require excessive overnight housing in the base area, thereby creating far less of an environmental impact than the development of a destination resort. Though we also would like to see such development like this, as is planned in the Methow Valley, we hope you will keep the skiers and the public of the near future in mind as you consider this plan.

Thank you very much.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Palmer. We appreciate your statement.

Mr. Fred Beeler, Seattle.

Mr. **Beeler**. My name is Ted Beeler.

Senator **Jackson**. I am sorry. I missed my cue. You are now known as Ted.

STATEMENT OF FRED BEELER, WHITE PASS SKI AREA

Mr. **Beeler**. OK. I am here today to testify on behalf of White Pass ski area and the proposed boundary adjustments of the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area.

To give you some background, I am an associate of Mel Borgeson & Associates, located in Seattle, Wash. Our firm is engaged in ski resort consulting. We have been involved in this field for over 25 years. During this period of time, we have worked on numerous proposed and existing ski resorts in Western North America, Australia, and New Zealand. We have completed well over 200 substantial studies for more than 75 different ski resorts. In this respect, we have examined many potential sites and existing ski areas, especially within the western areas of North America.

The large number of the areas we have worked with have certain limitations which restrict their ultimate development and use. On the other hand, we recognize White Pass as one ski area which possesses the necessary ingredients to develop into a regional resort, if permitted to expand its boundaries.

Some of the criteria we use are the excellent terrain it possesses, the variety of terrain for different levels of skier, ample vertical rise for regional resort, good snow deposition conditions, and weather patterns, close to major Northwest population centers and good access on U.S. and State highways. As we see it, the opportunity to expand the White Pass ski area should not be overlooked.

I will now briefly summarize some salient points to reinforce this statement. As consultants, we have watched the ski industry blossom from its infancy to an industry of major proportions. While there have been some ups and downs, in the last 5 years, this is largely a result of poor weather and difficult economic times.

We all know that all forms of recreation rely on the consumer's disposable income, so when times are tough, the entire recreation industry suffers.

During the past few years, the most significant growth in the ski industry has occurred in regional and destination resorts. Even if skiing grows at a slower rate than in the past, our existing resorts in Washington State will begin to experience overcrowding and general overuse of our resources, unless the public demand is accommodated by new ski area expansion or the expansion of existing areas.

Washington State is unfortunate in that we do not have the abundance of available sites and resources that Colorado and other Western States have, with the exception of early winters. We have developed all of our best sites, and of our existing developed areas, only a couple possess available resources for expansion. For this reason, we must place particular importance on the resources available at White Pass.

We must look ahead 20 to 30 years down the road and visualize the demand for ski facilities. Such an expansion at White Pass will help to satisfy the long-term growth and demand for skiing. In this way, White Pass would have the opportunity to gradually expand their facilities to meet the public demand.

The original "1979 Master Plan and Supplement" that our firm prepared explains thoroughly what I have stated here and discusses critical considerations such as weather factors, environmental considerations, resource availability, economic opportunities, population and market area growth, and ski growth and trends.

Two other points I would like to touch on are the economic and environmental considerations of such an expansion. The economic benefits of the White Pass expansion would be felt at a local, county, and statewide level. As demonstrated in our prepared supplement, regional and destination ski resorts generate consumer spending that is 6 to 10 times that of money spent in local ski areas. The magnitude of this cannot be overlooked.

The final point I would like to make is that ski areas have little impact on the environment. Certainly operating a ski area does not deplete any resources, since snow is replenished annually, at least we hope. In addition, ski areas utilize the strictest environmental standards because they need to provide a quality experience for the recreational user. Without providing the quality experience, people will use other forms of recreational pursuits.

Thank you for the opportunity to address this board.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Beeler.

Mr. **Beeler**. Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Mr. Dave Mahre, White Pass Ski Area.

STATEMENT OF DAVE MAHRE, MOUNTAIN MANAGER, WHITE PASS, WASHINGTON SKI AREA

Mr. **Mahre**. Thank you, Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, and Congressman Morrison. I am here to represent the White Pass Ski Area. And I have submitted a written statement to the committee. And beyond that, I don't care to read from a written statement. I would rather generalize my remarks.

I am certainly not a polished person. I have worked most of my life as a ski area manager for the company. I would just like to speak from the heart to this panel about my own feelings of the issue concerned here. And speaking of issues like one of the panelists here ahead of me, he said he hadn't been involved in an issue, well, I think the only issue I have been involved in so far in my life is trying to raise nine children. So I am new at this,

But one of the concerns that I have is just the skiing public. We furnish recreation, of course, in the areas and there is capital gain involved, but at this point, I just feel that the skiers in the Northwest are being pressed between an issue that is like a rock and a hard spot. There is really no way out, unless we can have a deletion or a—I shouldn't say really a deletion. That is not really what we ask. We ask for an adjustment of a boundary on the southern part of our ski area. If anyone would walk on the site and look at what we propose, I don't believe anybody could be sane if he disagreed with us.

It would have, like Ted Beeler stated here before, it would have a very minimal impact as opposed to what would happen if we are forced to stay within the confines which we now operate in.

Anyone that knows about management, to ask someone to go and cut a ski area out of virgin timber, and it is virgin timber, it is solid old stand, and you cut those trees down and you are going to create one devil of an impact on the environment. And if we are allowed to go into this proposed deletion or boundary change, we can develop this ski area to a logical conclusion, with topographical outlines that define it from wilderness and what is presently ski area, with a much less visual impact and very, very little removal of trees. The trees are very, very small. They are subalpine. It is open-park terrain or subalpine area, in many places a couple of the bulls have no trees at all. This is why skiing is a low impact recreation, baring the first impact of your lift facilities or lift conveyance. After that, the impact is nil.

Snow is a natural phenomenon. I would like to point that out. It is not the fault of the ski areas or skier involved that snow falls at 4,000 feet in the Cascades or higher.

I just feel we have to look out for the people. The people themselves are so busy, as I was myself in raising a family, that they are not concerned with all the issues that will have some type of impact on their lives, and so, therefore, they are not involved many times until it is too late to be involved. In the case of the skiers, they are a very, very individualistic group of people, I feel, and have not always voiced their opinions. They are not going to speak out until the shoe fits so tight it hurst. Generally that is too late. That is one of my concerns. How much of this wilderness do other people have to have?

The skiers are asking in this case 2,500 acres. We are not asking hundreds of thousand of acres or millions of acres. I don't feel the skiers have an issue with the wilderness. We are just asking for a fair shake. We want to have an equal spiritual and recreational level of experience.

Many people on the panel before me, before us, spoke of many high and lofty things and I have no argument with that. This is one of the problems in a panel discussion or statement of this type. There is a lot of artistic license used that doesn't really have to be used. I think a compromise can be struck so that skiers can have the same experience that people want as backpackers or hikers, canoeists, kayakers in a wilderness designation.

I still want to convey also that skiing is the single largest recreational use of Forest Service lands, and I again want to reiterate that I feel the best conservation of a resource is to do it in a feeling manner.

And I would like the panel, if they would have the time in the future, or anyone of their employees that work under them, that could come to our area and look at the land that is actually involved, actually walk out on what is involved, that they will understand what I am talking about when I say conservation, the impact on the area, if it is developed in the area we want the boundary changed in, the visual impact, as you can see in the photograph that is with the written statement, in the upper area, you would hardly know the ski area has been developed there.

We tried to outline what we propose, and that is my feelings about a boundary change on the Goat Rocks. I have lived there for 17 years at the base of this area. I felt I have live by the side of the road and been a friend to man. I have met a lot of wonderful people who have hiked in the Crest Trail and used wilderness and I have been able to talk to any man on a one-to-one basis. I don't consider myself a radical and after talking to many other people that are conservationists or environmentalists, whatever they have put on them for terms. I use these terms because I am kind of an old hayseed and live in the mountains and don't rub elbows with the city people all the time. But I have never found anybody you can't talk to on a one-to-one basis and get something done. This is one of the problems. We have a lot of people involved in this issue. A lot of them are afraid of setting a precedent. This is what the skiers are worried about also, also a precedent in this case. So I think we are going to have to sit down and really look at this very carefully so that everyone is treated fairly.

And I thank you for the opportunity to address the panel. I am sorry that I blunder around. Again I am just thankful I was allowed to do this.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Mahre follows:]

Ski
4500'
WHITE PASS

509 453 8731 • 509 452 7465

STATEMENT BY DAVE MAHRE
MOUNTAIN MANAGER, WHITE PASS, WASHINGTON SKI AREA
TO THE
U.S. SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC LAND AND RESERVED WATER
ON S.837, THE "WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983"
6/02/83 - SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

Honorable Senators, Congressmen, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am here today as a representative of the White Pass Ski area to help you provide for the current and future recreational needs of all Washington residents. A photograph of our proposed expansion is attached to this statement.

I am also incorporating in this statement the May, 1979, "Master Plan Program for White Pass, Washington" prepared by Mel Borgeson & Associates for the White Pass Company as well as the statement of our general manager, Nelson Bennett, and Ted Beeler of Mel Borgeson & Associates received today by your subcommittee. We request you permit us to later supplement your record by additional written material and testimony if you conduct further hearings.

The White Pass Ski area is operated by people, including myself, who are experienced, knowledgeable and sensitive about the mountain environment. We have wanted for years to begin a phased, long-term, environmentally acceptable expansion of our ski area to include alpine skiing terrain but have been denied because of the present northern boundary of the Goat Rocks Wilderness.

The northern boundary of the Goat Rocks Wilderness was established along unsurveyed section lines without regard to topography before the present White Pass, cross-state highway was completed; you can stand in the proposed, expanded ski area part of the Wilderness and hear cars and diesel trucks on the highway.

We are suggesting you review and adjust the entire Goat Rocks Wilderness boundary based on actual wilderness and terrain considerations rather than artificial section lines and you re-establish the boundary next to our ski area on the crest of Hogback Ridge.

This would provide the Goat Rocks Wilderness with a natural, easily identifiable northern boundary and still leave a large buffer zone between the ski area and the Goat Rocks. It would also permit White Pass Ski Area to expand so we can provide a year-around mountain-recreational experience which is, because of the present boundary, not available to and enjoyed by 98% of our fellow citizens.

Contrary to some comments, our proposed boundary change would not adversely affect the Cascade Mountain characteristics of Hogback Ridge, the Miriam Creek Basin, the Cascade Crest Trail or create a "precedent" threatening the Washington State or national wilderness system. A "corridor" at least 3 miles wide on either side of the highway should have been established in 1964 when the Goat Rocks were designated wilderness.

Snow and weather conditions at White Pass are as good as, and sometimes better than, any other ski area in the Northwest. Our proposed, expanded area is not too wet and it is close enough to people residing in the Puget Sound and Portland-Vancouver areas to be economically successful as a "day skier", regional resort.

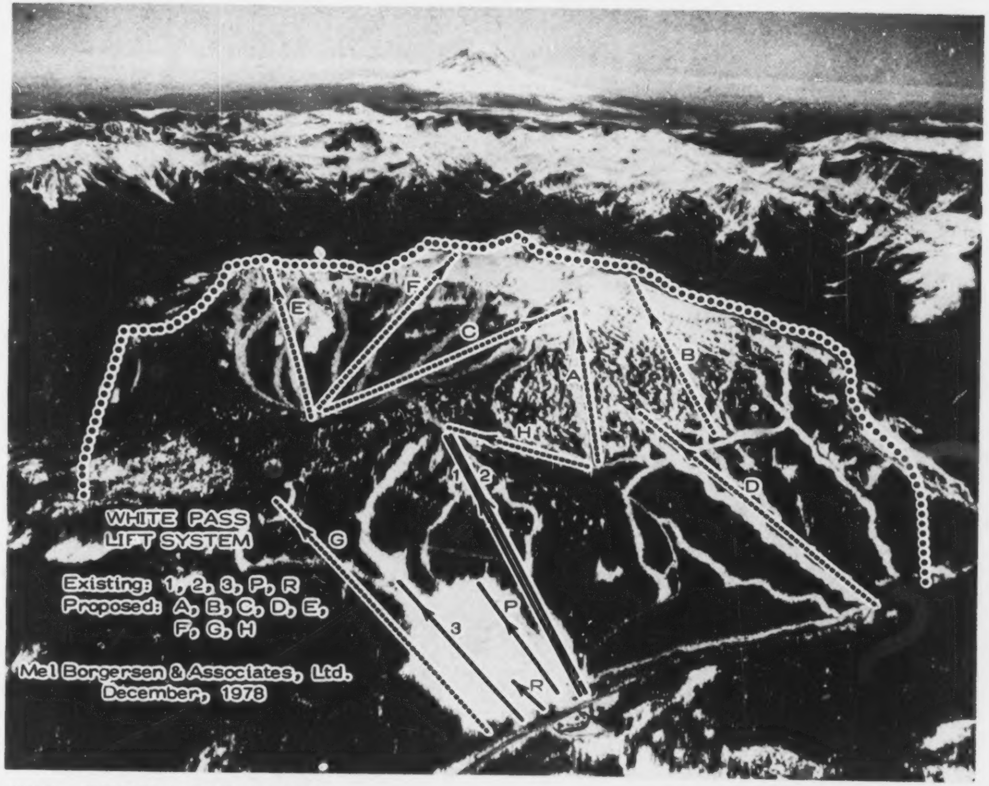
Although our proposed expansion would add skiing terrain, course length and vertical drop of over 2,500 feet to comply with international race conditions, our proposed White Pass expansion is not intended, at least in the first 15 or 20 years of development, to create a world class-destination resort.

Alpine skiing areas even with potential expansion in the Northwest are limited. There is a current and long-term demand and need by residents of Puget Sound, all within 100 miles of White Pass, for alpine skiing at White Pass.

The White Pass Company is a community, family, environmentally oriented winter and summer recreational area operator. The Company has continuously expanded and improved its present permitted base and hill areas in response to growing public need. It has an established line of bank credit and has a history of sound financial management because the Company's officers and directors, who serve without pay, are not only enthusiastic about skiing but are also successful, experienced businessmen. The Company is financially able and willing to assume the substantial effort of a 25-year phased development consistent with our "Master Plan Program" and Forest Service guidelines to serve the present and future recreational needs and demands of the public, especially in Washington State.

All of us at White Pass would be happy to have you join us for a tour of the entire White Pass area. I appreciate and thank you for the opportunity to be here and speak.

DAVE MAHRE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F, G, H
Mel Borgersen & Associates, Ltd.
December, 1978

●●●●● PROPOSED SKI AREA BOUNDARY

A conception of the existing and proposed development, after the opening of additional trails. The proposed development provides for approximately five times the number of skiers as the existing area (3,000 to 15,000). The proposed development enables a skier to move all over the land mass by riding up and skiing down.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Mahre. We appreciate having your statement.

We thank all the members of the panel. Thank you, gentlemen.

Panel No. 17: Mark Shipman, Wenatchee Outdoor Club; Susan Virnig, Spokane, Wash.; Ray Kresek, Spokane, Wash.; John Sweetman, Republic, Wash.; Greg Shannon, Glacier Peak Wilderness Alliance.

STATEMENT OF MARK SHIPMAN, PRESIDENT, WENATCHEE OUTDOOR CLUB

Mr. SHIPMAN. Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, Representative Morrison. I am Mark Shipman from Wenatchee. I represent the Wenatchee Outdoor Club. I have with me statements from 11 citizens in Wenatchee who were unable to come today. I would request they be included.

Senator JACKSON. They will be included.

Mr. SHIPMAN. Thank you.

I represent the Wenatchee Outdoor Club. Now in its fourth year, the Wenatchee Outdoor Club has approximately 100 members with a common interest in nonmotorized outdoor recreation. Our purpose is to promote nonmotorized outdoor recreation of all kinds including horseback riding, running, bicycling, cross-country and downhill skiing, mountaineering, et cetera. A wilderness committee is one of our three standing committees.

We greatly appreciate being able to air our feelings on the Washington wilderness bill and want to specifically thank you, Senator Gorton and Senator Jackson, for allowing us to do so.

The Wenatchee Outdoor Club strongly favors an expanded wilderness system in the State of Washington. We whole-heartedly agree with you, Senator Gorton, when you say in your introduction to the Washington wilderness bill, "It is vitally important to protect and preserve those areas in the State which have outstanding natural characteristics and high value as wildnerness. Those areas should be preserved for the benefit of future generations."

We feel that no matter how much is added to the existing wilderness system via this current Washington wilderness bill, future generations will consider it not enough. They will lament the losses of the wild lands not protected by the final bill, for there is already precious little wilderness left today.

We particularly favor the addition of the Lake Chelan-Sawtooths into the wilderness system, as well as all the proposed additions to the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness, especially the Lake Valhall area and the additions proposed in the Entiat, Mad River, White River, Little Wenatchee, and Chiwawa Drainages. These are all areas with which our members are familiar. Each of these areas is uniquely beautiful in its wild state and deserves protection as wilderness.

We oppose the deletion of any of the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness. The area is already suitable for cross-country skiing without any change in management as wilderness, and the loss to the wilderness system would not be offset by any needed new opportunities for downhill skiing, as far as we can tell, with all due respect to Mr. Mahre.

To digress a moment and answer at least philosophically Senator Gorton's question about can wilderness lands be reconsidered for all uses later, I think there is no question to that. That is what we are doing here today. But that our feeling is that this part of the wilderness should not be deleted. That is, the question is not, can we reconsider, but rather our feeling that these lands should not be deleted from present wilderness.

The Wenatchee Outdoor Club is particularly leary of the concept of release language. Some very scenic lands may not be included in the present bill. If these lands are carefully managed for their scenic and recreational qualities, overwhelming public sentiment for protection as wilderness might at some future date prevail. If these lands are not carefully managed, but are released for wholesale commercial operations, they may never be reclaimable.

The Outdoor Club also feels that the economy must be carefully considered. The economics of wilderness as a limited resource are steady and progressive, unlike the ups and downs of, for example, the timber industry. The timber industry should not be the enemy of environmentalists. As far as we can tell, the areas on which we conflict for the most part involve fairly low-yield timber lands.

Our members spend thousands of dollars yearly on recreational equipment, and in pumping money into local economies near wilderness areas. This is, if you will, a sustained yield in its true sense. If one considers all the economic ramifications of wilderness, the value of the land as wilderness in nearly all lands suggested for Wilderness in title II of the Washington wilderness bill seems to us to far outweigh their value as short-term economic enterprises.

We urge you to expand extensively the current wilderness system in Washington State.

Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Shipman.

Susan Vernig of Spokane.

STATEMENT OF SUSAN VERNIG

Ms. **Vernig**. Senator Gorton, Senator Jackson, Representative Morrison, ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much for the opportunity to be here today. I will be submitting a written testimony after my verbal testimony today.

My name is Susan P. Vernig. I am associate director and cofounder of a private nonprofit corporation here in Spokane which employs about 25 people. I wanted to tell you my profession before I go on.

Another thing I would like to share with you is that I am the codirector of the backpacking school for the Spokane Mountaineers and also the cochair of their backpacking committee.

However, today, I will be speaking as a user of wilderness. I am speaking as an individual here today.

I have hiked the Pacific Crest Trail from Manning Provincial Park in British Columbia all the way to the Oregon border—this is a distance of over 500 miles. About half of that, 250 miles, I have hiked solo. I will be speaking out of that experience. I have done this over a period of 6 years, beginning in 1977. I have walked through the Pasayten Wilderness. I have walked through the

North Cascades National Park. I have walked through the Glacier Peak Wilderness. I have walked through the Alpine Lake Wilderness. I have walked through Mount Rainier National Park. I have walked through the Goat Rocks Wilderness, the Mount Adams Wilderness, and other areas under consideration today, including the Indian Heaven area. The experiences I have had there cannot be found anywhere else.

I think of being atop a knife-edge ridge in the Goat Rocks Wilderness at 7,000 feet with huge valleys falling away 2,000 to 3,000 feet on either side of me, the ridge being only several yards wide, the views of the volcano and the glory of the land we have in trust spread out before me.

I think of hummingbirds coming up to examine whether I am some strange mountain flower they haven't yet known. I think of the hundreds and hundreds of butterflies that cover the ground up at that altitude.

I also recall being in the Glacier Peak Wilderness hiking through it in the fall, where the avalanche paths are decorated as if some giant stood on the ridge with cans of paint of red and yellow and orange and poured it down the ridge, as these avalanche paths crossed through forested areas. The beauty there just can't be described.

I think of the Mount Adams Wilderness area and Indian Heaven area which is under consideration today. Walking through there at 5 in the morning, coming across deer that stare at me, greet me, don't move out of the way. They are not afraid of me. I walk on my way. I think of getting into the volcanic area of the Mount Adams Wilderness where I sit at a spring and have lunch. While I eat my lunch, a little Pica, a rodent, has her lunch of grass that she had gathered. These are experiences that I treasure that can only happen uniquely in wilderness and that ought to be preserved and made available to others.

While I have been hiking through these Wilderness areas, I have met hundreds and hundreds of people on the Pacific Crest Trail. The first year I considered myself lucky to make it to the top of a pass near Hopkins Lake near the Canadian border in the Pasayten Wilderness. As I was catching my breath, I hear this clump, clump and all of a sudden, up the other side of the ridge comes a man who admitted to be over 70. He appears with his walking staff and Liederhausen and said he had been hiking for many years and planned to continue for many more.

In 1981 near Mount Rainier National Park, I came across the Geriatric Brigade, once again on the Pacific Crest Trail. These were a group of fellows over 65 years of age who were retired and they decided to take the summer to hike from Canada to Oregon. They said it was the best thing they decided to do and they were going to come back with their friends next year.

I have run into families horseback riding on the Crest Trail through these wilderness areas, to troubled young juvenile delinquents who were taken out to be more familiar with themselves, to gain confidence and to learn about the natural system. I have run into older folks, as I have mentioned.

Another group was a group of men and women, husbands and wifes, in their sixties and early seventies, they told me. I met them in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness. They come from Texas. The first time they came was 43 years ago and they said they came back whenever they had the chance to be part of that beautiful country. So there are all sorts of people, of all ages, of many different backgrounds who are using our wilderness system.

In light of that, in light of my own experience, I support all the title I and title II areas mentioned in the Senate bill 837 for wilderness designation.

I do oppose Representative Morrison's proposal to eliminate land from the Goat Rocks. I have hiked through the Hogback Ridge and the Marium Creek areas. They are beautiful. We need to preserve them as part of the wilderness area.

I do support the soft release sufficiency compromise which would allow the Forest Service to consider wilderness as an option in the future and in some I could say I support Citizens Conservation proposal for Washington Wilderness.

The Forest Service draft regional plan indicates that even if all the lands in the title I bill were approved, that demand outstrips capacity by 1985. I can attest to that individually in terms of the trips I lead for the Spokane Mountaineers. We took a party from Spokane into the Cedar Lakes area of the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness, one of the closest wilderness areas to our area over in western Washington. We get into a drainage area and find there are already 15 or 20 people packed into there. I have had the same experience over in the Alpine Lake Wilderness. You go hoping for the solitude, hoping for the experience of wilderness and it is a tent city because there are not enough wilderness areas to meet the demand.

I would also like to remind you that we are not changing the uses by preserving this wilderness area. We have been getting the benefits of wildlife habitat, clean air, clean water, for hundreds of years, and I urge you to continue preserving those benefits for ourselves and for future generations.

Senator **Jackson**. I think I should remind you now of the 5-minute rule. We have been going over. We are under certain time constraints. Senator Gorton and I and Congressman Morrison will be in Seattle tomorrow with 135 witnesses on the same subject. I hope you will understand that when the bell rings, that is it.

Ms. **Vernig**. Let me finish, If I may. I simply want to signify that the Kettle Range Area and the Salmo-Priest Area I would urge you to specifically take that under consideration as they would serve the metropolitan area of Spokane and eastern Washington.

Thank you for your consideration.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you very much. You are submitting a statement outlining your further views?

Ms. **Vernig**. Yes, I will be.

Senator **Jackson**. Ray Kresek, Spokane.

STATEMENT OF RAY E. KRESEK

Mr. **Kresek**. Thank you for the opportunity to be here today.

You are a tough act to follow, though.

I have been much more fortunate than most in the fact that I have been able to hike several thousand miles of the Cascade Wilderness Area that we have in our backyard also. So naturally I offer my fullest support in favor of the expanded Washington wilderness bill.

However, today I would like to focus my testimony on the Salmo-Priest, an area which I was largely responsible for seeing added to the Rare II list. And if you want to throw rocks today at anybody, I guess I am the guy you must throw the rocks at, because I more or less started the Salmo-Priest endeavor.

A copy of a 1,400 page study that I made of my own is available. It was submitted to Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Rupert Cutler in 1977. Possibly you could hold it up. If anyone here cares to dispute anything I am about to say, it is backed up in the book.

When we learned in 1969 that the Salmo Basin was to be logged with a road planned into the headwaters of the river, an intense interest was generated in an effort to preserve this attractive Selkirk Mountain area. After 14 years, I, for one, must say that I am very glad this is coming to an end. I just hope the Salmo-Priest isn't coming to an end.

Field trips to the site, slide shows, panel forums with USFS officials, resulted in 9,369 Inland Empire citizens endorsing the Salmo-Priest Wilderness proposal. Those petition signatures were presented to regional forester Neal Rahm in Missoula and Fifth District Congressman Foley here in Spokane in 1973. Most petition signers were members of 40 organizations, 18 of which formally endorsed the Salmo-Priest Wilderness prior to 1973. Those are listed in our testimony here. I won't mention that.

Federal and private studies of the site revealed a few noteworthy facts that I would like to bring out at this time, one being that the Priest River is one of the Nations leading Dolly Varden spawning beds, and I noted that hadn't been mentioned here today. I feel it is very noteworthy in that you can go up there in July and August into September and see Dolly Varden 2 or 3 feet long without even stretching it. you just don't find that everywhere.

The fire in 1910, 1926, and 1934 devastated about 65 percent of the site we are talking about, when we are speaking of the Salmo-Priest. The Gypsy Peak burn, now 57 years old, appears as if it occurred only a decade ago. It serves as prime evidence of the area's slow healing ability. And erosion problems along the Deemer Creek Road and roads on the Hughes Snowy Top Divide and even in the Sullivan Creek drainage further demonstrates this is not a good tree farming soil.

Item three, there are some huge trees in the Salmo-Priest, nobody will dispute that, that has ever been there. Your picture will show you an 11.4 foot diameter red cedar. You just don't have trees that large east of the Cascades. It is one of the biggest in America. Increment bore samples I personally took in 1970 from matured red cedars and white pines along the Salmo River on the Upper Priest Trail noted that 100 percent of those trees were heart rotted to the point they were beyond commercial use. I guess I have gone way over my time.

Senator **Jackson**. The entire statement, Mr. Kresek, will go into the record. You are a long-time expert in this area. None of that will be lost when we start marking up the bill. Thank you very much.

Mr. **Kresek**. Thank you for the opportunity.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Kresek follows:]

[illegible]
W 123 Westview
Spokane, Wash 99218

S. 837 WASHINGTON WILDERNESS BILL
TESTIMONY OF RAY E. KRESEK, W.123 Westview, Spokane, WA 99218
PRESENTED AT SPOKANE, WASHINGTON June 2, 1983

Having walked more than 2,300 miles through 27 of the 29 proposed Wilderness additions in Washington, I offer my full support in favor of the expanded Washington Wilderness Bill.

PHOTO # 1 I would like to focus my testimony on the Salmo-Priest——an area which I was largely responsible for adding to the Wilderness Candidate list of RARE II during my term as president of the Spokane Mountaineers and state vice president of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs. A copy of my personal 1,400-page study of the site was delivered to Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Rupert Cutler in July, 1977.

PHOTO # 2 When we learned in 1969 that the Salmo basin was to be logged, with a road planned to the headwaters of the river, an intense interest was generated in an effort to preserve this attractive Selkirk mountain area.

PHOTO # 3 Field trips to the site, slide shows, and panel forums with USFS officials resulted in 9,369 Inland Empire citizens endorsing the Salmo-Priest Wilderness proposal. The petition signatures were presented to Regional Forester Neal Rahm in Missoula, and 5th District Congressman Tom Foley

RAY KRESEK
W 123 Westview
Spokane, Wash 99218

Rogers HS Env Sci class '70
Saint Agustine PTA '70
* Sierra Club
Society of American Foresters
Spokane Camera Club
* Spokane Canoe Club '70
* Pend Oreille County Sportsman Club '70
Spokane Community College Nat Res Ass'n '72
Spokane County Sportsmen Ass'n
* Spokane Mountaineers
Spokane 7-11 CB Club
* The Mountaineers
The Mushroom Hunters Society of America
* The Wilderness Society
* Trout Unlimited '70
* Washington Environmental Council
Washington State University Student Union '70

[* Organizations formally endorsing proposal]

PHOTO
4

Federal and private studies of the totally government owned site revealed several noteworthy facts:

(1). That portion of the Priest River within the proposed S-P Wilderness is one of the nation's leading dolly varden spawning beds, according to the Idaho Fish & Game Department and Trout Unlimited. I have on several occasions witnessed "dollies" 2 and 3 feet long at the spectacular Upper Priest

[illegible]
W 123 Westview
Spokane, Wash 99210

in 1971. Most petition signers were members of the following 40 groups, 18 of which formally endorsed the Salmo-Priest Wilderness proposal prior to 1973:

* Audubon Society
Country Homes Kiwanis
* Coeur d'Alene Camera Club
EWSU Bio & Env class of '70, '71
EWSU Bus & Soc class of '71
* EWSU Faculty Wives Club
* Friends of the Earth
* Hobnailers of Spokane
* Idaho Environmental Council
* Idaho Wildlife Fed (Dist. 1) '70
Indian Trail PTA, Spokane '70
Inland Empire Big Game Council
Inland Empire Flyfishing Club
Irving Boy Scout Troop, Spokane
Nat'l Ass'n To Keep & Bear Arms
Lewis & Clark HS Env class '70
* Nature Conservancy
Newport HS Env class '70
* North Cascades Conservation Council
NIJC Earth Sci class, Earth Day '70
Northwest Steelheaders Ass'n
* Priest Lake Sportsmen Ass'n '70
Priest River HS Nat Sci class of '71, '72

RAY KRESEK
W 123 Westview
Spokane, Wash 99218

Falls. The stream recently became a National Wild River.

PHOTO # 5 (2). Fire in 1910, '26, '29, and '34 devastated 65% of the site. The Gypsy Peak burn, now 57 years old, appears as though it occurred only a decade ago. It serves as prime evidence of the area's slow healing ability. Erosion problems along the new Deemer Creek road, and slope failure due to clearcuts and roads on Sullivan Creek and the Hughes-Snowy Top divide further demonstrate that this is not good tree farming soil.

PHOTO # 6 (3). There are some huge trees in the Salmo-Priest. Redcedars upwards of 11.4 feet in diameter are some of the biggest trees in America! But, increment bore samples taken from 100 mature and healthy white pines and redcedars along the Priest and Salmo river trails revealed that 100% of the specimens sampled suffer from heart decay too severe to be of any commercial value. When they fall, they tend to shatter beyond use.

PHOTO # 7 (4). A 1972 Northern Region USFS study team concurred that it would not be economically feasible to harvest the Salmo basin. Saw logs taken from the Bunker Hill sale on the northwest side of Gypsy Peak in 1971 averaged 12". Those trees were said by the Supervisor of the Colville National Forest to be the site's finest. The logging company barely broke even on the timber sale.

RAY [illegible]
W 123 [illegible]
Spokane, Wash 99218

PHOTO
8

(5). Clearcuts adjacent to the proposed Wilderness have been notoriously slow in regenerating. Partial cuts have resulted in epidemic bark beetle outbreaks which have killed large stands of remaining timber.

(6). An 8 mile proposed access road beyond the Sullivan-Salmo divide would have cost $1.23 million, had it been built in 1970. (Bovay Engineers, Inc. surveyed the right of way at a cost of $123,000). The Colville National Forest appraised the merchantable timber at $800,000 in 1970. Extensive clearcuts were proposed, due to the hazard of massive blowdown in such a weak soil plot.

PHOTO
9

In its natural state, the Salmo-Priest is a botanical paradise. It is a "rain forest" of carpet mosses and maidenhair ferns ... certainly not the "fire trap" that some Wilderness opponents have suggested.

PHOTO
10

It is a mushroom hunter's garden of Eden, where such specimens as the sulphur polypore grow as large as a feed sack ...

PHOTO
11

... and other mushrooms come a pound apiece. The area is acclaimed by International mycological societies as one of the world's finest collecting areas.

PHOTO
12

When compared to other Wilderness areas, the Salmo-Priest is scarcely large enough to even be considered "wild".

It is, however, a place where the whole family can enjoy a brief wilderness experience just 2 hours from Spokane;

PHOTO # 13 a place where nature still rules; a lovely place where rare or endangered wildlife and plants thrive; a peaceful place where man is but a visitor.

PHOTO # 14 Only a few structures of man's inhabitance have ever existed in the Salmo-Priest's 70,000 acres. Three remain; a lookout and two guard stations. All three are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. To leave them intact would be compatable with the Wilderness Act.

PHOTO # 15 Motorized travel on all trails within the Salmo-Priest has been prohibited since 1973, after USFS officials determined the terrain and trails were simply unsuitable for motorcycles.

Banning of chainsaws and motorized trail machines would have no adverse affect on the area. The Spokane Mountaineers contracted the maintenance of the 45 miles of S-P trails in 1973. Using a crosscut saw, 3 persons did the job to the previous standards in the same number of man hours as USFS crews had done it in previous years using chainsaws and trail cycles.

PHOTO # 16 Motorized activity of any sort is detrimental to the S-Ps most unique feature of all——the nation's only mountain caribou. Fewer than 25 exist, making the species

RAY KRESEK
W 123 Westview
Spokane, Wash 99218

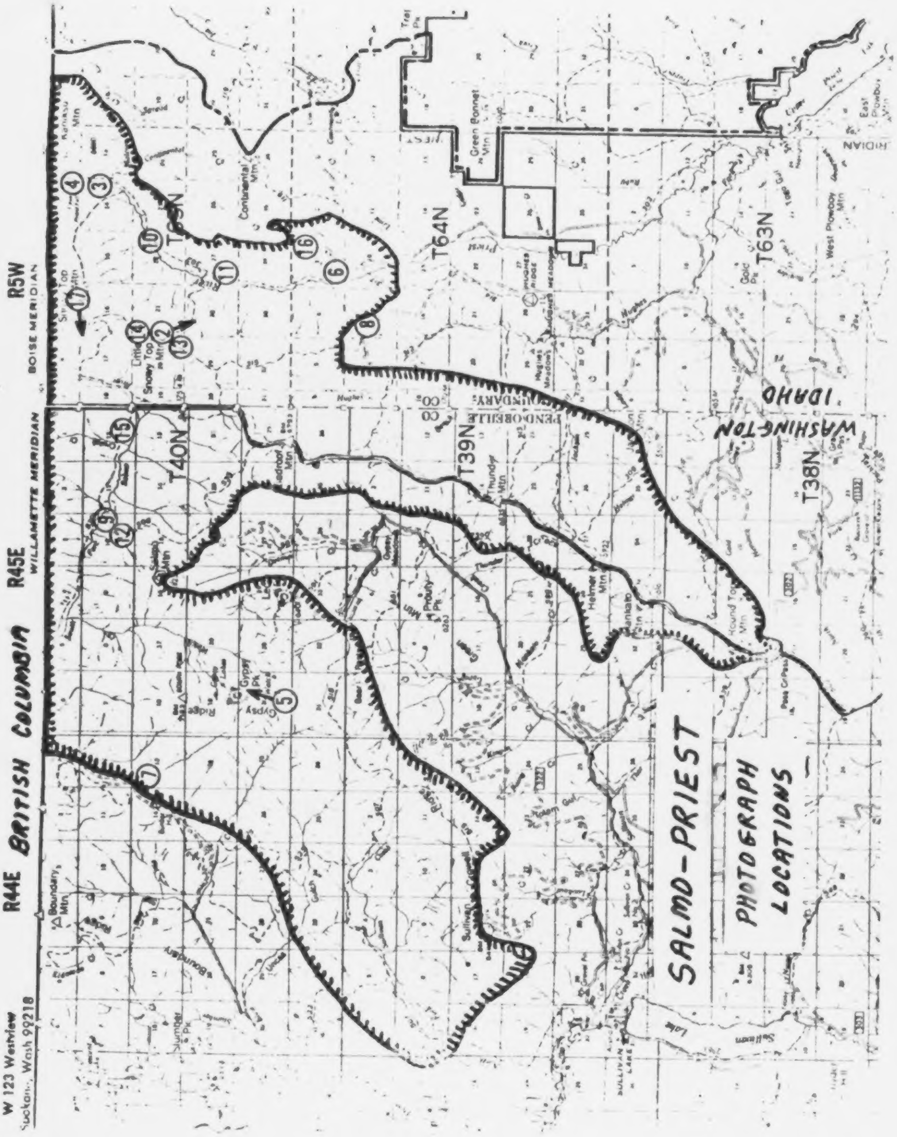
one of the most threatened in America. Their existence depends upon old growth forests capable of producing a particular type of lichen moss. They are docile creatures; yet, without a habitat of solitude and non-development such as the Salmo-Priest offers today, the species may not survive; in fact probably will not, according to intensive University of Idaho studies endorsed by the nine agency International Mountain Caribou Technical Committee.

PHOTO
17

The Salmo-Priest is an area of valleys and peaks rich in history, rare in plants, unique in wildlife, exceptional in educational value.

If a civilization ever needed a place like this for man to seek occasional retreat from the pressures and frustrations of the society, this generation does.

Our descendants will need places like it even more.


SALMO-PRIEST
PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS
BRITISH COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON
IDAHO
PEND OREILLE CO.
BOUNDARY
R44E
R45E
R5W
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
BOISE MERIDIAN
T40N
T39N
T38N
T64N
T63N
Boundary Mtn
Gypsy Pk
Continental Mtn
Green Bonnet Mtn
Snowy Top
Little Snowy Top Mtn
Thunder Mtn
Helmer Mtn
Sullivan Lake
West Plowboy Mtn
East Plowboy Mtn
W 123 Westview
Spokane, Wash 99218
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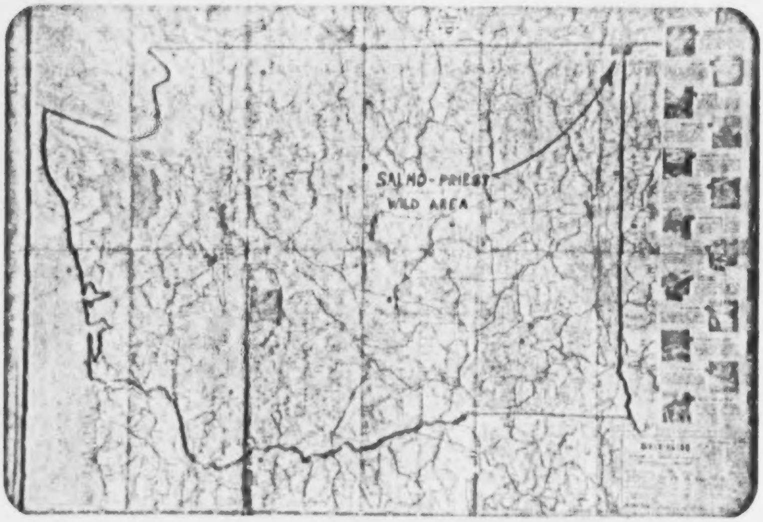
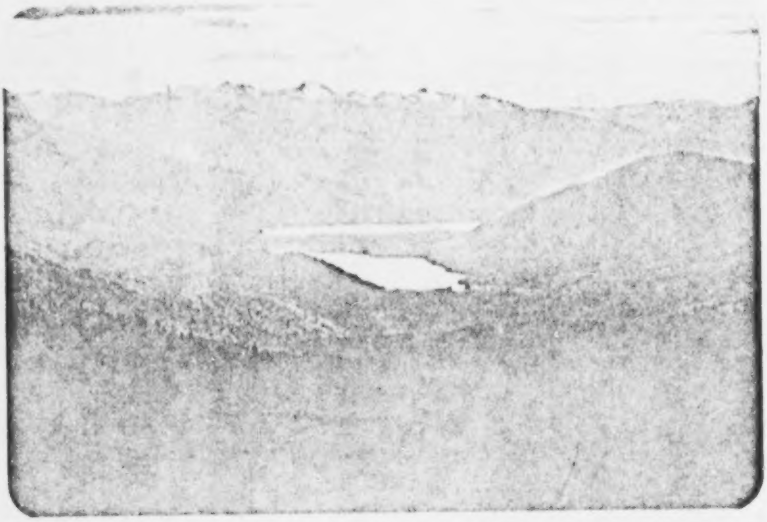

SALMO-PRIEST
WILD AREA

1 SALMO-PRIEST WILDERNESS (proposed)



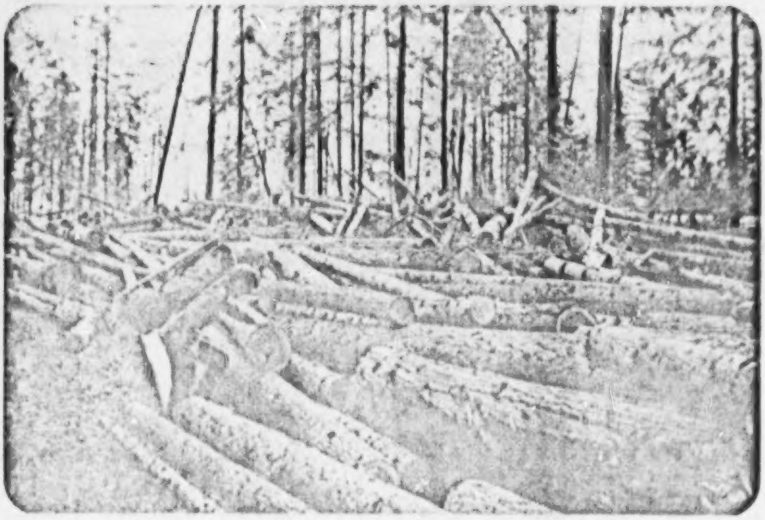
2 THE PRIEST LAKES AS SEEN FROM LITTLE SNOWY TOP

3 UPPER PRIEST RIVER AT MALCOM CREEK

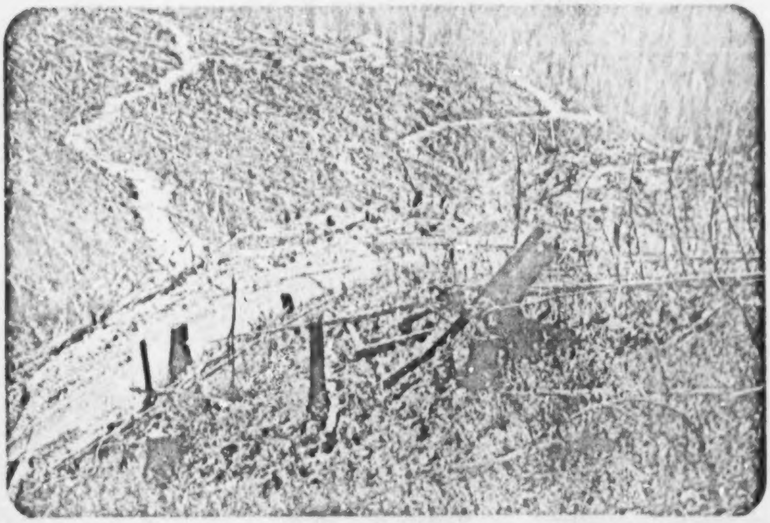
4 UPPER PRIEST FALLS IN JUNE

5 GYPSY PEAK BURN OF 1926 FROM WATCH LAKE IN 1982

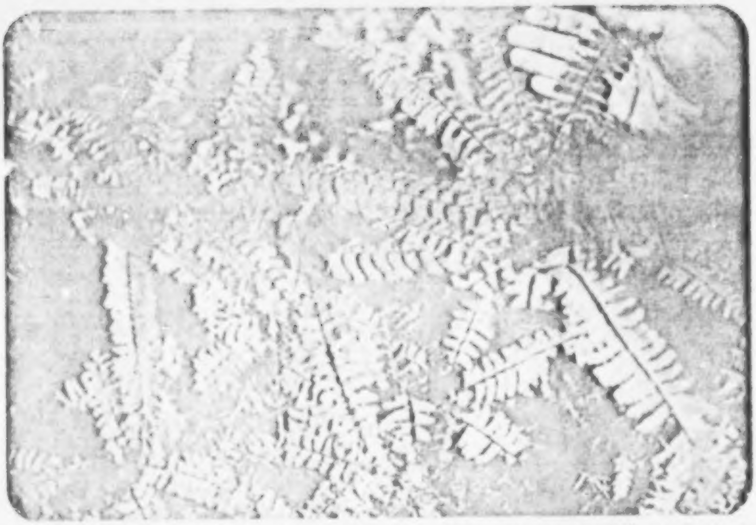
6 11.4' WESTERN REDCEDAR ALONG PRIEST RIVER TRAIL



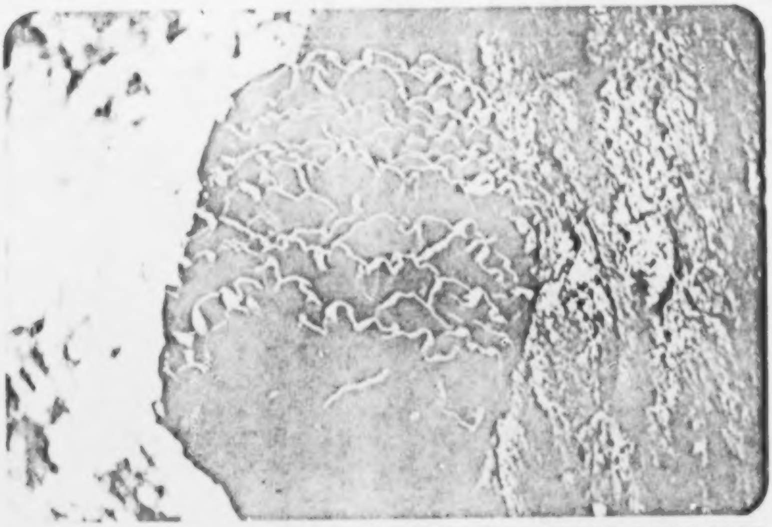
7 GYPSY PEAK LOGS (1971 BUNKER HILL SALE); BEST IN AREA



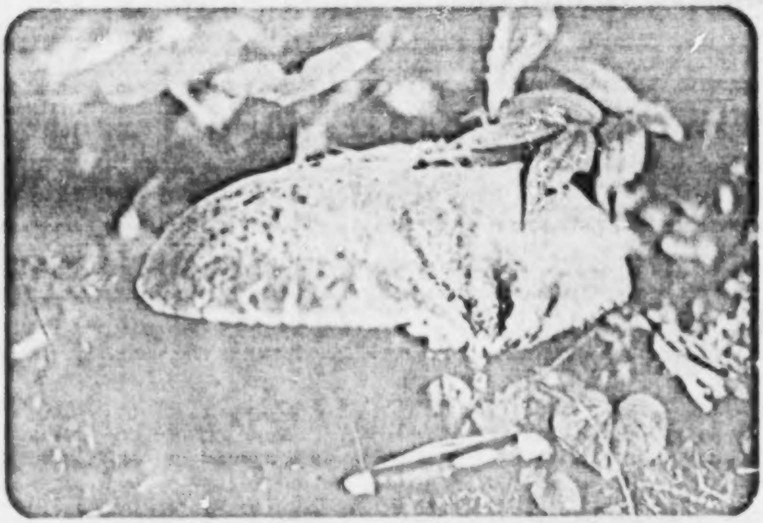
8 HUGHES-SNOWY TOP DIVIDE CLEARCUT IN 1969



9 MAIDENHAIR FERN (RARELY FOUND INLAND) ALONG TRAIL-506



10 SULPHUR POLYPORE 3' TALL ON A WHITE PINE TREE



11 TYPICAL OVERSIZED MUSHROOM IN SALMO-PRIEST AREA

12 SALMO RIVER TRAIL

13

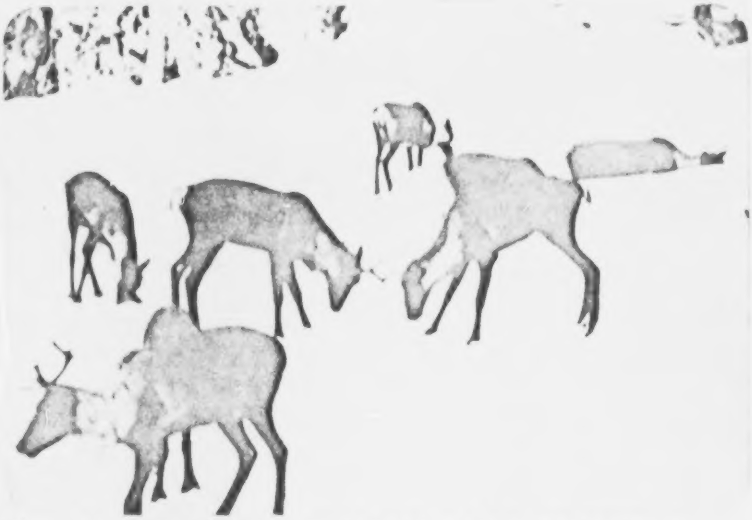
WILDFLOWERS ON LITTLE SNOWY TOP

14

LITTLE SNOWY TOP LOOKOUT

(53 YEARS OLD IN 1983)

15 NOT A SUITABLE AREA FOR MOTORCYCLES



16 MOUNTAIN CARIBOU IN THE SALMO-PRIEST

17 SUMMIT OF SNOWY TOP

Senator JACKSON. John Sweetman, Republic, Wash.

STATEMENT OF JOHN SWEETMAN

Mr. SWEETMAN. Senators, Congressman, I am John Sweetman. I am the chairman of the board of supervisors of the Ferry Conservation District. The conservation district is not a single-interest group. Our interests are in the conservation and wise use of our resources. Our concern in this case is the Kettle Range part of the wilderness proposal.

Now the board voted to support the Forest Service preferred alternative rather than the pure wilderness concept, although I should point out that even should the preferred alternative be adopted, we would have conflict with some of the provisions in it, particularly, and I will mention them, the Hall Creek and Thirteen Mile Basin, the treatment there.

The reasons we selected the Forest Service alternative in this case were that, No. 1, we had the feeling that the wilderness bill would hinder fire and insect control on other parts of the forest, as without some special provisions, these hazards could originate in the wilderness and, due to the nature of such wilderness areas, we couldn't have any treatment initiated within the zones.

These hazards could be a severe problem in the Kettle Range, as the proposal includes such a long and convoluted boundary that virtually anything happening in there is going to be readily transmissible to the outside. We do have active Pine Beetles in parts of the proposed area at this time and regardless of what is done here, we feel in the district that this should be dealt with.

The second concern we had was that we are unsure of the implications of the proposal with regard to grazing. We feel that grazing is an important long-term economic aspect to the Ferry County area. We wouldn't like to see grazing reduced or hindered by measures which eliminate spring developments, fencing, or severe restrictions on vehicles, at least so that ranchers couldn't get to certain areas of the range. Control of the cattle on the range is essentially to utilize grass and also to prevent overgazing, which should be done regardless of any implications in the bill. Proper management of grazing in this area would minimize the impact on wildlife.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much for your statement, Mr. Sweetman.

Greg Shannon.

STATEMENT OF GREG SHANNON

Mr. SHANNON. Thank you, Senators Gorton and Jackson, and Representative Morrison. My name is Greg Shannon. I am from Wenatchee Wash. I have been living in that area for 3 years now and have a small business.

My educational and professional backgrounds involve a forest management degree from Oregon State University and employment with the department of natural resources of the State of Washington for 5 years, as a forester and resource manager. Wilderness is important to me. That is why I am here today.

I believe it should be significantly expanded beyond what the Carter administration recommended in 1979. I am also here because I have a number of friends in the Wenatchee area who are very fond of wilderness, who couldn't make it today. In fact, more than 25 people have taken time to write personal letters for me to bring along, which I present with my testimony. They have some special areas in that area, as I do, such as the North Fork of the Entiat River or along Lake Chelan, Pasayten or Entiat-Chiwawa Drainages or the area north of Stevens Pass.

I am a member of the local Wenatchee Outdoor Club and a new group formed called the Glacier Peak Wilderness Watch. But my membership isn't the reason I am here today. My reason for being here today is simply my love for the wilderness. When I think of at least Wenatchee, there is really a groundswell of close wilderness lovers that would really appreciate your fair and truthful considerations about wilderness.

It seems to me that the forest management activities will continue to move up the valleys, piece by piece, slowly eating away at the roadless areas and getting closer to the existing wilderness boundaries. I find that sad. I believe the only way to stop that is to continue piece-by-piece movements to draw lines, new wilderness boundary lines.

Wilderness is not increasing. One must struggle to keep it from decreasing, especially considering the unstable political decisions and administrations. But population increases steadily and I believe that it is for us today to consider not only our needs in the short term, but the requirements of my children and theirs.

I am not a forest economist by any means, but I believe in reality there probably could be more timber for harvest in wilderness through intensive forest management practices. That means those forest lands most productive must be managed for productivity which would meanwhile free some of the more productive forests and all of the less productive for other uses, including wilderness.

I know you will hear from loggers that aren't working and those that are working that are worried about their sons, a future for their sons. But it seems to me as each phase of timber harvesting and processing has become more mechanized, loggers and mill workers have lost their jobs not from wilderness being passed, but from technology.

Technology is going to change. Recycling will increase and new products will replace the 2 by 4. The timber industries will become less and less significant in the State's economy.

In fact, if the State maintains a healthy environment with plenty of wilderness in primitive areas and other recreational experiences, that will attract people and industry through the State's attractive livability.

It appears to me that perhaps the national forests are subsidizing the timber products industry. I think the tradeoff has gone on long enough and it would be sad to see continued using of the old growth timber to subsidize that rather than have the marketplace play the role of deciding what should be cut and not. It is a political situation and I wish it was more economic.

In closing, I guess I also would like to enclose in my testimony a letter from the Glacier Peak Wilderness Watch Group from Wenatchee expressing their views about wilderness and how important Glacier Peak is to them.

My friends and I from Wenatchee would like to urge you to look favorably upon our request for more wilderness in the whole State, but especially around Glacier Peak. We believe it is for us today to consider not only our needs in the short term, but for the long term.

Forest supervisor Orville L. Daniels in 1973 in the Bitteroot National Forest multiple-use plan said, "We should manage the national forest with the respect for the land, knowing man to be part of the natural process, not the matter of systems. The perception to recognize and provide for enhancement and protection of these intangible values must be developed as part of our land ethic. It is clear that the production of commodities is an integral part of quality land management and that the land ethic should try for these economic considerations. In doing so, it is important that we base our management in accordance with the capability of the land rather than for short-term resource needs. Whenever possible we should preserve management options for future generations."

So that concludes my testimony, Senators, and I appreciate your time and consideration.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Shannon. Your entire statement will go in the record.

Mr. SHANNON. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Shannon follows:]

Senate Hearing Testimony on S. 837
June 2, 1983 Spokane, Washington
By Greg Shannon, P.O. Box 2186
Wenatchee, WA (509) 663-7685

Honorable Senators Henry Jackson and Slade Gorton:

Thank you for this opportunity today to speak on this important issue of wilderness. My name is Greg Shannon and I am from Wenatchee. I have been living in that area for over three years and own a small business. My educational and professional background involvesa Forest Management degree from Oregon State University and five years of employment with the Washington State Department of Natural Resources as a forester and resource manager.

I'm here today because wilderness is important to me and I believe it should be significantly expanded beyond what the Carter administration recommended in 1979. I am also here today because I have a number of friends and acquaintances in the Wenatchee area who are very fond of wilderness, but could not make it here today, but did send letters along for me to present to you. More than 25 people have taken the time to write personal letters to your review and considerations, expressing a need for additional wilderness, especially in some of their favorite areas such as along Lake Chelan, the Pasayten, the Entiat and Chiwawa drainages, and the area north of Stevens Pass. I am a member of the local Wenatchee Outdoor Club and the Glacier Peak Wilderness Watch, but my membership in those organizations is not the reason I'm here today, but simply because of my love for the wilderness and the experiences I have had in the Cascades.

The letters I am enclosing, include many areas, but a few people mentioned the Entiat River drainages as needing more protection. To me this is a special area, especially the North Fork of the Entiat. Access is not that difficult, but it seems to be out of the normal flow of hikers that gives it remoteness. I think of many high meadows, larch groves and expansive views at the higher elevations. The hike in is pleasant through standing timber with more and more small meadows appearing on the way in. One can get to remote Fern Lake, scramble up Pyramid Mountain or Cardinal Peak or Saska Peak, loop down to the Entiat River, or drop down over Milham Pass into Emerald Park and Lake Chelan. There are some nice stands of timber and some not so. Maybe part of it is even second growth, but the hike in is pleasant and fairly pristine, and when the views open up they are rewarding and aesthetically pleasing because of the lack of clearcuts visible. Though infact logging, small salvage sales with road development is moving slowly in on the eastern edge of this area. I wish that wasn't happening. The North Fork is a totally an enjoyable area that I would invite you to visit.

It seems that forest management activities will continue to move up the river valleys, piece by piece, slowly eating away at roadless areas and getting closer to the existing wilderness boundarys. I find that sad, and believe that the only way to stop that is to draw lines, wilderness boundary lines. Wilderness can not be produced. Wilderness can not be multiplied. It is not increasing; one must struggle to keep it from decreasing especially considering unstable political decisions and administrations. But population increases steadily. I believe it is for us today to consider not only our needs in the short term, but the requirements of my children and theirs. In the words of Forest Supervisor Orville L. Daniels in 1972:

> We should manage the National Forests with a respect for the land, knowing man to be a part of the natural process, not a master of ecological systems.
> It is clear in analyzing what we have been told by the public that recognition of intangible amenity values such as scenic beauty, solitude, the absence of air, water and noise pollution is an integral part of ethical land management. The perception to recognize and provide for enhancement and protection of these intangible values must be developed as part of our land ethic.

> It is clear that production of commodities is an integral part of quality land management and that the land ethic should provide for these economic considerations. In doing so, it is important that we base our management in accordance with the capability of the land rather than for short term resource needs......Whenever possible, we should preserve management options for future generations. (1)

Mr Daniels is talking about a relationship with the land. A respect for an identity. What happens if we don't take care of that system? Are we really considering multiple effects on our forest ecosytems? The depletion or pollution of forest resources should not be tolerated. Those resources, especially soil and water, are finite and any damage from harvesting on marginal site land including higher elevation sites, can only be corrected at great expense or naturally over long time periods. Encroachment and movement into roadless areas and nearer wilderness boundaries is bound to have an effect on the resources on those more marginal lands......another future cost socially and for sure economically.

In reality there can be both more timber for harvest and wilderness through intensive forest management practices. That means those forest lands most productive must be managed for productivity, which would meanwhile free some of the more productive forests and all of the less productive ones for other uses, including wilderness. I know you will hear emotional speaches from laid-off loggers and those working ones worried about the future of their sons, but times are changing. As each phase of timber harvesting and processing has become more mechanized, more and more loggers and mill workers have lost their jobs. More modern machinery, not preservation has laid the most workers off. Technology is going to change, recycling will increase, new products will replace the 2 x 4. The timber industries will become less and less significant in the state's economy. Infact if the state maintains a healthy enviornment with plenty of wilderness and primitive areas and other recreational experiences, that will attract people and industry through the state's attractive liveability.

It appears to me the tax payers are subsidizing the timber products industry, atleast the larger wood product corporative entities are out to make money, be it cutting federal old growth timber versus their own second growth; or cutting a 36 year old stand of Douglas Fir at 10,000 BDF/acre (a potential economic maturity date with given factors) versus a similiar stand of Douglas Fir, except the latter stand is 28 years older, which would produce 50,000 BDF/acre; the 64 year old stand reaching its point of productivity maturity. Even though industry will repudiate the philosophy of the "cut out and get out theory", I believe that is what is happening on national forests. Industry is after the dollar today, its primary interest in connection with public, non industry private lands and their own lands remains the removal of timber, not its regrowth or protection of non-timber forest uses.

Even though the following chart is old, I think the symptioms are significant:

(millions of dollars) 1972 Fiscal year budget and appropriation (2)

Function	Appropriation	Revenues	'71 Appropriation
Appropriated Funds:			
Recreation and public use	$ 40.3	$ 7.5	$ 37.3
Wildlife habitats	6.2	0.0	4.9
Water, incl. power	13.3	0.2	10.5
Range manag. & improvement	15.4	4.9	15.1
Land classification & use	7.4	1.1	7.2
Mineral claims and leases	5.4	5.0	5.1
Timber management and sales *	96.0	321.0	75.8
Fire, insect, disease control	49.6	0.0	50.1
Construction, land acquisition, roads	206.8	0.0	164.9
Subtotal	440.4	339.7	370.9

* Includes reforestation.

To me the above chart shows that timber production is not making a lot of money. I'm sure not a economist, but things don't seem quite right. Marion Clawson asks some viable questions about the above chart and other economic considerations. Such as, are the total expenditures on national forest management reasonable in view of the output from such forests? If all outputs of the forest were valued at their full economic worth, if allowances were made for additions to inventory and if charges were made for capital, this would allow a rational answer to the question. Very rough calculations suggest that a true income account would show a larger deficit, largely because interest charges on the value of the national forests would be so large. If this is true, what are the social and economic justifications of public ownership and management of forests, which produce a large deficit by reasonable accounting standards? Are the management costs excessive? If the full value of some services such as recreation are not great enough to match the costs of providing those services, on what grounds social or economic does one defend them? (3)

It is too bad the process of funding and management of the national forests has to be political most of the time rather than economic. The latter process is difficult, but some rough estimates are possible. Randy O'Toole has been involved with some research papers written while working with Cascade Holistic Economic Consultants in Eugene, Oregon. His research may point out that most Northwest roadless areas are more valuable as wilderness than when developed for timber. He says that is especially true on the drier eastern slopes of the Cascades and higher elevation sites anywhere. Less rainfall or harsher elevation conditions mean slower growing trees. The costs of developing and maintaining roads, reforestation, thinning and other management practices exceeds the value of timber which is to be harvested in the future. Senators, your review of that research material might be well worth your time.

So it appears to me that the process and results are not working because we tax payers are subsidizing the timber industry by selling timber off of potential wilderness and roadless areas. I think it is time to let the market place determine values. Daniel Barney in his book The Last Stand also believes that in his following point:

> If wood product prices rise as a result of the changes in Forest Service policies here recommended, Congress should not respond by increasing the timber output of the National Forests. Such an action would only increase the inequities of an already unjust wood subsidy program. The current policy of managing marginally productive National Forest sites for timber production in effect subsidizes the loggers and wood processors involved as well as all wood users, whether or not they need assistance, by keeping the price of wood lower than it would be under free market conditions. If congress deems a wood subsidy to be in the national interest, it should subsidize individual wood purchasers (such as home buyers) who actually need help, not all wood purchasers, as it does now. Moreover, such subsidies should come from general revenues, not in the form of long-term damage to the National Forest enviornment through excessive timber cutting. (4)

I would like to make a few closing points. Please find enclosed with my testimony a letter from the Glacier Peak Wilderness Watch from Wenatchee expressing their views about wilderness and how important the Glacier Peak area is to them.

I have been skiing on Hogback Ridge and I can not understand the reasoning to delete a portion of the Goat Rocks' wilderness and make White Pass a destination ski area. Atleast such a proposal should not be tacked on to a state wide wilderness bill. It seems such a deletion would also set a precedence for future deletions. The questions of accomodations and snow conditions are unanswered in my mind and probably should be dealt with more formally or in an EIS first. So I would not support such an ammendment or deletion.

So my friends and I urge you to look very favorably upon our reasonable requests for more wilderness in the whole state, but especially all around Glacier Peak. Lets really reserve enough wilderness for future generations to enjoy and have. Please don't tame all the living forests all the way from the river valleys to the high country, especially when economically it may not even be feasible. Remember that the forests do not exist just for human use, they have a life of their own as well. Roadless areas are a home for creatures of the wild. They are a symbol of a vitality that goes beyond anything we could create ourselves. Please don't allow the vision of a lifetime timber faller, Bob Zink, Jr. become true ......

> "I really don't think there are going to be any forests of the future. Forests to me mean splendid old trees, with animals in them, with a variety of trees, snags and windfalls; everything that it took to create over the hundreds of years that the live trees stood. I feel certain that the forests of the future which the big companies talk about now are going to be nothing more than what they have begun to call them: Tree Farms. And you won't be able to walk in them because a tree that is 25 years of age, he's still bushy, he's still got a lot of little pin limbs. There'll be no majesty; there'll be no cathedral-like feeling." (5)

Thank you for your time and considerations.

Cordially,

Greg Shannon

Greg Shannon

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Senator **Jackson**. Thank you.

Thank you panelists. We turn now to Panel No. 18: Art Solomon, Jr., Inland Empire Big Game Council; Bill Mote, Northwest Mining Association.

I would like to say to the witnesses that they can summarize their statements. We have some 16 witnesses yet to be heard. It will help us because we do want to avoid repetitive testimony. Statements will go in as if read in any event.

Arthur Solomon, Inland Empire Big Game Council.

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR SOLOMON, JR., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, INLAND EMPIRE BIG GAME COUNCIL

Mr. **Solomon**. Good afternoon, Senators Jackson, Gorton and Congressman Morrison. My name is Arthur Solomon, Jr. I am executive director of the Inland Empire Big Game Council, which is an independent hunting, fishing and wildlife organization, with a full-time office in Spokane. In the interest of time, I will be skipping through this statement, but I would appreciate it being included in its entirety.

Senator **Jackson**. It will all be included.

Mr. **Solomon**. As a group, we prefer to take moderate positions on most issues. There have been times, however, when the situation dictates that we do otherwise. My remarks today will be more philosophical on the subject of wilderness. The exceptions being direct references to the Salmo-Priest and Kettle Crest areas.

As an organization, we cannot support these two areas for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system. It is our belief that the word "wilderness" can more quickly polarize individuals and groups than perhaps any other words we are asked to respond to, except "gun control."

Wilderness means many things to each of us. The word itself conjures up thoughts that vary significantly in description between people from different geographic areas. Mention the word "wilderness" to people east of the 100th Meridian and their response will most likely be similar to listening to a foreign language we cannot interpret.

Our organization does believe that there is a need for areas of wilderness. If there is a contradiction in the last statement as opposed to our basic philosophy as an organization, it is the result of a slow erosion and continuous intrusion on a permanent basis on the wildlife and habitat managed by agencies whose primary functioning is to generate revenues from such activities as harvesting of timber, grazing of livestock and mining, et cetera. We find no fault with these activities.

We too, are a user group. We are consumers. As an organization, our common interest and that which binds us is wildlife and the habitat needed to insure its existence. Wildlife, the pursuit of it for harvest and the use of it by nonconsumative users benefits the economy of the State of Washington in excess of $2 billion annually. This in turn, generates tax revenues for Federal, State and local treasuries.

The most common area of disagreement from our point of view and one which can easily be corrected or reversed is defined simply by us as road closures. The harvest of natural resources other than wildlife would be less controversial if the agencies of record would give greater consideration to closing roads. The closing of roads helps maintain the integrity of wildlife.

In some cases the harvest of natural resources, especially timber, can enhance wildlife habitat. There is a great deal that is compatible when considering both, but not when new road densities are left open on a permanent basis. We are often told it is impossible to close roads. It admittedly may be difficult, but we do not believe it is impossible. Other times we are told it is too costly. What generally is too costly is the road construction which adds to the price the public pays for the harvested timber. Sometimes we are told the other user groups wish the roads to be left open.

We can accept these differences because we have educated ourselves to understand that compromise does not necessarily mean capitulation. But that avenue cannot be one way. It must be a two-way street.

To summarize, the Inland Empire Big Game Council cannot support a wilderness classification for the Salmo-Priest or Kettle Crest areas as now proposed. We still believe that multiple-use concept for these two areas will benefit the majority. That includes our concern for habitat and wildlife values.

Thank you for this opportunity.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Solomon follows:]

INLAND EMPIRE
BIG GAME COUNCIL

ARTHUR SOLOMON, JR., Executive Director

June 2, 1983

Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Spokane City Council Chambers
W. 808 Spokane Falls Blvd.
Spokane, Washington

Statement Time: 4½ minutes

Testimony: S.837
Washington State, National
Wilderness Preservation System

The Honorable Slade Gorton, U.S.S.
The Honorable Henry M. Jackson, U.S.S.

Dear Senators:

My name is Arthur Solomon, Jr. I am the Executive Director of the Inland Empire Big Game Council, which is an independent hunting, fishing, and wildlife organization with a full-time office in Spokane.

As a group, we prefer to take moderate positions on most issues. There have been times, however, when the situation dictates, that we have done otherwise.

My remarks today will be more philosophical on the subject of wilderness, the exceptions being direct reference to the Salmo-Priest and Kettle Crest areas. As an organization, we cannot support these two areas for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. It is our belief that the word "wilderness" can more quickly polarize individuals and groups than perhaps any other words that we are asked to respond to except "gun control". Wilderness means many different things to each of us. The word itself conjures up thoughts that vary significantly in description between people from different geographic areas. Mention the word wilderness to people east of the 100th meridian and their response will most likely be similar to listening to a foreign language we cannot interpret.

Our organization does believe that there is a need for areas of "wilderness". It is said the experience of visiting a wilderness is limited to a few people. Some argue that they are a playground for only those that have money and can afford the services of guides and packers. This concept is not shared by our organization. The biggest majority of our membership would not fall into a high income category, yet a large portion of them spend some time

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each year in areas already designated as wilderness.

If there is a contradiction in this last statement, as opposed to our basic philosophy as an organization, it is the result of a slow erosion and continuos intrusion on a permanent basis of the wildlife and habitat manage by agencies whose primary funtion is to generate revenue from such activities as harvesting of timber, grazing of livestock, and mining, etc. We find no fault with these activities. We, too, are a user group! We are consumers! As an organization our common interest, and that which binds us, is wildlife, (fish included) and the habitat needed to insure it's existence.

Wildlife, the pursuit of it for harvest, and the use of it by non-consumptive users, benefits the economy of the State of Washington in excess of two billion dollars annually. This in turn generates tax revenue for Federal, State, and Local treasuries. Most often, in the past, minimal consideration has been given to the contribution made to the economy by these activities. We do see some progress and a change in attitude occurring in goverment, but most often the agencies we deal with are just beginning to professionally respond. Their major mandate and jurisdiction demand the activites they pursue be developed from natural resources other than wildiife.

The most common area of disagreement, from our point of view, and one which can easily be corrected or reversed, is defined simply by us as "road closure". Harvest of natural resources other than wildlife would be less controversial if the agencies of record would give greater consideration to closing roads. The closing of roads helps maintain the integrity of wildlife. In some cases the harvest of natural resources, especially timber, can enhance wildlife habitat. There is a great deal that is compatible when considering both, but not when high road densities are left open on a permanent basis. We are often told that it is impossible to close the roads. It admittedly may be difficult, but we do not beleive it is impossible. Other times we are told it is too costly. What is generally too costly is the road construction, which adds to the price the public pays for the harvested timber. Sometimes we are told other user groups wish the roads to be left open.

We can accept these differences because we have educated ourselves to understand that compromise does not neccesarily mean capitulation. But that avenue cannot be one-way, it must be a two-way street.

In the Kettle Crest area there are a vast number of acres above the 5500 foot level that might best be left unroaded. Does that mean the area must be classified as wilderness? We question the necessity. If the managing agencies were allowed to place a more equal emphasis on all natural resources within their jurisdiction, accepting the term multiple-use with sincerity by performance, as they would like the public to accept the term, there would be greater trust on the part of the public to understand their decisions. Admittedly, this might be difficult for some to accept, but again not impossible.

When the caribou was placed on the State and Federal Endangered Species List, it predetermined that timber harvest prescriptions demonstrate a concern for wildlife in the Salmo-Priest area. A non-wilderness classification for this area, with a comprehensive road management policy, can achieve the needed wildlife protection.

To summarize, the Inland Empire Big Game Council cannot support a wilderness classification for the Salmo-Priest or Kettle Crest areas as now proposed. We still believe the multiple-use concept for these two areas will benefit the majority, and that includes our concern for habitat and the wildlife values.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur Solomon, Jr.
Executive Director
Inland Empire Big Game Council

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Solomon, for your statement. The entire statement will go in record.

Mr. Bill Mote, Northwest Mining Association.

STATEMENT OF KARL W. MOTE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND VICE PRESIDENT, NORTHWEST MINING ASSOCIATION

Mr. MOTE. Senators, Congressman, the Northwest Mining Association is a Spokane based trade association founded in 1895, to aid in maintaining a strong mining industry in the Northwest. Our prime purpose is educational in the very broad sense. We try to help communication among members, technical communication and to aid in communication between mining and nonmining groups.

We appreciate the opportunity here today to perhaps perform in the latter. The proposed Washington wilderness bill we feel is unacceptable in two ways. In includes areas that have already been determined to be nonwilderness in character or to have a greater value in some other use than wilderness and it lacks the adequate language for release on the nonwilderness areas for multiple-use management. It does contain adequate sufficiency language and we thank you for that.

We have been involved for several years now between the RARE I and RARE II processes and we have no argument with the concept of wilderness.

We do have a feeling, though, about the amount of wilderness. I think we have gone too far. There is no end to the present wilderness game, as it now is on the books. We think something should be done to call a halt. We feel specifically that the release language should be changed so that the lands not designated for wilderness will not be immediately reviewed in the 2 or 3 years or short term, but rather that they have perhaps a 20-year period. Those areas not having a specific wilderness character that have a mineral potential or other use that is greater than the wilderness attribute should be deleted from the bill.

Specifically, we think the Cougar Lakes should be left open. It is a known gold, copper and zinc area. Salmo-Priest certainly for its lead, zinc, and silver potential. And that the title II areas should be deleted because they have been studied once; they are not wilderness in character, in our opinion, and many of them do have mineral potential.

A look at the Juniper forest is a good indication perhaps of the fact that areas have been included without adequate thought. The Juniper Forest is crisscrossed twice by a power line and a pipeline. I believe that under the original consideration that would have removed it from wilderness consideration anyway.

We would like to see the release language straightened up and we would like to see some areas released as we identified there, and all the title II areas.

There is one other suggestion, not in the testimony, but the Bureau of Mines has a mountain of data on minerals in these areas. I am wondering if it wouldn't be wise for you to ask the Bureau of Mines for their summaries of the minerals rather than to have the idle conversations on guesswork on whether some area is valuable for minerals or not. We have data and we would like to submit additional written data. But we think that it is a travesty not to use the volumes of Government data that are already a matter of record and should be available to you.

Senator JACKSON. We can get that data from the USGS, too.

Mr. MOTE. The Geological Survey has good geological data and the Bureau of Mines has more economic data. I would suggest that it should be both, Senator. How long will the record be open?

Senator JACKSON. We will make that request. I don't see any problem on that. It is a matter that ought to be reviewed.

Mr. MOTE. Will the record be open for additional technical data for, say, 30 days?

Senator JACKSON. No, it will be open for 2 weeks.

Thank you gentlemen. We appreciate very much you participation.

Panel No. 19: Pete Wyman, Spokane, Wash.; Steven Novak, Spokane, Wash.

Mr. Novak, we will call on you first. And you are in the "Novak" chair, I see. Is it your father that is the city councilman?

Mr. NOVAK. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. Well, you have a congenital advantage.

STATEMENT OF STEPHEN NOVAK

Mr. NOVAK. My name is Stephen Novak. I am a high school debater from Spokane. As you can see by the sign, I am actually the only person here who is actually who he pretends to be.

Now, the latest nationwide debate topic of the Lincoln-Douglas Debaters was dealing with "We resolve that protection of the environment should take precedence over development of natural resources," the typical "Should we save the Wilderness for our children or log it off and use it right now?"

Well, my interest fell on the affirmative side, that is, supporting saving the wilderness. So I, of course, jumped at the opportunity to come here and testify before this committee for two major reasons. First of all, I would be able to skip a day of school for only speaking 3 minutes and, second of all, I could actually testify on something I believed in and was very informed about.

To start off with, I would like to simply state my affirmative case or just like my basic introduction I had at the last debate topic. it went like this.

We are living on a spaceship, the spaceship *Earth,* and our little planet spins around and around the Sun. Despite what space-out movies like "Star Trek" or "Star Wars" may tell us, we never really get off this planet. The human race is basically stuck here on this planet. It is our permanent home.

Our planet is unique for two major reasons. First of all, it has life, which sets it apart from all other planets on the solar system. However, it does not have life to the extent that we can burn it away and hack and slash and destroy it. We have to pay attention to what life we have left on this planet, protect it.

Second, this planet has natural resources, some in greater quantities and qualities. We are truly lucky. But it does not have natural resources where we can have a high standard of living and use them up quickly and not pay attention to future generations' needs for these natural resources.

There are some initial things you should know about our spaceship *Earth* or our planet. That is it is not really ours. It is actually on loan. In philosophy we are borrowing this planet from our children.

If we assume we have a time line starting from one end where human civilization first started, and going to the other direction where the Earth finally blows up along with the Sun, and everything is going to be destroyed, our generation, our 2,000 years are just a small centimeter on the entire cycle of human evolution on this planet. That is, we are just the first piece of an entire population of human beings. In this sense, this planet belongs to all of these people, past, present, and mainly future. The vast majority lie in the future after we die and they, too, will be using this planet.

It is kind of our cycle as our generation to take the planet from our fathers, live on it for the duration of our existence and then bequeath it to our children in as viable a condition as possible, not having totally destroyed it or nuked it away or anything.

The point I am trying to make here is it is our duty or responsibility as a generation to make sure that future generations of this planet who also own part interest in the planet we have here have the same potential or wilderness chance that we have.

In actuality, the future generations, all the millions of people that far outnumber us, also own a vary vast interest or vast portion of this planet. It is not really our planet in a sense. It is not our wilderness to spend. It is not our wilderness to use.

This wilderness belongs to all the people of mankind, even the people that are far in the future. And when we decide what wilderness to save or how much to save or what to protect in the environment, we should keep in mind that we are not the only people on this planet and the people ahead of us will look back on our day and age and see if we actually held up our responsibility as the temporary trustees of this planet, the custodians of this planet. For this reason I support the wilderness bill.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Novak. We appreciate having your comments.

Mr. Peter Wyman, Spokane, Wash.

STATEMENT OF PETE WYMAN

Mr. WYMAN. I am Pete Wyman. Thank you, Senators Jackson, Gorton, and Congressman Morrison for the opportunity to speak.

I am an economics instructor at Spokane Community College and I was a former citizen member of the Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation, which we spent about a good part of a $250 million investment in recreation in the State of Washington.

I want to make some general statements and things that were said earlier, then I will end up with a few things of my own testimony.

First, the American people do want wilderness. The RARE II study, I think, indicated that. When it came to specific areas, generally there was overwhelming support for the Wilderness Act and for wilderness and specific areas. It was said earlier that there hadn't been. Probably, for example, you take 100 areas and maybe we were interested in 20; those 20 generally got overwhelming support. If you looked at the total, the other 80, obviously it didn't.

One of the best polls was taken a couple of years ago for the forest products industry. That particular study showed very clearly that if it was a choice between timber and wilderness, the people overwhelming, 62 to 27 percent, wanted more wilderness. In fact, and that is what concerns me here, their suggestion to the forest products industry was that their best bet was not to try to convince American people, but to try to convince the political leaders.

Also, I am a hunter. I have been a past regional vice president of the Sierra Club. I want to make the statement clear that the Sierra Club is in favor of hunting. We have no intention of expanding nonhunting to areas other than national parks. We are concerned with a threat to national parks. I want to remind you, you have certainly been around a long enough time that there have been threats over the years, as there are right now to both parks, wilderness, what have you, threats of dams in the Grand Canyon. I just read the other day of another threat in the Teton National Park.

As far as timber goes, from the economic point of view, I think we are well aware that the land issue is a non-issue. There is adequate land to provide the timber we need and still have wilderness. Out of the 62 million acres in RARE II, only 26 million of that was commercial land. Even that is overestimated. I think if you look at the stratification study, it shows clearly that historically the Forest Service has overestimated the amount of commercial forest land. Further, of that 26 million, about 50 percent of that, according to the Forest Service, is considered marginal. Obviously, what we should be doing is putting our investments in our better land.

I might also point out that during the Alpine Lakes hearing, one small section that one of the firms said they just had to have or the firm would close down, and they got it, before the ink of that was dry, they turned around and sold it to somebody else. If we are so concerned with the timber base, we should also talk about timber land being sold for secondary development. I think you are well aware there is a large chunk of commercial forest land in individual private plots.

There was a study, and I cannot confirm this, but apparently a 1975 Pacific Northwest study that indicated that if everybody, industry, Government, for a 10-year period in the Pacific Northwest would invest heavily, some $469 million that they can produce in a 70-year period, they could produce about 200 billion board feet.

There is another study that I think Congressman Bonker has, done by Mark Houser, talking about jobs. The jobs issue is, of course, another non-issue. If we want to talk about jobs, we have to talk about automation.

There was another Pacific Nortwest study done by the Forest Service which showed very clearly, I think it was, the loss of some 8,000 jobs they were predicting due to automation. If we are so interested in jobs, I think we need to talk about automation and things like that.

A couple of quick comments on off-road vehicles or ORV's. In the Coville National Forest, there is about 3,400 miles of road. This seems to me quite adequate, plus 104 miles that were specifically established for off road vehicles. I don't think that 60 miles or so or 40 miles of trails we are asking for is too much.

Finally, in the total wilderness system right now there is only 1.2 percent. If this country can't afford that, this country is not going to make it.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wyman follows:]

My name is Pete Wyman. I am an Economics Instructor at Spokane Falls Community College, and was a former citizen member of the Washington State Inter Agency Committee for Outdoor Recreation; an agency that provided assistance in the nearly $250,000,000 investment in aquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities in the State of Washington.

At a time when the Secretary's of Agriculture and Interior are seeking authority to dispose the public's land, it becomes more critical than ever that substantial effort be made to complete a viable Wilderness System.

Since there are other states considering wilderness legislation, I would like to first make some general comments from an economists perspective: Wilderness preservation is a public policy issue because the free market, left to its own devices, cannot accurately and efficiently reflect social costs. This failure of the market allocation system leaves a gap which can only be filled by political decision making.

Major arguments for preservation fall into three broad categories: cultural, scientific educational, and economic. It is important that children who grow up in a man-made environment be provided with at least some access to nature. In addition to recreational value, wild areas provide habitat for hunting and fishing. Watershed protection such as in the Salmo-Priest and Kettle Range areas help provide low cost municipal water. Wilderness then is an invaluable component of a balanced land use with pollution, erosion, aesthetic blight often resulting from development, can harm other users. Wilderness is basically a social good, since its services are not suited to exclusion for nonpayment of an admission price.

While the supply of Wilderness is fixed and shrinking, the demand will continue to expand as population and income grow. However, although it would appear that there is a conflict between wilderness and the need for raw materials, growth provides its own force of technology that mitigates this dilemma. Technology provides substitutes, reduces inputs, improves yields, and expands recycling and the goegraphical area from which "commodity" resources may be found. Therefore, technology reduces the opportunity cost of not developing an area.

In the case of timber, only about 26 million acres out of the 60 million RARE II areas are classified as commercial forest land. Concern has been raised that timber supply reductions will raise the price of new housing. But, wood is a small part of the value of a house, and most of the value comes from processing, not cutting. Construction of new homes is largely dependant on other market forces - mainly financing and land costs. It is difficult to visualize wilderness withdrawals, even on a massive scale, having a perceptible longrun effect on the national wood products market.

Finally, the economics profession is fairly unanimous in its belief that public policy should concentrate on timber production on our better growing site classes eg., I - III and cease investments on lower site classes where much of the Wilderness proposals exist. Greater efficiency and volume will ultimately occur. The costs of cutting lower site classifications are often greater then the timber value.

If the United States is so poor that we can not "afford" additional wilderness, I suggest our nation will not last for many more generations in the face of exponential growth. Decisions about wilderness are based on social values made in the political arena. Thus wilderness preservation is largely a reflection of a nations culture. Wilderness is not a piece of real estate, it is a sublime legacy. It represents a standard ethical, aesthetic and intellectual excellence. Underestimation of non-economic factors considered irrelevant by those who know the price of everything, but the value of nothing produces a distorted image of reality.

I urge the committee to include the modest additions proposed by the Wilderness Coalition. In particular, the additions to the proposed Salmo-Priest are needed to maintain a viable eco-system. The Kettle Range has its own values, as does the unique Juniper Forest both which are worthy of support.

We shall plead that all Americans, here, now, determine that a wide, spacious, untrammeled freedom shall remain in the midst of the American earth as living testimony that this generation, our own, had love for the next.

Senator **JACKSON**. Thank you, Mr. Wyman. We appreciate your statement.

Thank you, Mr. Novak.

Panel No. 20: Betty Wagoner, Tri-Rivers Snowmobile Club.

Betty Wagoner.

Mrs. **WAGONER**. I might add that Jill Wagoner is my daughter. She had a college final test today. She thought she better stay with that. She was sorry she couldn't come.

Senator **JACKSON**. You are Betty?

Mrs. **WAGONER**. I am Betty.

Senator **JACKSON**. Well, Betty, I know you can speak for the other four.

Mrs. **WAGONER**. You think I have a big mouth? So does my husband.

Senator **JACKSON**. No, I can just tell that you are one who takes charge.

STATEMENT OF BETTY WAGONER, SECRETARY, TRI-RIVERS SNOWMOBILE CLUB OF PATEROS

Mrs. **WAGONER**. My name is Betty Wagoner. I am Representing Tri-Rivers Snowmobile Club of Pateros. I am the secretary. We have about 50 members. I am also representing Methow Valley Snowmobile Club. They have approximately 100 members. And the Lake Chelan Snowmobile Club of approximately 150 members.

Hon. Henry Jackson and Slade Gorton, we, the Tri-Rivers Snowmobile Club, are strongly opposed to the proposed Sawtooth-Lake Chelan Wilderness Area. Some of the area included in this proposed area is definitely in our area that we now snowmobile in, such as the Lake Chelan, North and South Navarre, End Mountain, Gold Creek, Twisp River and Wolf Creek Areas.

We feel that this area should be left in the multiple-use concept now managed by the Forest Service. This area should be left open for the enjoyment of all types of recreation, including motorized, as well as marketable timber should be harvested in the lower valleys as that does not interfere with the beauty in the scenic areas in higher elevations. Our Okanogan County is already one of the more depressed in the State and lumbering is one of our main industries and our main job lines.

The Forest Service now manages this area and has very tight control of anything that might destroy natural beauty.

Also, as a means of supplementing our winter heating costs, the proposed Sawtooth-Lake Chelan Wilderness would take away some of the off-road firewood areas.

There is already one-half million acres of wilderness in Okanogan County, plus the North Cascades Park, and we believe this is enough for our area.

In closing, I am speaking for our Snowmobile Club of 50 members who live adjacent to this proposed area and we do not want this area in a restricted wilderness. How many of the environmental people who requested this wilderness will ever see the area? We want the area left in multiple-use management so that we can use and enjoy the beauty now as well as our children who also might need a job derived from this area.

Please delete the proposed Sawtooth-Lake Chelan Wilderness Area from bill 837.

Now can I say a word for myself?

Senator **JACKSON**. That wasn't for you?

Mrs. **WAGONER**. That was for the Tri-River Snowmobile Club.

OK, I have lived in the Methow Valley for 47 years. I am a housewife, applepacker, and schoolbus driver. I thoroughly enjoy the Sawtooth-Lake Chelan area every year the way it is managed now. The beauty is still there. Nobody is going to take the beauty away. By listening to the people testify today, why do they think wanting a wilderness takes the beauty away? It is glorious there now and can be continued this way, managed under the multiple-use program.

I have signatures here of 690 people. These are people that live right adjacent to this area, that derive their livelihood from it. And so I am in hopes that they would mean something.

I was wondering if a group such as us has any voice like against the Sierra Club. That was a personal question I would like to ask.

Senator **JACKSON**. You want to ask a question?

Mrs. **WAGONER**. Uh-huh. If a voice of 690 petitioners that live adjacent to an area has any voice against a club as big as the Sierra Club, if we have any—if it's any use trying to present our case?

Senator **JACKSON**. Senator Gorton and I will, as we are doing here today, listening to all groups, all people, and likewise the communications they send in.

Mrs. **WAGONER**. Thank you very much.

Senator **JACKSON**. We will make our judgment.

Mrs. **WAGONER**. Yeah, OK. A couple more comments right quick. I heard from Mr. Kelly testifying he was representing the Back Country Horsemen of Washington. I do not believe he was speaking for the entire group. I am a member of that group and oppose wilderness, as trails cannot even be cleaned with a chain saw. And basically in our Sawtooth area, the only trail maintenance and new construction is with ARV license money. I cannot imagine that man even being familiar about how we are getting anything done in our area by saying he opposes—I mean that he is in favor of a wilderness.

OK, in closing, I am speaking for the 650 people who live adjacent to this proposed area and we do not want it locked up into a wilderness. Please delete proposed Lake Chelan-Sawtooth from the bill 837. The area has already been studied before and multiple use was recommended.

I thank you very much for listening to me and my big mouth.

Senator JACKSON. Thank, Mrs. Wagoner. We appreciate a good statement. We know it was candid.

Mrs. WAGONER. I don't know where all my buddies are.

Senator JACKSON. Well, you have made up for them. The audience agrees.

Panel No. 21: Lorraine Luhr, Metaline Falls, Wash.; Ted Kardos, Newport, Wash.

Lorraine Luhr, from Metaline Falls, we will be delighted to have your statement.

STATEMENT OF LORRAINE LUHR

Mrs. LUHR. Gentlemen, I am Lorraine Luhr. I have brought a list of people from our locale that are asking you to support this petition and to support the expanded Salmo Basin Wilderness Area.

Senator JACKSON. The clerk will receive the signatures and the petition.

Mrs. LUHR. I have a document here, too, explaining all of that.

Senator JACKSON. That likewise will be received.

Mrs. LUHR. Thank you. I am Lorraine Luhr. My husband and I own the 3-Mile Creek Ranch. Our locale is 4 miles north of Metaline Falls, We are separated north and south by the Canadian Highway No. 31 and we are separated the other way by the 3-Mile Creek which goes right through our property. The alternative to this wilderness that we are talking about is to have our area clearcut.

If this is clearcut, our water is in jeopardy. I have here a sample of water that was taken from an area last year that was clearcut. Now the Forest Service says that our water will not be jeopardized, yet I want you to look at this water. That is what we are drinking if they clearcut us. This is supporting our household. It is supporting a fish pond we have on our property. The fish pond has fish in it that are from 18 to 24 inches long. They go from 3 pounds to 9 pounds in weight. We also raise a recognized herd of registered Scotch Highland cattle. In fact, our cattle are being featured in the national magazine with our picture on the front cover and a sizable article in it designating the fact that we are recognized in the Nation.

If the roads are put up in this area, there again we have erosion. We also have a case of people coming up there panning for gold, which will also disturb our water. Again, it opens the back area to rustling, which to us is a very important situation.

Fire is then a thing that the Forest Service always practices. Now, if everybody has read the paper, you know exactly how their fires are controlled. They have quite a sizable area right now that is out of control. We have cedars in our pasture. There is about 12 of them. If that ash hits the top of them, they will go up in smoke. That takes in our pasture land and also jeopardizes these Scotch Highland cattle. Our fire insurance would go out of absolute control if we had no water, which is what happens. You get a lot of water in the spring of the year and by midyear no water.

The beauty is another thing that has been discussed quite thoroughly. We would face what is a clearcut area, as we come up our driveway every day.

The wildlife—we have elk, deer, bear—grizzly have gone across our land which we have seen at least five times. My grandson saw wolves up behind our barn no more than just a year ago. I, myself, saw three of them going across our property about 10 years ago. Caribou were cited in our area. My husband took pictures of them, took plaster casts of them, so that we do know that this endangered species are up in our area.

I hope when you make the decision as to whether our area is going to be clearcut or left in a wilderness area, that you give us as much consideration as you would give these endangered species.

I know the Luhr family is not an endangered species, but, boy, it is going to be our home. My father-in-law, just before he died—of course, he homesteaded this place back in 1910. And before he passed away, he told us, he said, "I have no money to leave you, but I am leaving this property to be passed down from generation to generation to be left always in the Luhr name," and that I hope that some day that each and every one of you will be able to enjoy it as he had.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Lorraine, for a fine statement. We deeply appreciate it.

Ted Kardos, Newport, Wash.

STATEMENT OF TED KARDOS

Mr. **Kardos**. Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, Congressman Morrison, thank you for listening to all of this testimony today. I am here on behalf of and in support of the Luhr's in their concern for the management of the Three Mile Creek area which is adjacent to the proposed Salmo-Upper Priest area.

I am also here to testify on my own behalf in support of the addition of as much virgin land as possible to the National Wilderness Preservation System in Washington, but particularly at this time for the expansion of these areas so that the objectives that are agreed necessary to be met here will be achieved.

I have prepared a very long written statement and have submitted that. Most of the reasons why I am supporting this wilderness expansion have already been very adequately covered by other people, so I would like to just concentrate on one point that hasn't been covered.

I brought some visual aids. I feel very uncomfortable being here away from the woods. I am a field forester and I am extremely frightened right now. Not that I am frightened of you, but I still am. I haven't been this frightened—I wasn't even this frightened the three times I have faced grizzly bears face to face.

Senator **Jackson**. You just keep being scared. You are doing well.

Mr. **Kardos**. Thank you, Senator.

The last reason I had listed here for my feeling that we should preserve more wilderness are specifically this particular area is the fact that there are many alternative sources of timber for commercial uses. I have brought some of it right here. I picked this off a slash pile that was prepared to be burned and I cut myself some lumber. Each one of those small boards are worth $2.50 retail. Of course, there are thousands and thousands of these that are burned every year. I have to walk over them and through them and watch them being mauled down. It makes me and every forester that I know of just sick.

I think there is a relationship between the wasting of this material and the issue we are discussing here today. Bear with me while I read through my prepared statement and then I will try to expound if I have more time.

Senator **Jackson**. Try to summarize it, because we are under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. **Kardos**. Yes. Most of the surrounding forests are heavily overstocked with trees of all sizes and are available for logging. But presently only the biggest and best trees are used, while most of the smaller trees are not utilized and are purposefully laid waste at great expense to the taxpayer.

The exploitation of potential wilderness areas I believe is discouraging the productive use of this material and the development of productive jobs and is preventing intensive profitable management of all other forest land. By not encouraging the use of small round wood for stud wood, pulp wood, and other products, we are losing at least 25 percent of the potential growth from commercial forest. This loss occurs both as natural mortality and waste and from decreased growth of crop trees due to excessive competition.

Many valuable large trees, big logs, are converted into these lower value products, resulting in a further net reduction in profit to the landowner. Profitable forest management will continue to evade both public and private landowners until two economic facts are realized: First, current oversupply of wood fiber is keeping the value of stumpage up at a level too low to provide the incentive necessary to encourage landowners to raise timber as a crop; and, second, the cost of successfully integrating commercial timber production in many areas valuable for wildlife, watershed, and recreation is excessive.

As a forester and as a private forester working with private owners, this is my biggest problem: What do I do with this material? It has been very adequately demonstrated before that if our timber stands are not thinned, they cannot be intensely managed. But how do you thin them? There are only two ways. Either lay this material down and spend money piling and burning it or you produce it into the most valuable product possible.

To give you an example, this small log, which is only about 5 inches on the small end is a piece of white pine. If four of those small boards were produced from that piece, that would generate a value of $10, $2.50 each. That is what you would have to pay for that board right now. If you cut that into firewood, it would only generate an income to the landowner of 2 to 3 cents. But if he could find someone to produce these boards which could be sold at $2.50 a piece, his income, the landowner's, could be $2.50, a hundredfold increase. I think you can see how much more profitable this would be to the landowner. Of course, this is the problem I have. I get paid a percentage of the landowner's return and that is it. That is why I am so aware of and have to be conscious of the economic facts.

I see my time is over. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Your entire statement will be included in the record.

Mr. KARDOS. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Kardos follows:]

Newport, WA
June 2, 1983

Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Gorton,

I am testifying in support of the addition of as much virgin country as possible to the National Wilderness Preservation System in Washington State and ,in particular, for the expansion of the proposed Salmo-Upper Priest unit to include the Threemile and North Fork Sullivan Creek drainages.

Among the specific reasons Threemile and North Fork Sullivan creeks and other undeveloped drainages should be used in their natural state are:

1) They provide year round habitat for big game animals such as elk, mule deer and mountain sheep. Nowhere in Pend Oreille County are these highly prized animals more common and abundant. Their continued survival even under wilderness conditions depends on very restrictive hunting regulations. Without the protection provided by a wilderness sanctuary, they will not be able to survive much less maintain relatively abundant populations.

2) This area is contiguous to the Salmo-Upper Priest country and is reportedly habitat for not only grizzly bear and caribou, but also is home for pine martin, cougar, lynx, wolverine and wolves. The dense low elevation forests provide critical thermal cover and are a buffer preventing excessive contact with people, their improvements and activities. As you know, the grizzly bear is a threatened species and this is the only place in the lower forty-eight United States where caribou survive.

Almost everyone recognizes and agrees that their continued survival depends on limiting access to their habitat. The only sure guarantee that access will be effectively controlled is through wilderness legislation. Closing existing roads to mining, logging and hunting has proven to be administratively ineffective, and managing timber in an area requiring permanent periodic road closure is economically impractical. Intensive timber management in readily accessable areas and where only a few other uses are of concern has proven to be a very costly endeavor for public agencies. The cost of implementing a timber management program in an area so sensitive regarding wildlife, watershed and recreational uses will be very high with no guarantee of success.

3) Springs and creeks are intensly used for domestic water supplies. Maintaining high water quality and continuous flow is

essential. Logging, especially clearcutting, wil adversly impact both water quality and constancy of flow in these habitats, terrain and climate. Clearcutting allows snow packs to melt off prematurely which results in higher peak flows and earlier and longer low water periods. The hypothesis that logging will reduce transpiration loss and increase summer and fall stream flow is not valid because water is transpired regardless of whether timber is removed or not. Trees or shrubs, grasses and other vegetation rapidly reoccupy most sites, and riparian vegetation which is responsible for most transpiration loss during low streamflow is reserved from cutting because its protection is essential for many watershed and wildlife purposes.

4) There are few significant forests of low elevation habitat types reserved for scientific study in their natural state. Threemile and North Fork Sullivan creeks contain several habitats such as cedar-devilsclub and hemlock-clintonia.

5) An exceptionally desirable feature is the year round accessability from an all weather hiway. Many wilderness areas like the proposed Salmo-Upper Priest are little more then high rugged ridges accessable only seasonally over poor dusty roads through clearcuts and other uninviting environments. Threemile and North Fork Sullivan creeks are easily reached and can be used by almost everyone the year round. They also provide a scenic foreground view from the high country. Few people experience pleasure hiking to a rugged nonproductive mountain top only to view a maize of dusty roads and clearcut patches in the surrounding valleys.

6) Last and most importantly is the fact that there are many alternative sources of timber for commercial uses. Most of the surrounding forests are heavily overstocked with trees of all sizes and are available for logging. Presently only the biggest and best trees are used while most of the smaller trees are unutilized and are purposesly layed waste at great expense to the taxpayer. The exploitation of potential wilderness areas is discouraging the productive use of this material and is preventing intensive profitable management of all other forest land.

By not encouraging the use of small roundwood for studwood lumber, pulpwood and other products, we are losing at least twenty-five percent of the potential growth from commercial forests. This loss occurs both as natural mortality and waste and from decreased growth of crop trees do to excessive competition. Many valuable large trees are converted into these lower valued products resulting in a further net reduction in profit to the land owner.

Profitable forest management will continue to evade both public and private landowners until two economic facts are recognized: First, the current oversupply of wood fiber is keeping the value of stumpage at a level too low to provide the incentive necessary to encourage landowners to raise timber as a crop; Secondly, the cost of successfully integrating commercial timber production in many areas valuable for wildlife watershed and recreational uses is excessive.

Forest managers can correct both of these conditions by insisting on complete use of all useable material in forests most valuable for timber production, and by refraining from integrating commercial timber production in those places where other uses are more valuable and where the cost of timber production exceeds the value of the timber produced.

Most of the remaining virgin forests, including Threemile and North Fork Sullivan creeks cannot be profitably managed for both timber and other uses under present economic conditions and government practices. These areas should be used in their natural state so that they will provide high quality wildlife, and water production and a myriad of recreational activities at minimum costs.

Sincerely,

Ted Kardos

Ted Kardos
Forest Consultant
Box 1347 Rt. 3
Newport, WA 99156
1-509-447-3562

Senator **Jackson**. Thanks to both of you folks for your participation.

The last panel, panel No. 22: The Honorable Jerry Hughes, Washington State senator; Archie Eiffert, Okanogan County commissioner, Twisp, Wash.

Mr. Eiffert, we are delighted to have you here this afternoon. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF ARCHIE EIFFERT, CHAIRMAN, OKANOGAN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Mr. **Eiffert**. Thank you. And I thank you, Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, Congressman Morrison, and other ladies and gentleman.

I am Archie Eiffert, chairman of the Okanogan County Board of Commissioners, and also I am a member of the Washington State Winter Recreation Commission.

The Okanogan County Board of Commissioners strongly support S. 837, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983, with the following clarifications, and since we are not intimately familiar with other wilderness proposals in the State, I will limit my comments to those that affect the Okanogan National Forest.

We recommend that you include in the National Wilderness Preservation System, the Long Swamp Area, area A, 10,200 acres, as identified in RARE II. It was designated for further study. The Long Draw Area, A, 2,800 acres as identified in RARE II, and specified in title I, this document item 7.

We object to the inclusion of the following in the National Wilderness Preservation System. I have three specified here. The first two are the Pasayten Rim as identified in RARE II and not recommended for further study. This is not in your bill, but is recommended by other parties. The Liberty Bell Area lying north of the North Cascades Highway, also not recommended for further study in RARE II and not mentioned in your bill. We also object strongly to Lake Chelan-Sawtooth Area, which was also not recommended for further study in RARE II. It is mentioned in title II of your Senate bill 837.

I have some personal views on the Sawtooth-Lake Chelan Area, too, since this is right in my backyard. I was born and raised right on the edge of it and spent my youth and many years as a man wandering through the Sawtooths, running a pack string in there. My personal feelings are that it is surrounded by roads, roads on two sides, the Lake Chelan on the other side.

It would provide much too good of access to it, and I am afraid it would be loved to death if it was called to national attention. That is my personal view and not necessarily the view of the whole board.

Okanogan County and myself personally has been involved in the forest planning process since the multiple-use plan was adopted in 1968. RARE I followed in 1971, the Twisp-Winthrop, Conconully plan in 1973, RARE II in 1978 and the Okanogan County forest plan in 1980. We feel 15 years of study is enough. We feel now is the time to make a determination and move on.

At the present time three of the four sawmills in Okanogan County and some Westside sawmills also are partially supplied with timber sales from the Methow Valley. Wilderness designation for the Pasayten Rim, Liberty Bell, and Lake Chelan-Sawtooth would reduce this timber supply.

The absence of a forest plan is partially responsible for the 1-year closure of the Twisp sawmill. And a reduction of timber supply could mean a permanent closure. The income to Okanogan County from timber receipts has been reduced considerably, in fact by about two-thirds in the 1973 budget. Part of this is due to the holdup of the timber sales because we don't have a forest plan and the appeals. And also, as you gentlemen know, the legal hassles over the payment in lieu of taxes also have us in a quandary right at the moment and we are very concerned about that.

It appears that the northeast boundary of the proposed Lake Chelan-Sawtooth Wilderness Area may have been drawn to eliminate the possibility of an Early Winters Winter Recreation Area ever being established. Extensive studies and planning have been in progress for a number of years by the U.S. Forest Service, the State of Washington, and Okanogan County, to determine the feasibility of this project. We would recommend that S. 837 clear the way, if the forest plan for Early Winters EIS determines this to be an acceptable use.

And I thank you for the opportunity to testify and would be happy to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Okanogan County commissioners follows:]

District 1 **ARLIE CLINKENBEARD**
District 2 **ARCHIE EIFFERT**
District 3 **MELVIN E. KUHLMANN**

Phone 422-3521

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

OKANOGAN, WASHINGTON 98840

MAY 27, 1983

SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON
576 U. S. COURTHOUSE
W. 920 RIVERSIDE AVENUE
SPOKANE, WA 99201

RE: S837

THE HONORABLE HENRY M. JACKSON:

THE OKANOGAN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS STRONGLY SUPPORT S837, THE WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983, WITH THE FOLLOWING CLARIFICATIONS RELATING TO OKANOGAN COUNTY:

1. INCLUDE IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM:
   A. LONG SWAMP AREA A-10,200 ACRES AS IDENTIFIED IN THE RARE II STUDY.
   B. LONG DRAW AREA A-2,800 ACRES AS IDENTIFIED IN THE RARE II STUDY.

2. WE OBJECT TO THE INCLUSION OF THE FOLLOWING IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM:
   A. PASAYTEN RIM, AS IDENTIFIED IN RARE II AND NOT RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER STUDY.
   B. LIBERTY BELL AREA LYING NORTH OF THE NORTH CASCADES HIGHWAY AND NOT RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER STUDY IN RARE II.
   C. LAKE CHELAN-SAWTOOTH AREA, NOT RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER STUDY IN RARE II.

OKANOGAN COUNTY HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN THE FOREST PLANNING PROCESS SINCE THE MULTIPLE USE PLAN WAS ADOPTED IN 1968. RARE I FOLLOWED IN 1971, TWISP-WINTHROP, CONCONULLY PLAN IN 1973, RARE II IN 1978, AND THE OKANOGAN FOREST PLAN IN 1980. FIFTEEN YEARS OF STUDY IS ENOUGH.

THREE OF THE FOUR SAWMILLS IN OKANOGAN COUNTY ARE PARTIALLY SUPPLIED BY TIMBER SALES FROM THE METHOW VALLEY. WILDERNESS DESIGNATION FOR THE PASAYTEN RIM, LIBERTY BELL, AND LAKE CHELAN-SAWTOOTH AREAS WOULD REDUCE THIS TIMBER SUPPLY. THE ABSENCE OF A FOREST PLAN IS PARTIALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ONE YEAR CLOSURE OF THE TWISP SAWMILL, AND A REDUCTION OF TIMBER SUPPLY COULD MEAN A PERMANENT CLOSURE.

IT APPEARS THAT THE NORTHEAST BOUNDARY OF THE PROPOSED LAKE CHELAN-SAWTOOTH WILDERNESS AREA MAY HAVE BEEN DRAWN TO ELIMINATE THE POSSIBLITY OF AN EARLY WINTERS WINTER RECREATION AREA EVER BEING ESTABLISHED. EXTENSIVE STUDIES AND PLANNING HAVE BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS BY THE U. S. FOREST SERVICE, THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, AND OKANOGAN COUNTY TO DETERMINE THE FEASIBILITY OF THIS PROJECT. WE WOULD RECOMMEND THAT S837 CLEAR THE WAY, IF THE FOREST PLAN AND EARLY WINTERS EIS DETERMINE IT IS AN ACCEPTABLE USE.

THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY ON THIS PROPOSED ACTION.

SINCERELY,
OKANOGAN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Archie Eiffert
ARCHIE EIFFERT, CHAIRMAN

Arlee Clinkenbeard
ARLIE CLINKENBEARD, MEMBER

Melvin E. Kuhlmann
MELVIN KUHLMANN, MEMBER

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Eiffert, for your statement on behalf of yourself and the other two commissioners. We appreciate your testimony. Thank you.

The Chair would announce that if there is anyone here who was not present when his or her name was called on the regular witness list, the committee will now be pleased to hear from you, if you will raise your hand.

The Chair notes there is no response, for the record.

Is there anyone present who has a prepared statement who would like to come forward to take one minute to present the statement? The statement could be included in the record.

Yes, ma'am, why don't you go down to the mike on the little witness dock.

State your name and address.

STATEMENT OF MAGGIE COON

Ms. **Coon**. Maggie Coon, from Twisp, Wash. Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, Congressman Morrison, I particularly appreciate your taking the additional time to listen to what I have to say. Since I have a very brief amount of time, I would like to concentrate on what I have to say on the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth proposal which has been so frequently discussed here today. In particular, I would like to focus on the timber issue, which was brought up early this morning and again by Commissioner Eiffert.

According to 1981 estimates, about 6 percent of the Okanogan National Forest commercial timber inventory is located within the approximately 200,000 acres of our proposed wilderness. The acreage classified as commerical timberland amounts to about 75,000 acres.

A recent study of the Okanogan National Forest plan, conducted by Randell O'Toole, provides substantial evidence that the Forest Service figures for timber may be in error.

As an example, the yield tables developed through this forest were based upon site indices that apparently assumed normal stocking levels, but which were not adjusted to account for subnormal stocking levels in the Okanogan National Forest. This omission resulted in an overestimated mean annual growth per acre of about 30 percent, as well as an underestimation of the amount of land officially considered noncommercial forest land. O'Toole's estimates would reduce total commercial forest acreage about by 3 precent. Using his analysis, most of the land with our proposal would not be considered commercial forest land at all. This is the most important thing I have to say.

A recent Forest Service document entitled the Twisp Ranger District Timber Harvest Analysis, dated June 15, 1981, which I will submit with my statement or have submitted—may I continue, sir?

Senator **Jackson**. Well, for 1 minute. How many wish to be heard here?

No, I am sorry.

Ms. **Coon**. May I continue for 1 minute, sir?

Senator **Jackson**. I'm sorry. You should submit your statement for the record. You have already gone over the 1-minute limit, and we have several hands up.

Ms. Coon. OK. The information I would like to emphasize was the final part of what I submitted there, the Twisp Ranger District Timber Harvest Analyses.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Coon follows:]

For hearing record on S. 837

P.O. Box 460
Twisp WA 98856
June 1, 1983

Hon. Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Gorton,

I greatly appreciate this opportunity to comment on pending Washington State wilderness legislation and encourage you to move ahead toward its passage. Although I would like to focus on the area closest to my home and heart, the Lake Chelan/Sawtooth Wilderness proposal, I fully support the Citizens' Conservation Proposal. Each of the areas in Title II of S 837 deserves wilderness protection for diverse and unique qualities which will immeasurably enhance our state's Wilderness system. I would also like at this time to state my strong opposition to any deletion of acreage from the wilderness system as has been proposed for Goat Rocks. Such an action would undermine the intent of the Wilderness Act and the faith of the American people in Congressional commitment to keep these lands forever wild.

I have lived in Okanogan County, Washington for eight years. During the summer of 1976, I was privileged to work for the U.S. Forest Service as the backcountry ranger for a vast area of unroaded terrain, the Sawtooth Backcountry. In this job, I shared with others I met a special sense of personal renewal. At that time and in the years since, I have hiked and cross-country skied most of the trails on the Okanogan N.F. side of the proposal area.

The Lake Chelan/Sawtooth includes a broad range of ecosystems with their corresponding vegetation and wildlife. Precipitation, mostly in the form of snow, varies from 40 to 90 inches while elevation varies from about 1100 ft. at Lake Chelan to nearly 9000 ft. at North Gardner summit. This range of elevation and precipitation has produced diverse inland vegetation with some evidence of coastal influence. Much of the area consists of high elevation alpine and subalpine zones. Because of a history of recent glaciation, the Lake Chelan/Sawtooth is dotted with knife-edged mountains, high elevation lakes and U or V shaped valleys. The southern part has lush alpine meadows.

Recreational Values

Hikers, horsemen, fishermen, hunters, climbers, cross-country skiers, nature lovers of all persuasions currently enjoy this area. About 250 miles of trail are available for their use. For the adventurous, the opportunity for cross-country travel is endless. The Okanogan and Wenatchee N.F. units form a logical combination, opening access to wilderness travellers from Lake Chelan or the Methow Valley. According to recent statistics, about 75% of the recreational use on the Wenatchee side originates on the Okanogan side. A favorite point of entry is the Pacific Crest Trail which crosses the area just northwest of Washington Pass.

At present many of the trails within the proposal area are open to trail-bike use which threatens to destroy sensitive high alpine terrain and the tranquility of the wilderness environment. The Okanogan N.F. offers more than adequate opportunity for the enjoyment of motor bike enthusiasts on 1200 miles of existing forest road more suitable for ORV use.

Watershed Values

Those of us living on the Eastern slopes of the North Cascades are keenly aware of the importance of watershed protection. I refer to both the quality and quantity of our water supply. On the floor of the Methow Valley, for example, our annual precipitation is only about 14 inches. This means that we rely heavily on a continuous supply of water from our National Forest land for agricultural, industrial and domestic use. The removal of adequate ground cover from steep mountain slopes, as often occurs with timber harvest, creates too rapid runoff and affects the purity of our water. The pristine water which today flows from the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth provides immeasureable economic benefit to the valleys below. Wilderness designation is the best way to ensure that an adequate supply of the highest quality water continues to flow from the mountains.

Lake Chelan/Sawtooth Wilderness

Wildlife

The Okanogan N.F. has identified over 400 wildlife species on the forest, many of which are found within the proposal area. High rocky ridges are a perfect habitat for the mountain goat whose population may be declining. Black bear, cougar, mule deer, marmot, pika and ptarmigan may also be seen. Several known mule deer migratory routes cross the area. Birds of prey such as the golden and bald eagle, many varieties of hawks and the raven spend much of their lives in the area. Grouse and numerous smaller birds from woodpeckers to hummingbirds delight the watchful eye. Most of the larger lakes and streams harbor abundant cutthroat and rainbow trout. Wilderness protection is vital to all the more common species as well as to threatened and endangered ones-- the bald eagle, peregrine falcon, spotted owl and woverine.

Timber Values

Okanogan N.F.: According to 1981 estimates, about 6% of the Okanogan N.F.'s commercial timber inventory is located within the approximately 231,000 acres of proposed wilderness. (380MMBF/6349MMBF) Acreage classified as "commercial timber land" amounted to about 79,000 acres. Since 1981, a number of timber sales have somewhat reduced both the acreage and the standing inventory within our proposal boundary. Precise figures on actual remaining timber are not yet available. Timber is currently being harvested at several locations on the fringe of the unroaded area. Five-year action plans for the Twisp and Winthrop Ranger Districts show a rapid acceleration of scheduled harvest in the near future. Local residents were recently shocked to learn that on the Flying Twisp sale alone (Upper Twisp River), the agency plans 49.4 miles of new road up major drainages and favorite hiking trails. Many of the areas scheduled for harvest have remained unroaded until now because of difficult access to marginal timber production sites. I believe that the long term recreational values far outweigh the short term economic return to be realized.

Chelan N.F.: Although some commercial timber is found in the lower Fish Creek and Prince Creek drainages . the Wenatchee N.F. does not consider it marketable at this time.

In closing, I would like to share with you some words which express my deepest feelings about the urgency of wilderness protection:

(from Inversnaid by Gerard Manley Hopkins)

> What would the world be, once bereft
> Of wet and of wilderness? Let them be left,
> O let them be left, wildness and wet;
> Long live the weeds and the wilderness yet.

I look forward to learning of your decisions regarding Washington's finest wildlands.

Sincerely,

Maggie Coon

Maggie B. Coon

T.M. PLAN CUTTING REPORT

In addition to the TRI information available and which is being used for developing the Forest Plan, it is evident from the 1970-1985 cutting reports that we can not sustain our present level of harvest.

According to the 1969 T.M. Plan, we should have prepared 58,682 acres for harvest at Twisp by 1985. By 1985 we will have offered 88,428 acres (approximately 86,000 different acres) for harvest. This includes the 76,102 acres included in the "Timber Harvest Analysis" accounted for in TRI.[1] It includes 53,475 acres over that planned for large sawtimber. The 88,428 acres includes 23,759 acres less than planned for commercial thinning. Since the 1969 plan was approved, Twisp's calculated CFL acres have been reduced approximately 25%. The total harvest in acres is much more than was planned for and is even greater when the acreage reduction is taken into account. From this information we can see that the old growth is carrying the load for what was planned for thinning. This is inevitable with only 29,153 acres, plus understories, with timber less than 9 inches dbh, and considering the condition of many of our second growth stands is very poor.

JOHN C. ERICKSON
Timber Management Assistant

[1] When the years are syncronized, the cutting report and TRI match very closely.

GLOSSARY

183,267	Total CFL Acres (includes 6,811 acres Lodgepole pine and 13,975 acres in areas managed as unroaded).
23,332	CFL Acres that are inaccessable.
44,028	CFL Acres that have limited accessability and will have only one entry per rotation.
115,907	Acres available for intensive management including Lodgepole pine ecotypes.
130,607	Total CFL Acres with timber 9 inches dbh or larger as identified by Gero Mitschelen and brought current by District personnel in 1977.
16,636	CFL Acres with timber 9 inches dbh or larger are in inaccessable areas (computed mathematically).
82,579	CFL Acres with timber 9 inches dbh or larger available for intensive management.
5,450 1)	Acres per year average annual harvest.
2,913 1)	Acres per year annual harvest regeneration and final removal harvest. There has been no HFR on shelterwood or seed tree cuts to date. These areas available are accounted for in the summary.
HPR	Harvest Partial Removal
HFR	Harvest Final Removal
HSH	Harvest Shelterwood
HCC	Harvest Clearcut
CFL	Commercial Forest Land
TRI	Total Resource Inventory

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1) Based on the current 81-85 Five-Year Action Plan

This analysis displays quantified, available timber harvest data. Except where otherwise noted, all of the information has [illegible] taken from the existing T.R.I. records.

The purpose of this analysis was to determine how much area is available for future harvest. In order to accomplish this, I needed to know how many acres were available as a base (1977) to harvest from. From that base I determined how much area has been harvested on or is scheduled to be cut over by the different harvest prescriptions. The major difficulties encountered included: 1. Developing the proper coding for retrieving the desired information from the computer. 2. Synchronizing the information so that all harvest was calculated from the 1977 base. 3. Insuring that acres harvested in more than once were only counted with the latest harvest prescription, and 4. Determining that only actual harvest acres were included and not gross assessment acres.

In the first part of the analysis I determined that Twisp had in 1977, 130,607 CFL acres with timber 9 inches dbh and larger. This is the acreage from which all harvest in this analysis occurs.

The second part of the analysis identified acres with completed harvest activities. It included 24,983 acres HPR1), 55 acres HCC and 3,500 acres HFR. Many of the 24,983 acres described as HPR are designated improperly. During the early TRI installation, entire sales were recorded as HPR when some and often most of the cells should have been recorded as HFR, HSH, etc. (i.e. Hump Timber Sale and Summit Timber Sale).

The third part of the analysis identified acres with active harvest projects. This included 11,673 acres HPR2), 6,695 acres HFR, 1,754 acres HSH, and 151 acres HCC. The acres in each catagory were reduced proportionately for acres covered by the Five-Year Action Plan in part 4.

The fourth catagory identified harvest acres accounted for in the Five-Year Action Plan. Included are 12,683 acres HPR2), 8,420 acres HFR, 4,287 acres HSH, and 1,860 acres HCC. HFR, HSH, and HCC in the Five-Year Action Plan covers 11% of the original 130,607 CFL acres, (13% of accessable acres).

There are 23,332 CFL acres on the Twisp R.D. identified in the Land Use Plan files as inaccessible. The inaccessible acres are greater than one mile from the nearest potential helicopter landing site. Calculated mathematically, there are approximately 16,606 inaccessible acres with timber 9 inches dbh or larger.

1) HPR was reduced by 819 acres because they are being harvested in again and are counted as active projects.

2) Includes several classes of partial cut except HFR and HSH.

SUMMARY

According to this current data which includes harvest from 1977 through the current Five-Year Action Plan, we will have harvested on 58.3% (76,102) of the CFL acres with merchantable timber. There is 12.7% of the CFL acres that are inaccessible, leaving only 29.0% of the CFL acres with merchantable timber for future harvest and meeting the other multiple use needs.

With a fear of sounding like so many religious cults who have prophesied the end of the world, I conclude that all available timber will be harvested or will be in areas under contract to be harvested by 1990. This includes re-harvesting areas to bring them under proper management.

This conclusion is based on the best information available and has been verified by spot checks of the data used, field observation and the unanimous opinion of the District personnel responsible for managing the resources.

Senator **Jackson**. Who is next?

STATEMENT OF MOREY HAGGIN

Mr. **Haggin**. My name is Morey Haggin, Spokane. First of all, I would like to thank Senator Jackson for the work he did on the Alaska land bill and to refute a statement that was made here today that much of it has been denied to hunters. Less than 8 percent of the total land mass in Alaska is off limits to hunters and that is in the national parks. The rest of it is available.

What I would like to talk about a little bit is that nobody skis more than I. I am disturbed about the Goat Rocks thing. I skied 56 days this winter and that is pretty normal for me. At 76 years of age, that is quite a few days. But the truth is that ski resorts nearly everwhere are not making money these days. They are not doing well because they have been managed badly and they are pricing theirselves out of the reach of almost everyone except the very rich. It is only a matter of time until there will be an abundance of area for skiers to ski in. There won't be any lift lines. The lift lines are disappearing.

I ski all winter and I ski all over this Nation. I want you to know that many of the areas don't have ski school kids any more. The families can't afford ski schools for their children. They can't introduce them to the sport. It seems to me we need to take a long look at expanding any of these areas on any kind of national forest lands or wilderness areas.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you very much. Next.

STATEMENT OF DOUG MARTIN, CHAIRMAN, FRIENDS OF THE JUNIPER FOREST

Mr. **Martin**. Good afternoon. My name is Doug Martin from Walla Walla, Wash. I am chairman of the Friends of the Juniper Forest.

Senator **Jackson**. What is you address?

Mr. **Martin**. 204 Nuel, Walla Walla.

I specifically want to make some statements about the Juniper Forest. One, that I don't know why the mining industry is interested in it because all there is to harvest and mine out there is sand. We have that in plentiful supply.

There was a mention that the area didn't qualify for wilderness because of pipeline and power line out there. That is outside of the roadless area. The area does have sufficient area.

There is a great deal of support for the Juniper Forest because of its uniqueness. It is the only piece of property being considered for wilderness in this State that is not under the Forest Service. This is Bureau of Land Management. I hope you will consider this.

Thank you very much.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you. State your name and address?

STATEMENT OF SUSAN REICHDERFER

Ms. **Reichderfer**. My name is Susan Reichderfer. I live at 8704 North Scott Road, Spokane, Wash. I will be brief.

Basically, I am speaking in support of the wilderness bill. I have used the areas personally, so from that prospective I am real interested in wilderness.

Two issues I haven't heard addressed that I would like to address is, first of all, there are several types of pollution in our environment right now. One that I haven't heard addressed that I think wilderness provides a real solution to is noise pollution. It is almost impossible to get away from this form of pollution now. And I think wilderness can do that.

There are a number of technical studies that show that I don't think we can afford to underestimate the importance of that.

The other is from an ecological viewpoint. I am not sure we know what the effect will be on the planet if we destroy all of our environment as it is in its natural state. I don't think we have enough information about that. I think it is important that we understand that those areas are valuable in and of themselves, even if not even one single backpacker was allowed into them.

Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you. If you and the other witnesses have written statements to supplement your remarks, they may be submitted and included at this point.

Next.

STATEMENT OF SUSAN KING

Ms. KING. I am Susan King. My address is 2324 Hood, No. 14, Richland, Wash.

I want to address four points on the Goat Rocks deletion that I am opposed to.

First, there was another user group of skiers that have not been mentioned, the cross-country skiers. I have been to the Hogback Ridge countless times in the past 2 years for snow camping and Nordic skiing, including telemarking. It is a very popular area, one of the best in the State. So there are skiers that are currently using that area now.

Previous testimony proposes that the deletion of the 2,500 acres would provide a "buffer zone" to the wilderness area. I don't quite know what that terminology means, but I do know that when I am in that area, snow camping, et cetera, I don't hear the roar of the trucks, et cetera. And so I feel it is pristine and still a wilderness area.

Another point is that the White Pass ski area can be expanded east/west and not go into the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area. The final point that I think is most important is this would create a dangerous precedent, and law is based on precedent. We may find these issues cropping up all over the country in trading wilderness land for private development.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you.

The Chair would like to suggest that to the extent that you will bring up new comments, it will be helpful. Other than that, it is, as you know, purely repetitive.

Next.

STATEMENT OF LEE BERNHEISEL

Mr. **Bernheisel**. Thank you, Senator. I am just going to continue the comments of Maggie Coon and finish off the report by the U.S. Forest Service. These are quotes——

Senator **Jackson**. State your name and address for the record.

Mr. **Bernheisel**. Lee Bernheisel, Carlton, Wash.

It is evident from the 1970 to 1985 cutting records that reports that we cannot sustain our present levels of harvest, quote, "with a fear of sighing like so many religious cults who have prophesized the end of the world, I conclude that all available timber will be harvested or will be in areas under contracts to be harvested by 1990. This includes reharvesting areas to bring them under proper management. This conclusion is based on the best information available and has been verified by spot checks of the data used, field observations and the unanimous opinion of the district personal, responsible for managing the resources."

In addition, quote, "the conditions of much of our old second growth is very poor." This is by the timber management assistant of at the Twisp Rancher District, Twisp, Wash.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you. You may submit that statement. Next.

STATEMENT OF MARION MOOS

Ms. **Moos**. My name is Marion Moos. I live at 1318 West 14th, Spokane. This is my testimony. This will be repetitive.

I am a native Washingtonian. I have recently seen the film presentation on the Salmo-Priest Wilderness. My statement is to please include the Crowell Mountains, Uncas Gulch, Leola-Mankato Mountains and Shedroof Divide Additions to the Salmo-Priest in the Washington wilderness bill. These crucial additions will complete the wilderness area with the western lobe and the southern lobe.

Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you.

Next, please.

STATEMENT OF MARY JENSEN

Ms. **Jensen**. My name is Mary Jensen. My address is P.O. Box 198, Carleton, Wash.

In Thomas Jefferson's time three-quarters of this country was wilderness. Today, less than percent of the country is legally designated wilderness.

I speak today as an individual who has appreciated our national wilderness system. I have worked for the Northwest and Colorado Outward Bound Schools in five different States. As a college professor I designed and administered a masters and doctoral program in one of our large State universities specializing in outdoor leadership.

In these capacities, I have seen firsthand the personal growth and satisfaction of those who have had the opportunity to enjoy our wild lands. I have also become aware of the degree to which man's own survival is dependent upon the health of our natural environment.

We have today a unique opportunity to preserve the small amount of wild country we have left. As a permanent full-time resident of the Methow Valley, I urge you to legally designate the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth Wilderness proposed area as wilderness. I also urge you to support a strong wildereness bill for Washington state and the United States as a whole and to oppose any deletion of any wilderness area with particular reference to the Goat Rocks Areas.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you.

Next, please.

STATEMENT OF RAY KRESEK

Mr. KRESEK. Due to a malfunction in the clock, I was shorted 2 minutes of my testimony. If I could have a minute to rebut a couple of erroneous statements made earlier, I would appreicate it.

My name is ray Kresek, Spokane, Wash.

First of all, in the Salmo-Priest, there are no mineral deposits that have ever been activated. I have never seen a cow there in my many, many days in there.

Item No. 2, caribou in that area do exist below 45 hudnred feet, contrary to one statement.

Paul Flynn, a veteran game warden who spent 28 years, most of which was studying the caribou, saw more caribou than anybody in the world, probably. He has seen 200 of them. I have only seen one in my 80 days up there. Most of his sightings were below 45 hundred feet; 12 of the 29 other sightings recorded from 1967 to 1972 were also below 45 hundred feet, to correct that statement that was made earlier.

Fire would be fought. It would be actively fought in any location within the Salmo-Priest proposed wildereness, because of the simple fact that there is no containing barrier that would naturally allow a fire to burn out. Rest assured anyone who owns property adjacent to it, your fire would be fought.

Trails are maintained also. I maintain 45 miles of trails in the Salmo-Priest a few years ago, at the same expense, and, believe it or not, at the same number of man-hours spent as the crew on the Forest Service staff that had gone in there years before on bikes with chainsaws.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. Next.

STATEMENT OF STEVE BREITHAUPT

Mr. BREITHAUPT. I am Steve Breithaupt, West 2609 Gardener, Spokane, Wash.

I am originally from Texas. I have been in Washington about the past 7 years and it was wilderness that originally brought me to this State. I know it brings a lot of tourists from other parts of the Nation bringing tourists' dollars.

My particular concern is the Salmo-Priest and Kettle Crest. I have skied and hiked in the Kettle Crest. It is an excellent area, a gentle wilderness, I would call. I would urge you to support the title II for the Salmo-Priest and the Kettle Crest. Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you very much. Next.

STATEMENT OF JOE BEAULIEU

Mr. **Beaulieu**. I am Joe Beaulieu. I live in Otis Orchards, Wash. I am a pharmacist in Spokane Valley.

I would like to thank you for your introduction of the Washington Wilderness bill. As a resident of eastern Washington, I am particularly interested in the Salmo-Kettle area because of its close proximity to Spokane. I realize that there is a continuing demand for the resources on the environment, particularly the forest, but the percentage of the marketable timber in these areas is so minimal that I think we can live without it. If we leave some of these virgin areas set aside for our children, I think that we will be remembered by our children as doing the right thing. If we utilize them and use them all up, it is going to be a sorrier place for all of our children.

Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you. Next.

STATEMENT OF JOANNE MARSHALL

Ms. **Marshall**. Senators and Congressman Morrison, my name is Joanne Marshall. I live at 1223 Rosevalley, in Republic, Wash.

I am here to say that I support the bill that you have proposed, 837, and I am in particular interested in the Kettle Range area. I have six testimonies which I would like to have included in the legal record, two of which are from business owners, small business owners, in Curlew, Wash., which State that they feel a wilderness area in the Kettle Range would greatly enhance their business in terms of tourism.

The other comment I would like to make is that we feel that wilderness and timber industry and jobs are all compatible. Everyone in my county is heavily dependent on the timber industry, and we would all be big losers if something was to happen to that. And I don't feel that a wilderness area in the Kettle Range would jeopardize that industry.

Also in terms of the wilderness proposal which you can see on this map over here, I have heard reference to the limited access area which the Forest Service has proposed. As you can see by looking at the yellow area, it is a very narrow ridge top and would not offer enough insulation overall to be a truly wilderness area and have a wilderness experience.

Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. The statements will be included in the record.

Ms. **Marshall**. Thank you, Senator.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you. Next. Are there any other witnesses?

STATEMENT OF DANIEL KNIERIM

Mr. **Knierim**. Thank you for the opportunity to speak. Thank you for introducing the bill which is very important to help resolving the wilderness issue in this State. I am not very well prepared to testify since this is spur of the moment, but I have a few comments I would like to make.

Senator **Jackson**. State your name and address.

Mr. **Knierim**. Daniel Knierim, South 413 Sundown Drive, Spokane, Wash.

First of all, the timber industry and other oriented industries will have to learn to get along on a defined number of acres eventually. I propose they learn to get along on the areas that are already roaded.

There has been some statements that we need to look for a balance between wilderness and other types of uses. My claim that even if all wilderness areas remaining were declared wilderness, the balance is all very much in favor of development use of land already. People have claimed is too much wilderness in this State already. My experience has been that the areas I have hiked in recently have been crowded. They have required reservations to get in. You haven't been able to find a place to put down your sleeping bag because there are so many people there already. I would like to know where these extra areas are that aren't used.

Finally, wilderness is not interchangeable. Every area has its own character and every area has its own unique features and every area can be loved by a person for its own personality.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you very much.

Next.

STATEMENT OF FRANK PINZINO

Mr. **Pinzino**. Frank Pinzino, 308 Riverpark, Wenatchee.

I would like to speak about Glacier Peak Wilderness briefly. The present wilderness system is a wonderful nucleus for a much needed and last chance expansion. The Glacier Peak region has beauty that is unrivaled in the lower 48 States, however some glaring flaws present themselves over the current boundary.

The Glacier Peak Wilderness is much too small and many of the mountains involved are only half protected. Obviously, if a mountain was spectacular enough to be partially protected during an age when wilderness was plentiful, we must now complete the task by saving the adjacent areas and their rivers.

Soon those who climb or horseback ride to a peak or along a trail near the present wilderness boundary will not see a land little uninfluenced by the works of man. Quite to the contrary, there is no wilderness experience when half the view has been devastated by clearcuts. The most visible, longest, tree covered slopes deserve preservation, as well as the high side, with its rocks, snow, tundra and scattered trees. We ask that the Wilderness boundary begin just out of sight of roads, approximately 100 meters, not 7,000 to 9,000 feeet high, on peaks and ridges.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Pinzino follows:]

Glacier Peak Wilderness Watch
2020 South Wen. Ave.
Wenatchee WA 98801
June 1, 1983

The Honorable Senator Henry Jackson
Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Jackson,

The issues we are about to speak of are of the utmost importance to our group of concerned Chelan County residents. You also should be fully aware of the finality of the decisions you must soon make. You will decide, not only for the current populace, but for every person who will live after us, which parts of this country we are willing to save for their invaluable, majestic beauty. The needs for wilderness to remain intact has grown immeasureably, as every day more and more people are experiencing the joys of living amidst unspoiled mountains. The short-term gains and greed of the few must be put into perspective to the needs of the many. Certainly, the majority of citizens would like to see their special mountains preserved, rather than torn apart.

The present wilderness system is a wonderful nucleus for a much-needed and last-chance expansion. The Glacier Peak region has beauty that is unrivaled in the lower 48 states. However, some glaring flaws present themselves over the current boundary. The Glacier Peak Wilderness is much too small, and many of the mountains involved are only half protected. Obviously, if a mountain was spectacular enough to be partially protected during an age when wilderness was plentiful, we must now complete the task by saving the adjacent areas and their rivers. Soon, those who climb or horseback ride to a peak or along a trail near the present wilderness boundary will not see a land "little influenced by the works of man". Quite to the contrary; there's no wilderness experience when half the view has been devastated by clearcuts. The most visable, longest, tree-covered slopes deserve preservation as well as the high side with its rocks, snow tundra, and scattered trees.

We ask that the wilderness boundary begin just out of sight of roads (approx. 100 meters), not 7,000 to 9,000 feet high on the peaks and ridges. Then we need to insure the permanence of wilderness designation by making it impossible to ever repeal laws passed to protect the integrity of the land.

Specifically, the areas we recommend for inclusion to the Glacier Peak Wilderness are:

1. Chelan Mountains - from Junior Point in the south to Emerald Peak in the north to Lake Chelan in the east. The eastern wilderness boundary should run along Lake Chelan's west shore to the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.

2. Railroad Creek - both sides of the drainage between Holden and Lucerne.

3. North Fork Entiat River drainage - both sides of the drainage.

4. Entiat River Valley - north from Cottonwood camp

5. Entiat Mountains - from the Mad River in the south to Mt. Maude in the north.

6. Chiwawa River - mountains on both sides from Chikamin Creek in the south to Trinity in the north.

7. White River drainage - both sides of the valley from Dirtyface Lookout and Wenatchee Ridge on the south to the present boundary on the north with the inclusion of Twin Lakes.

8. Cascade Crest - to protect the peaks and valleys through which runs the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. From Stevens Pass and Lake Valhalla in the south to the Cady Creek and the Little Wenatchee River drainages in the north.

Glacier Peak Wilderness Watch members are genuinely concerned over wilderness preservation in many other areas of the state and country. However, all of the unprotected wilderness that has been specifically addressed in this letter is in our county of residence (Chelan) where we all have an abundance of first-hand knowledge. The snow-capped mountains, pristine forests, blue skies, clear water, wildlife, and a drier climate make this land a combination that is very hard to beat and even harder to find. Honestly, do you think all those visitors in the Cascades come to see clearcuts, road scars, scattered stumps, mining tailings, fire scars, and small tree thickets? Of course not! Everyone comes to see and feel unspoiled beauty.

Tourism is a large, ever-growing, non-devastating industry that affects the income of many more Washington citizens than does logging. The time has come for us to stop attempting to singlehandedly supply the world market with cheap lumber from the Northwest. The rest of the country's and world's gain is our loss; much to the contrary of the usual simple-minded economic viewpoint. Forests and especially the big trees have as much a right to live as any other beings on this planet. Besides, there's plenty of available timber without invading this region of high peaks.

Pleas help us insure the survival of the wilderness lands in our area, and in the state. Thank you for your time and efforts for this noble and ever lasting cause.

Sincerely,

Frank Pinzino

Frank Pinzino
Glacier Peak Wilderness Watch
Wenatchee, Washington

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you.

Next.

STATEMENT OF MARGARET HAGGIN

Ms. **Haggin**. I am Margaret Haggin. I live at 15418 North Little Spokane Drive. First of all, I want to discredit any testimony that was made that the older people cannot enjoy the wilderness. I have been backpacking for several years and have taken my very young grandchildren along with me. If older people are not participating in wilderness activity, it is because they don't want to, not because they can't. It is not an impossible task.

I am mostly concerned about the Salmo-Priest area, because it is close. It is a very inexpensive activity in which people can engage in. If multiple-use is substituted for a wilderness designation, it only makes it possible for the affluent class to participate. People of low-income groups, middle-income groups, cannot afford the price of participating in multiple-use, and I particularly ask you to preserve the Salmo-Priest. I have backpacked in it. I think it is a beautiful place. It is the only wilderness in northeastern Washington. And I also support the Kettle Range.

Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you.

Next.

STATEMENT OF SHARON BANCROFT

Ms. **Bancroft**. Sharon Bancroft, Newport, Wash. I want to thank you for your continued efforts to keep Washington green, Senators, and to let you know, Senator Gorton, that in 16 years, this one may be thanking you in the polls for your efforts to keep Washington green, as you perhaps will be up for reelection at that time.

But what I wanted to address is the woman who represented the Tri-Cities Snowmobile club, I believe, discussion on multiple use. Previous to becoming a mother I was a forester at the St. Helens rancher district and the Gifford-Pinchot Forest in southwest Washington. I am not sure if you are familiar with the Forest Service filing system called the tri-system, but it is basically a series of lines drawn on a map. I worked with it quite extensively. And at one point where the lines were drawn for protection and the following year when it was requested of me to erase a line and move it to accommodate for a sale, and fortunately Mount St. Helens blew that line into oblivion before I was forced to do something that was really against my principles and I think this is evidence to that. That is basically what I want to say.

Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you.

Next.

STATEMENT OF IDA ROWE

Ms. **Rowe**. Ida Rowe, 5704 North Greenwood Boulevard, Spokane, Wash., almost 40 years a resident here.

I would like to thank you very much for letting some of us who are unscheduled have something to say. Although much of what I feel would just echo the many voices of those who have eloquently spoken on behalf of wilderness, I would like to repeat that in favor of your wilderness consideration in general and Salmo-Priest and Kettle Crest in particular.

One of my concerns, which may have been addressed before I got a chance to leave work and come down here, I don't know, it hadn't been mentioned since I arrived, and that is that the release of certain areas designated for or considered for wilderness could set a dangerous precedent which could gradually diminish and fetter away the treasure we have in what wilderness we have here in the State of Washington.

I, too, am a backpacker and mountaineer. I hope to have my children, grandchildren and eventually great-grandchildren enjoy our wonderful State and plan to do so myself until no longer able.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Next.

STATEMENT OF PATRICK M. SULLIVAN

Mr. SULLIVAN. Senator and Congressman, I am Patrick M. Sullivan from Grand Coulee, 704 Central Drive, Coulee Dam. I am here representing, and unprepared as I am, a motorcycle group in our area that does a lot of trail riding, fishing and hunting in this area of the Sawtooth Range between the Chelan Lake and the Methow Valley. We are in favor of leaving that in a multiple-use state. There is plenty of wilderness area in this State of Washington that we have as wilderness now for anybody that wants to enjoy it. I have enjoyed it myself. I have backpacked and hiked and gone horseback in lots of it. It is beautiful country, but so is the Sawtooth Range for people to enjoy. And we think that the 150 members that we have hope that it supports it to leave it to multiple use.

Thank you for your time.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF MIKE BURTON

Mr. BURTON. My name is Mike Burton. I am from 413 Campasis, Pullman, Wash., but I am originally from Yakima.

I would like to speak because I have a lot of experience with the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area and also with the White Pass Ski Resort, and I very much oppose the proposed deletion of the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area. I think this would be a very precedent setting matter and you gentlemen have already heard that, so I will go on.

I would also like to speak about the Cougar Lakes area which I am also familiar with. I take an annual trip as well as other trips through all of my childhood and into my adulthood

Despite my short years, I have had a lot of experience due to the fact that my parents felt it was very important for me to know what life was about without man's influence. I feel very fortunate that way.

And recently at the President's Convocation at the Washington State University, Robert Redford expressed his concern that his father had expressed to him that children of the future get to look at the world the same way we have had a chance to. I very much support that and I would like to be able to give my children the same chance that I have had to do this. Both of these areas have very marginal timber.

I am studying for my degree in ranch management and do have a knowledge of that value, but I certainly put the esthetic value way above that.

Thank you, gentlemen.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you very much.

Is Senator Hughes present?

The Chair hears no response. I am sorry that he couldn't make it.

On behalf of Senator Gorton, Congressman Morrison, and myself, I want to thank the staff members that were of great help in putting this all together: Bob Swato, Brent Dunn and Joan White in my office; Senator Gorton and Craig Agnew in his office; Jean Saponi of Congressman Foley's office; and our durable reporter, Mike O'Brien, who set a record here.

May I also express our thanks to all of the participating witnesses that have been so helpful in conncection with this hearing.

With that, we will stand adjourned and we resume tomorrow at 8 a.m. in Seattle with 135 witnesses. We only had about 100 here today.

[Whereupon, at 3:30 p.m. the hearing was recessed, to reconvene at 8 a.m. in Seattle, Wash., Friday, June 3, 1983.]

WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1983

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
Seattle, Wash.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice at 8 a.m., in the Federal Building, Seattle, Wash., Hon. Henry M. Jackson, presiding.

Present: Senators Jackson and Gorton, and Congressmen Pritchard, Morrison, and Chandler.

Also present: Tony Bevinetto, professional staff member; and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. HENRY M. JACKSON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Senator JACKSON. Good morning. This is an official hearing of the subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The purpose of the hearing today is to receive testimony on S. 837, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983. Senator Gorton and I have introduced this measure in an effort to resolve the RARE II issue in Washington State this year. These field hearings in Spokane and Seattle mark the beginning of the process to bring this matter to a successful conclusion.

The bill before us has been designed as a vehicle to facilitate our discussions. Obviously, we have a great deal of work to do before S. 837 can be turned into a meaningful and workable statewide RARE II bill. That is why we are here in the State—to get your views about what a Washington State wilderness bill should and should not contain. I have not made up my mind about any of these areas, and I welcome this opportunity to learn more about them.

As you can see, we have a very long witness list. While we obviously are pleased to see such a large turnout, I am sure you can appreciate the difficulty we are going to have hearing everyone. It will be necessary to limit the oral testimony this morning to 5 minutes; we have a timer here and this limit will be strictly enforced. It may also be necessary to shorten that time a bit this afternoon depending on what kind of progress we make this morning. Of course, your complete written statement will be included in the hearing record. Any additional materials, maps, et cetera, you wish to provide will be retained in the record or in the committee's official files so that it will be available to us and the staff when we get to markup. The hearing record will remain open for 2 weeks after today's session.

It is also very important that we avoid as much repetition as possible. If you hear the points you are planning to raise addressed by several earlier speakers, please make an effort not to repeat them. It will be a much more constructive session if we can avoid a great deal of repetitious testimony.

There are mailing labels on a table just out side the room which you can fill out so that we can send you a copy of the official hearing record when it is printed.

Witnesses are asked to please hold on to your written testimony until your panel is called to the witness table.

Slade, do you have any additional comments?

STATEMENT OF HON. SLADE GORTON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Senator GORTON. Very briefly, I agree with your opening statement. I am delighted to be here.

As Senator Jackson has pointed out, this is the second of 2 days of field hearings in Washington State on S. 837, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983.

It is appropriate also to thank Senator Wallop, the chairman of the Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee for agreeing to permit us to hold these hearing here today. Yesterday's hearing in Spokane was enlightening. All of us learned a great deal and we expect to learn more here today.

Senator Jackson stated in his opening statement that he and I introduced S. 837 as a starting vehicle back in March in order to hold hearings on this subject so every interested person can express his or her views on what should or should not be included in this legislation. I am convinced that a consensus can be reached to balance the needs of the State to protect those areas of outstanding natural characteristics with the need to assure that the national forests provide an adequate supply of timber to the forest products industry, as well as to insure a reasonable amount of area for all kinds of recreational opportunities.

It is time to complete the RARE II process in this State and resolve these longstanding issues. I am convinced these issues are accomplishable goals and we can settle these issues at least as far as this State is concerned during this session of Congress. Consequently I look forward to hearing from all of you here and working very promptly not only with Senator Jackson but with Members of the House as well, after our return to Washington, D.C., to bring this matter to a conclusion.

Senator JACKSON. Joel, Congressman Pritchard.

Mr. PRITCHARD. I used to say you were in my district but things happened a few months ago and you're close to my district.

Senator JACKSON. Things are on the move.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOEL PRITCHARD, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mr. PRITCHARD. Let's hope this issue can be resolved more speedily than it took to redistrict.

I want to compliment the two Senators, Jackson and Gorton, for holding these hearings and committing themselves to resolving this problem in the very near future.

I think it's necessary for all parties. I think one thing we have to have is a certainty on whether or not we are in the wood products business, whether or not we are looking at the standpoint of recreational wilderness. I think it is important we have a certainty.

Now let me just, I'm going to put my statement in for the record so I won't read it all, let me just say that I must confess a special interest in seeing the Cougar Lakes and Norse Peak area included in the final product of your deliberations. Congressman Lowry and I have introduced legislation in the House to establish a wilderness area composed of these two units.

One of the outstanding features of the proposed Cougar Lakes wilderness is its proximity to the major urban areas of the State. Over 50 percent of the State's population lives within a 90-minute drive of this area. Major roads provide easy access to the wilderness boundaries and many trialheads begin near these roads and there are already miles of existing interlocking trials.

The Cougar Lakes area contains a wide variety of terrain. While there are rugged and steep areas to challenge the hearty and strong, there are also gradully sloping paths for families heading for a day's hike or for a picnic by a scenic lake or river. Wilderness usage in our State has risen dramatically in recent years raising a concern of overuse of existing lands. Many years of wilderness study have testified to the fact that the Cougar Lakes area is worthy of wilderness status. While the boundaries of H.R. 662 may be somewhat larger than others recommended, I believe the growing demand for dispersed recreational activities clearly justifies the acreage in Congressman Lowry's and my bill. I would be interested in testimony today that addresses our proposal.

I would also be interested in hearing from your many witnesses today the factors that they believe we should apply in making statements and conclusions on specific areas within the statewide bill. We know what the Forest Service thought were important factors and we have seen how they have applied in the RARE II study. Some of this criteria has been criticized and we need to know what others think.

I am looking forward to the hearing today, and again I want to compliment the Senators for holding these hearings and for their dedication to work and thresh through this problem so we can resolve it in the near future.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Pritchard follows:]

Representative Joel Pritchard
Before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Field hearings in Seattle, Washington June 3, 1983

I'm pleased to attend today's hearings on Washington RARE II lands. I want to commend our two senators for their leadership in introducing S. 837 and bringing many members of our congressional delegation together in an effort to develop a land management arrangement that will be fair to all who appreciate, use, and depend upon our national forests.

Two years ago, the House Interior Committee's Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks held several days of hearings in Washington, D.C. on the over two million acres of RARE II lands in Washington State. I am delighted that the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources has chosen to conduct field hearings on this issue and thereby allow more citizens to take part in the deliberation process. Public hearings are particularly important when major land management decisions are made because the sheer quantity of land involved and its dispersal around the state militate against the crystalization of just one or two points of view on how the lands should be managed in the future. Multiple perspectives are a predictable consequence of the fact that the national forests are lands of many uses.

When Congress passed the Wilderness Act of 1964, it made a commitment to carefully study and evaluate those portions of the forest system with special attributes worthy of protection. In

CONTRAST TO THE USUAL ARRANGEMENT WHERE CONGRESS SETS A BROAD NATIONAL POLICY IN STATUTE AND ASSIGNS THE DETAILS OF ITS MANAGEMENT TO AN AGENCY, WE HAVE RESERVED THE DUTY OF THE DETAILS IN SELECTING ADDITIONS TO THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM. I AM GLAD WE HAVE RETAINED THIS RESPONSIBILITY. THE CHOICES WE HAVE LEFT OURSELVES, HOWEVER, ARE NOT EASY. TIMBER PRODUCTION, MOTORIZED RECREATION AND ROADLESS RECREATION ALL HAVE BECOME IMPORTANT FACTORS IN THE ECONOMY AND THE LIFESTYLE OF OUR STATE. CONGRESS MUST SOMEHOW SEEK AN EXTREMELY ELUSIVE BALANCE BETWEEN MAXIMUM PRESERVATION AND MANAGED DEVELOPMENT.

PERHAPS THE COMMON ENEMY OF ALL WHO APPRECIATE OUR NATIONAL FORESTS IS UNCERTAINTY. FOUR YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE FOREST SERVICE COMPLETED THE RARE II STUDY. TWO YEARS HAVE GONE BY SINCE THE HOUSE CONDUCTED ITS HEARINGS. THE FAILURE OF CONGRESS TO REACH A FINAL DECISION ON THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF THESE LANDS HAS RESULTED IN CONFUSION, FRUSTRATION AND ANIMOSITY. WE SIMPLY CANNOT AFFORD ANOTHER FALSE START. IT IS TIME FOR CONGRESS TO SEIZE THE INITIATIVE AND ENACT A COMPREHENSIVE, STATEWIDE WILDERNESS BILL.

THOUGH I AM COMMITTED TO PRODUCING A COMPREHENSIVE SOLUTION TO THE RARE II ISSUE, I MUST CONFESS MY SPECIAL INTEREST IN SEEING THE COUGAR LAKES AND NORSE PEAK AREAS INCLUDED IN THE FINAL PRODUCT OF OUR DELIBERATIONS. CONGRESSMAN LOWRY AND I HAVE INTRODUCED LEGISLATION IN THE HOUSE, HR 662, TO ESTABLISH A WILDERNESS AREA COMPOSED OF THESE TWO UNITS.

ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE PROPOSED COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS IS ITS PROXIMITY TO THE MAJOR URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE. OVER 50% OF THE STATE'S POPULATION LIVES WITHIN A 90 MINUTE DRIVE OF THE AREA. MAJOR ROADS PROVIDE EASY ACCESS TO THE WILDERNESS

BOUNDARIES. MANY TRAILHEADS BEGIN NEAR THESE ROADS AND THERE ARE ALREADY MILES OF EXISTING INTERLOCKING TRAILS.

THE COUGAR LAKES AREA CONTAINS A WIDE VARIETY OF TERRAIN. WHILE THERE ARE RUGGED AND STEEP AREAS TO CHALLENGE THE HEARTY AND STRONG, THERE ARE ALSO GRADUALLY SLOPING PATHS FOR FAMILIES HEADING FOR A DAY'S HIKE OR A PICNIC BY A SCENIC LAKE OR RIVER. WILDERNESS USAGE IN OUR STATE HAS RISEN DRAMATICALLY IN RECENT YEARS RAISING A REAL AND GROWING CONCERN OF OVERUSE OF EXISTING LANDS. MANY YEARS OF WILDERNESS STUDY TESTIFIES TO THE FACT THAT THE COUGAR LAKES AREA IS WORTHY OF WILDERNESS STATUS. WHILE THE BOUNDARIES OF HR 662 MAY BE SOMEWHAT LARGER THAN OTHERS HAVE RECOMMENDED, I BELIEVE THE GROWING DEMAND FOR DISPERSED RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES CLEARLY JUSTIFIES THE ACREAGE IN CONGRESSMAN LOWRY'S AND MY BILL. I WILL BE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED IN TESTIMONY TODAY THAT ADDRESSES OUR PROPOSAL.

I WILL ALSO BE INTERESTED IN LEARNING FROM OUR MANY WITNESSES TODAY THE FACTORS WHICH THEY BELIEVE WE SHOULD APPLY IN MAKING DECISIONS ABOUT THE INCLUSION OF SPECIFIC AREAS WITHIN A STATEWIDE BILL. WE KNOW WHAT THE FOREST SERVICE THOUGHT WERE THE IMPORTANT FACTORS AND HAVE SEEN HOW THEY WERE APPLIED IN THE RARE II STUDY. SOME OF ITS CRITERIA HAS BEEN CRITICIZED, SO WE NEED TO KNOW WHAT OTHERS THINK.

FINALLY, I HOPE THAT TODAY'S HEARING WILL GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO ASCERTAIN WHERE THERE EXISTS ANY CONSENSUS AMONGST THE PUBLIC OR THE VARIOUS USER GROUPS REGARDING THE AREAS THAT ARE THE BEST CANDIDATES FOR INCLUSION IN THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM. THE WASHINGTON PORTION OF THE RARE II STUDY INVOLVED OVER ONE HUNDRED UNITS OF LAND.

THE PRACTICAL REALITY OF THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS DICTATES THAT PRIORITIES MUST BE ESTABLISHED. I WILL BE PROBING OUR WITNESSES TO SEE IF WE CAN BEGIN TO FIND, IF NOT A COMMON GROUND, AT LEAST A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT CONSIDERATIONS SHOULD BE WEIGHED IN ARRIVING AT A COMPREHENSIVE STATEWIDE WILDERNESS PACKAGE.

I HOPE THAT THE IMPRESSIVE TURNOUT TODAY WILL PROVIDE THE NECESSARY MOMENTUM TO MOVE CONGRESS TOWARD THE RESOLUTION OF THE RARE II QUESTION. BY YOUR PARTICIPATION TODAY, ALL OF YOU ARE AGAIN DEMONSTRATING YOUR COMMITMENT TO MAINTAINING THE QUALITY OF LIFE THAT WE IN THE NORTHWEST CHERISH SO GREATLY. I AM CONVINCED THAT WITH YOUR HELP, CONGRESS WILL PRODUCE A FAIR AND REASONABLE LEGISLATIVE PRODUCT THAT WE CAN ALL BE PROUD OF.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Congressman Pritchard.

Congressman Morrison, do you have anything to say?

STATEMENT OF HON. SID MORRISON, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mr. MORRISON. Only to comment, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the courtesy extended to me by our representatives from this great State in the U.S. Senate.

Yesterday's hearing, I think, was most effective and I chose to miss some of the action in Washington, D.C., for the sake of sitting through both days of this for two reasons: One, we presume the bill will get to the House for action; and second, very proud of the Washington State team. We, the delegation, work as a team and we are eager to take back any information we get to the rest of the House, presuming we will have House hearings in addition to those held by the staff of Senators Jackson and Gorton.

Thank you very much for letting me sit in.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Congressman Morrison.

I have a statement from Congressman Lowry, who regrets he cannot be here. There are matters pending in the House. I think our two colleagues agree, and I will ask that his statement be placed in the record at this point, and likewise Congressman Al Swift's.

[The statements follows:]

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COMMITTEES
BUDGET
CHAIRMAN
TASK FORCE ON INTERNATIONAL FINANCE AND TRADE
BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEES
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL TRADE, INVESTMENT AND MONETARY POLICY
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS AND FINANCE
MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
(ON LEAVE)

June 3, 1983

Mr. Chairman, thank you for allowing me to participate in this very important hearing on the future of roadless areas in Washington state. I would also like to thank Senators Jackson and Gorton for their leadership in bringing this debate to a conclusion.

Today in Washington we confront a problem many other states would like to have: how do we preserve and manage the remaining untouched natural heritage of our state? When the first colonists arrived on our east coast and in the southwest deserts, they faced a seemingly endless sea of open land and trees. With only a small human population and nearly unlimited resources, a philosophy of "use it up and move on" was a logical one. But now this vast open space has nearly disappeared.

In our young state we have a last chance that older states do not. We can act now to save these lands we hold in trust. Silence and solitude have no second chance. Once these lands are developed, they cannot return to their former wild condition for centuries. Gigantic cedars cannot regrow on eroded slopes, salmon will not spawn in silted rivers. Rare birds will not survive in uniform tree plantations.

In Washington, we can--and should--save our remaining natural heritage for two important reasons. First, we should not throw away resources that are irreplaceable. Second, in their present wild state these lands provide important benefits to the citizens of Washington.

For example, our anadromous fisheries are absolutely dependent on clean, cool water, whether we are talking about hatchery fish or wild fish. The wild salmon and steelhead need good gravel beds for spawning. They need overhanging trees to keep the water cool and control the runoff. Protection of an area will benefit not only those salmon that spawn within the area but also the salmon spawning below the designated area because of the protection of the water quality. The Department of Fisheries estimated that the sports, tribal, and commercial salmon fishing industry accounted for over $250 million in our state's economy in 1981, and I hope that the fishing community will be able to see its resources protected in the final version of this bill.

Our cities benefit directly from wilderness. Surface water from many of the basins in Forest Service roadless areas supply some or all of the drinking water in the towns of Yakima, Port Angeles, Everett, and Buckley, among others. Pollution or other contamination of these sources could cost the towns a great deal to remedy. Protection as wilderness would allow the towns to continue to receive the same pure water that these areas have provided for decades.

Recreation is a major industry in our state. For example, Recreational Equipment, Inc., does an estimated annual business of $75 million in its sales of equipment to hikers, climbers, fishermen, and other backcountry enthusiasts. Towns like Enumclaw, Sedro Wooley, Greenwater, and Cliffdell feed hundreds every weekend, as people pass through on their way to our scenic areas. Forest Service studies show that recreational use of the National Forests in our region has increased by 27% in the last five years.

The state also benefits in ways that can never be measured. For better or worse, the word is out: the Northwest is a nice place to live. How many companies move to Washington in part because of our mountains, lakes, our fishing, our unspoiled open spaces? How many talented people choose Washington over some other state because of the region's natural beauty? There is no easy way to know, but the advantage is strong enough that the state features such natural beauty in its brochures to attract conventions, new industry, and tourists.

There are indeed serious economic issues in wilderness. I hope that people who raise these issues today will be as specific as possible in their claims. Which areas contain timber and how much? Is that area of commercial quality, and does it have soils that would permit it to be logged? What proportion does a particular area represent of the production potential of the state? If the area is left out of wilderness, how will development affect jobs in fishing and tourism? The largest wilderness proposal for the state has an estimated production potential of 350 million board feet per year; of that amount, 100 million board feet per year is already set aside in natural areas, or other types of reserves. So the net effect of the "Citizens' Wilderness Proposal" is about 250 million board feet per year or less than 4% of the statewide harvest. Four percent of the timber production in the state does not seem like so very much to set aside for the use of future generations.

The timber industry is in terrible condition. But blaming that condition on wilderness designations is like blowing out a match in a burning barn. It ignores the much greater effects of a bad economy, catastrophic deficits, and prohibitive interest rates. It also ignores the much larger withdrawals of commercial forest land that occur quietly every day, as suburban development creeps into our old growth forests, and as the federal government fails to set aside adequate funds to reforest those areas that have already been harvested. It ignores the cuts in forestry development for state and local governments. We need to correct these problems in order to bring our timber industry back. Harvesting all of these remaining roadless areas would barely put a dent in the problem.

But the real issue in these hearings is whether we want a renewable economy or whether we want to use up our resources now. How much natural capital should we set aside for the use of our descendents? Walter Reuther phrased the problem clearly for the developing labor movement when he said:

> "The labor movement is about that problem we face tomorrow morning. Damn right! But to make that the sole purpose of the labor movement is to miss the main target. I mean what good is a dollar an hour more in wages if your neighborhood is burning down? What good is another week's vacation if the lake you go to is polluted and you can't swim in it and your kids can't play in it? What good is another $100 pension if the world goes up in atomic smoke?"

Mr. Chairman, however bad our problems, we do not warm ourselves by burning our houses, we do not feed ourselves by eating next year's seed, and we do not save today's economy by selling our children's future.

Finally, I would like to thank you again for allowing me to participate in this hearing that is so vital to the future of the state of Washington.

TESTIMONY BY

CONGRESSMAN AL SWIFT

Before the

Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water

U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Seattle, Washington

June 3, 1983

Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend the Subcommittee, and in particular, Senators Jackson and Gorton, for beginning the process to resolve the issues surrounding the more than 2 million acres in the RARE II wilderness study. I am especially pleased that these field hearings have been scheduled, so that the people most directly affected by this legislation -- many of whom are unable to get away to Washington, D.C. -- have the chance to testify and express their views.

There are two issues that I would like to raise before the Subcommittee this morning. The first is that in developing this legislation, it is critical that a continued supply of timber for the small forest products industry in the Northwest be assured. Much of the economy of Washington -- and in my Second District in particular -- relies upon this industry, which provides thousands of jobs and materials that all of us use in our daily lives. It is no understatement to say that it is the small mills and the small operators who put vitality and life and growth into our communities in the Pacific Northwest.

In speaking with representatives of these businesses--many of whom are here today -- they have repeatedly emphasized the need for maintaining an adequate timber base in our national forests, since these companies do not own their timber stands. To this end, there is also a need to provide some certainty for future planning for these companies, through the release of lands not designated for wilderness.

At the same time, I would like to express my continued support for designation of the Boulder River area as wilderness. The beauty of this relatively small area makes it a prime candidate for protection. In addition, it is close to metropolitan areas--just 50 miles northeast of Seattle and about 25 miles from the largest city in my district, Everett.

There is also another quality of Boulder River that should be mentioned. It is one of the last low-lying valleys with major stands of virgin timber in the state. Because it is low-lying, it is accessible to almost everyone. I have walked the Boulder River trail, and I met not only hard-core backpackers, but also families and senior citizens, people able to navigate the easy terrain in this area who would be unable to negotiate some of the more remote trails in our state. The beauty of Boulder River is that it enables the average citizen to have a wilderness experience.

It is my firm hope that the Congress can reach a consensus on the RARE II lands in Washington State, and I will be working closely with the other members of the delegations to achieve this. Any such consensus should ensure an adequate supply of timber for our small companies; at the same time, I would urge that the Boulder River area be included in any proposed wilderness areas.

I would like to thank the Subcommittee again for its efforts on this issue, and for the opportunity to present my views.

Senator **Jackson**. Congressman Bonker has requested that his assistant, Susan Slade, read his statement this morning. Is she here?

STATEMENT OF HON. DON BONKER, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, AS PRESENTED BY SUSAN SLADE

Ms. **Slade**. I want to commend Senator Jackson and Senator Gorton for scheduling this opportunity to explore in depth the proposed additions to the Washington wilderness system.

This hearing is timely for several reasons. First, it is critical that we resolve the ongoing uncertainty surrounding Federal land use in Washington State. Second, today's hearing and yesterday's in Spokane provide the board public participation and input that is necessary to reach an equitable decision.

At the heart of the entire wilderness controversy is the need to balance recreational and wildlife values with the need to maintain critical timber base for our small mills and other job-creating industries. I believe such a balance is not only essential, but achievable.

As a model, I would like to remind this hearing of another recent, controversial public lands issue—the creation of a national volcanic monument at Mount St. Helens. When congressional deliberations began, few of us have any chance of reaching consensus. The environmental community had called for a 216,000-acre monument. The small mills had weighed in with a 40,000-acre plan. Other groups had advanced widely varying proposals within this range.

But in the end, after months of sometimes intense conflict, we were able to achieve a compromise that won the support of nearly every group. Nobody got everything they wanted, but nearly everybody agreed it was an equitable plan.

I am proud to have been a part of the St. Helens compromise, but I am even prouder of the interests on all sides who were able to each give a little in order to reach a common ground.

This kind of compromise on the wilderness proposals will not happen overnight. It will require hard work, sincere effort, and even some downright contentiousness from all sides. But it is essential if we are to resolve these critical public lands issues and move forward.

Already, there are positive signs. I am pleased to have heard early in the process from many of the affected interest groups. This week's hearings offer a chance for all parties to speak their piece. Finally, I know I speak for the entire State delegation when I say that we will continue to work together closely, in order to arrive at wilderness legislation that is equitable to all groups—from backpackers and hunters to the forest products industry.

Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you very much.

The first panel is comprised of Hon. Charles Royer, mayor of the city of Seattle, Joe LaTourette, Washington State Department of Fish & Game, Dave Stevens, representative for Hon. John Spellman, Governor, and Hon. Alan Bluechel, Washington State senator. Will you all come forward, please.

Mayor, We are delighted to have you with us this morning in your city.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES ROYER, MAYOR, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mayor **Royer**. Thank you, Senator. We are delighted to have you here to discuss what we probably ought to be out walking around in this morning. I will try to adhere to your guideline on length and restrain from the natural impulse to wax eloquent on the kind of land we are talking about and attempt to make my case from the perspective of the city of Seattle and our interest pretty much as outlined earlier by Congressman Pritchard in his advocacy of the wilderness areas in our State.

First of all I want to begin by acknowledging a debt of gratitude to Senator Jackson for his work on this issue over the years. The National Environmental Policy Act, which the Senator had a large role in drafting, became the first legislation of the decade when it was signed into law on January 1, 1970. You have been concerned about this issue for a long time, Senator, and we appreciate your energy. I also want to compliment Senator Gorton for his work on environmental matters. We will always remember the help you gave us in protecting our watersheds, Senator. The entire delegation deserves our thanks for their effort on the bill we are considering today. The task of protecting Washington's wilderness areas has been delayed for too long, and this bill will serve to restore the momentum.

The people of Seattle have an avid interest in wilderness legislation, and so does their city government. You may know that I am one of a handful of "Seattleites" who has never even claimed to have been climbing with Jim Whittaker, Jim Wickwire, or Fred Beckey. But the small group of nonclimbers I represent is just as concerned as our more daring counterparts about the preservation of wilderness. I have included in my written testimony some examples of how the protection of the wilderness has become for the city of Seattle and the taxpayers of Washington truly an economic concern in matters of economic result, economic recovery jobs. It is ironic that the decision to protect wilderness areas have often been portrayed as if it were at odds with the need to provide jobs.

The fourth largest industry in the State of Washington is tourism. Tourists don't come to the northwest to look at clear-cuts, open pit mines, and slash burns, but the come in droves to see Mount Rainier and Mount St. Helens, the North Cascades and the Olympics.

Seattle is also becoming a major center for the manufacture and sales of outdoor equipment amonting to sales in the millions of dollars annually.

So there are economic reasons, job development, economic reasons for the support of the expansion of the wilderness opportunities we have in the State of Washington.

I am particularly concerned with that land in close proximity to the city of Seattle. I think there are several ways in which Senate bill 837 can be improved in title I and let me just pick off a couple of those.

We would support additional designations in the Olympic Skyline where clear-cutting and slash burning can be seen from Seattle and other cities on Puget Sound. The Glacier Peak wilderness is a magnificant area, but incomplete without the addition of the Monta Cristo mountain range, the Entiat River, and Lake Valhalla. The Cougar Lakes would not be complete without the Greenwater River.

Year-round recreation in the Eagle Rock and Clearwater region are both readily accessible to urban areas and should be preserved. Boulder River, less than an hour from Everett and 1½ hours from Seattle, should also be protected. And Mount Baker's glaciers and meadows, in close proximity to urban areas in the United States and Canada, needs wilderness designation. I urge you to include these spectacular areas in title I.

You may know that Seattle City Light has been interested in Mount Baker as a possible site for geothermal energy development. We have worked closely with conservationists and Indian tribes who are concerned about the Mount Baker area. I can promise that as long as I am mayor of Seattle, City Light will not develop geothermal sites in areas proposed for wilderness designation. We will ask that any leases awarded to us in parts of the proposed Mount Baker wilderness area contain stipulations prohibiting surface disturbance.

All we ask is that other geothermal developers not be allowed to spoil the areas we have refrained from touching. To achieve this goal, it may be necessary to clarify congressional intent concerning new geothermal leasing and development in proposed or designated wilderness areas.

We recognize that conservation and preservation do not come without cost. Seattle has put its money where its mouth is in the Ross Dam settlement with Canada. We have created an environmental endowment fund which will be used for restoration and preservation work in the Skagit River basin above Ross Dam. Seattle will contribute $4 million to the endowment and British Columbia will contribute $1 millon to begin reparation, if you will, on lands already damaged by the perfectly legitimate and appropriate pursuit of low-cost electric power for the city of Seattle. We have found a way to begin to clean up some of what we have done and to construct mechanisms to achieve the power we need without further environmental damage. It has taken a long time but I believe the wilderness and the forest lands we preserve will be around for a long time as a result of our efforts. But that need to repair what has been damaged has told me that it is much easier to preserve than to attempt to repair, and that, Senators, is why we are asking that as in your judging with the considerable concern about the future the weight of your decision making in this legislation.

Many Seattle residents are also interested in the wilderness areas in other parts of the State, like Salmo-Priest, the Kettle Range, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, and Mount Adams. I know that the delegation will give careful consideration to these areas as well.

So in conclusion, I wish to underscore our sense of urgency about this legislation. We feel it is a very important bill that should not be sacrificed for any single point of disagreement. I understand that there is an issue concerning the withdrawal of wilderness land for commercial development in the Goat Rocks area. Like many others, I am extremely concerned about the precedent that such a withdrawal might create for our wilderness system. In light of the administration's past public statements and performance on environmental issues, I fear what might happen if there is a sense that wilderness boundaries can be easily changed.

I appreciate the difficult task you have in attempting to balance the competing demands for the use of public lands. But I would remind the members that the great majority of the areas I support for wilderness designation are mountains, meadows, and glaciers, with little or no direct commercial value. Their real value is retained if they are managed and preserved as wilderness.

I appreciate very much the opportunity to be with you. Following conclusion of other testimony or whatever you wish, I would be happy to respond to questions from your perspective.

[The prepared statement of Mayor Royer follows:]

TESTIMONY OF MAYOR CHARLES ROYER
CITY OF SEATTLE

ON

WILDERNESS PRESERVATION

S. 837

BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

UNITED STATES SENATE

JUNE 3, 1983

TESTIMONY OF MAYOR CHARLES ROYER
JUNE 3, 1983

Thank you for the opportunity to present my views on Senate Bill 837. I want to begin by acknowledging a debt of gratitude to Senator Jackson for his work on this issue over the years. I remember that the National Environmental Policy Act, which the Senator had a large role in drafting, became the first legislation of the decade when it was signed into law on January 1, 1970. You have been concerned about this issue for a long time, Senator, and we appreciate your energy. I also want to compliment Senator Gorton for his work on environmental matters. We will always remember the help you gave us in protecting our watersheds, Senator. The entire delegation deserves our thanks for their effort on the bill we are considering today. The task of protecting Washington's wilderness areas has been delayed for too long, and this bill will serve to restore the momentum.

The people of Seattle have an avid interest in wilderness legislation, and so does their City government. You may know that I am one of a handful of Seattleites who has never even claimed to have been climbing with Jim Whittaker, Jim Wickwire, or Fred Beckey. But the small group of non-climbers I represent is just as concerned as our more daring counterparts about the preservation of wilderness--and that is just the point. The importance of wilderness preservation goes far beyond benefits for climbers, backpackers, fishermen, hunters, skiers, and nature lovers. Wilderness is not appreciated only by those who venture into it. It is also valued by those who enjoy scenic vistas from our roads and highways, by those who value our Northwest fisheries as an economic resource, and by citizens who like clean drinking water. I also submit that the wilderness has been a major influence on the American culture from its founding; it is part of our heritage and our character.

But the great American wilderness that once existed in such abundance has been steadily eroded over the years, and many Americans have lost their access to that element of our heritage. The people of Seattle are fortunate to be so near these increasingly rare and valued resources.

I think many people in our city find it ironic that the decision to protect wilderness areas has often been portrayed as if it were at odds with the need to provide jobs. It is ironic because it is becoming increasingly apparent that for Seattle, the environment means jobs.

Tourism is already Washington's fourth largest industry, supporting hotels, restaurants, travel agencies, tour buses, and dozens of related activities. Tourists don't come to the Northwest to look at clearcuts, open pit mines, and slash burns. But they come in droves to see Mt. Rainier and Mt. St. Helens, the North Cascades and the Olympics.

Seattle is also becoming a major center for the manufacture and sales of outdoor equipment. Eddie Bauer, REI, Early Winters, and Yak Works are national leaders in the mail order business. Outdoor manufacturers like Helley Hansen, and SMC also have annual sales in the millions of dollars. Specialty shops like Swallow's Nest, North Face, Marmot Works, White Water Sports, and others would not be in business without wilderness recreational opportunities.

We should also remember the importance of research activities when we calculate the economic advantages of wilderness preservation. All of our state universities have scientific and educational activities associated with natural areas that cannot be sustained without access to wilderness.

But these existing economic advantages pale beside the importance of the environment in attracting new jobs. Seattle and the state of Washington are in a struggle to provide jobs and shore up a sagging tax base. Like nearly all the fifty states, we are trying to attract new "high tech" industry and corporate headquarters. Surveys show that leaders in these industries are vitally interested in the quality of life available to their employees. The quality of the environment is an increasingly important factor in the selection of new areas in which to locate. I believe our state has a major advantage in the wilderness opportunities we can offer--opportunities unsurpassed anywhere in the lower 48 states.

In these hard times, these factors add up to a vital economic interest in your legislation. From our perspective, Senate Bill 837 is a good start. But there are several ways in which the legislation can be improved. For example, I believe the designations in Title I do not go far enough.

I am particularly concerned about those proposals which affect lands in close proximity from Seattle. For example, we would support additional designations in the Olympic Skyline where clear-cutting and slash burning can be seen from Seattle and other cities on Puget Sound. The Glacier Peak wilderness is a magnificent area, but incomplete without the addition of the Monte Cristo mountain range, the Entiat River, and Lake Valhalla. The Cougar Lakes would not be complete without the Greenwater River.

Year-round recreation in the Eagle Rock and Clearwater region are both readily accessible to urban areas and should be preserved. Boulder River, less than an hour from Everett and an hour-and-a-half from Seattle, should also be protected. And Mt. Baker's glaciers and meadows, in close proximity to urban areas in the U.S. and Canada, needs wilderness designation. I urge you to include these spectacular areas in Title I.

You may know that Seattle City Light has been interested in Mt. Baker as a possible site for geothermal energy development. We have worked closely with conservationists and Indian tribes who are concerned about the Mt. Baker area. I can promise that as long as I am Mayor of Seattle, City Light will not develop geothermal sites in areas proposed for wilderness designation. We will ask that any leases awarded to us in parts of the proposed Mt. Baker wilderness area contain stipulations prohibiting surface disturbance.

All we ask is that other geothermal developers not be allowed to spoil the areas we have refrained from touching. To achieve this goal, it may be necessary to clarify Congressional intent concerning new geothermal leasing and development in proposed or designated wilderness areas.

We recognize that conservation and preservation do not come without cost. Seattle has put its money where its mouth is in the Ross Dam settlement with Canada. We have created an environmental endowment fund which will be used for restoration and preservation work in the Skagit River basin above Ross Dam. Seattle will contribute four million dollars to the endowment and British Columbia will contribute one million. The environmental endowment fund is part of the Ross Dam treaty which will be coming to the U.S. Senate for ratification this summer. In a sense, the endowment represents reparations for environmental damage caused by the building of Ross Dam. But no amount of money can fully repair environmental damage once it is has been done. For this reason, I urge you to carefully weight the permanence of your decisions in framing this legislation.

Many Seattle residents are also interested in wilderness areas in other parts of the state, like Salmo-Priest, the Kettle Range, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, and Mt. Adams. I know that the delegation will give careful consideration to these areas as well.

In conclusion, I wish to underscore our sense of urgency about this legislation. We feel it is a very important bill that should not be sacrified for any single point of disagreement. I understand that there is an issue concerning the withdrawal of wilderness land for commercial development in the Goat Rocks area. Like many others, I am extremely concerned about the precedent that such a withdrawal might create for our wilderness system. In light of the Administration's past public statements and performance on environmental issues, I fear what might happen if there is a sense that wilderness boundaries can be easily changed.

I appreciate the difficult task you have in attempting to balance the competing demands for the use of public lands. But I would remind the members that the great majority of the areas I support for wilderness designation are mountains, meadows and glaciers, with little or no direct commercial value. Their real value is retained if they are managed and preserved as wilderness. It is true that some of the areas I am supporting for wilderness consideration contain harvestable timber. But these low elevation forested valleys are becoming exceedingly rare, and time is running out for their preservation.

As a nation, we have many alternatives for locating commercial activities. But our vanishing wilderness areas cannot be relocated or recreated--they are where they are. As you work to resolve the conflicts between commercial development and the value of wilderness, I ask only that you consider the irrevocable nature of choosing to expend the wilderness.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mayor, for a very fine statement. I don't have any questions.

Thank you very much.

We have next Senator Alan Bluechel, who is chairman of the Washington State Winter Recreation Commission.

STATEMENT OF ALAN BLUECHEL, WASHINGTON STATE SENATOR

Senator **Bluechel**. Good morning, Mr. Chairman and other distinguished panelists.

I would like to speak about the winter recreation commission which was established in 1982, and its main purpose was to maximize the winter recreation potential of this State. The commission membership is very broad based, and it includes people from the industries, State agencies, legislators, and people from environmental groups.

Now, in presenting the testimony from the Washington State Winter Recreation Commission, it is necessary to give you a bit of background of where we stand today.

Washington State has probably the greatest disparity of any State in the Nation between winter recreation potential and its winter recreation utilization, particularly in the area of alpine skiing, and I would like to give you one set of statistics as dramatic evidence. During the 1964–65 ski season, our State logged 1.2 million skier days, 88,000 more than Colorado and 800,000 more than Oregon. Seventeen years later, in 1981–82, Washington skier days had gone to 1.4 million. That's a net increase of only 19 percent. During that same time, Colorado skier days had jumped to over 8 million. That's an increase of 713 percent, and Oregon, which has only two-thirds of our population actually surpassed us by 50,000 skier days, for an increase of 361 percent.

Effectively, what has happened is a major alpine skiing boom to this country, and Washington State has been excluded from that, and the one primary cause for this exclusion is the fact that we do not have any destination or regional ski facilities of an overnight kind, and its due to one area, due to the Federal ownership of virtually all skiable terrain and contiguous base area in Washington State. Without these types of facilities, we can't compete for the tourist dollar. We can't even compete for our own skier dollar.

Now, while we strongly support the concept of adequate wilderness in Washington State, we urge that in putting together your final wilderness proposal, you help us rectify some of the inequities under which the ski industry has been struggling for the past 20 years, and in this regard, we have two requests.

The first request pertains to Early Winters in the upper Methow Valley. The Early Winters project is due in large measure to private ownership of the base area, and it represents an exceptional opportunity for the establishment of a world class destination ski resort in Washington State. It is considered by many experts to be the best undeveloped alpine ski area in the Western United States, and it is endorsed by virtually every elected official, Federal, State, and local, who represents the region.

Early Winters is in a crucial phase at the present time, and the greatest potential threat right now is delay, delay which might jeopardize the credibility of the project and discourage potential investors.

Our second request, Mr. Chairman, relates to the problems of our existing ski areas stemming from Federal ownership of 98.6 percent of all land in the State above 3,000 feet. This includes virtually all of our skiable terrain and contiguous base area.

In this regard, we ask that you consider placing an amendment to S. 837. As you are aware, present Forest Service policy imposes severe restrictions on any kind of private construction development on Forest Service land. This, coupled with the short-term nature of Forest Service leases, has virtually precluded the development of destination ski facilities in Washington. The amendment we are suggesting would mandate that the Forest Service enter into a series of land trades with Washington State. The Forest Service would trade to the State all presently operating private ski areas whose management so desires, plus several undeveloped ski area sites identified as having high potential, in return for which the State would trade to the Forest Service an as yet unidentified block of State lands of like value. At the present time, 10 of the 12 major ski areas of the State have expressed a desire at least to be included in the initial stages of the process, and you have already received copies of the record listing the legal descriptions.

Mr. Chairman, the winter recreation commission recognizes the need for the speediest possible passage of S. 837 in the interest of all concerned. In requesting that you consider the above amendment, let me assure the committee, the Congress and the people of Washington State that the commission will neither take action nor seek action which might in any way jeopardize this wilderness bill.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bluechel follows:]

WASHINGTON STATE
WINTER RECREATION COMMISSION
101 Senate Office Building
Olympia, Washington 98504 QW-11
753-1832

WASHINGTON STATE WINTER RECREATION COMMISSION

TESTIMONY ON S837

Presented before the Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserved Water of the United States Senate Committee
on Energy and Natural Resources

Friday
June 3, 1983
Seattle, Washington

Senator Alan Bluechel
Chairman

Senator Ted Bottiger ▪ Representative Duane Kaiser ▪ Representative Earl Tilly
Kris G. Kauffman ▪ Frank DeLong ▪ John L. Chambers ▪ Nelson Bennett
Mel Borgersen ▪ R. Duke Watson ▪ Errol Nelson ▪ Larry Richmond ▪ Archie Eiffert
Senator Alan Bluechel, Chairman

Mr. Chairman: I am state Senator Alan Bluechel, Senate Minority Whip and Chairman of the Washington State Winter Recreation Commission. The Commission was created by the legislature in 1982. Its purpose is to seek ways to maximize our state's winter recreation potential. Commission membership includes representatives from the legislature, appropriate state agencies, city and county government, the winter recreation industry and the environmental community.

In presenting our testimony on the Washington Wilderness Bill, it is necessary to provide a brief background:

Washington State has probably the greatest disparity of any state in the nation between winter recreation potential and its winter recreation utilization--particularly in the area of alpine skiing. I offer one set of statistics as dramatic evidence: during the 1964-65 ski season, our state logged 1,210,000 skier days--88,000 more than Colorado and 800,000 more than our southern neighbor, Oregon. Seventeen years later, in 1981-82, Washington skier days had gone to 1,444,000--a net increase of only 234,000 or 19 percent. During that same period, Colorado skier days had jumped to over 8,000,000, an increase of 713 percent. And Oregon, with less than two-thirds Washington's population, had actually surpassed us by 50,000 skier days, going to 1,493,000, an increase of 361 percent.

To summarize, this nation over the past two decades has experienced a major alpine skiing boom, from which Washington State has been effectively excluded. And this exclusion has meant numerous lost opportunities--lost revenue and employment opportunities for the people of Washington State and lost recreational opportunities for the people of all the states. And while there may be several factors which have contributed to this condition, there is one fundamental cause from which all others

DERIVE: THE LACK OF DESTINATION AND REGIONAL SKI FACILITIES. DUE TO FEDERAL OWNERSHIP OF VIRTUALLY ALL SKIABLE TERRAIN AND CONTIGUOUS BASE AREA IN WASHINGTON STATE. WITHOUT DESTINATION FACILITIES, NOT ONLY ARE WE UNABLE TO COMPETE FOR THE VACATION SKIERS FROM OTHER STATES AND COUNTRIES, WE CANNOT EVEN COMPETE FOR OUR OWN. RELIABLE STATISTICS SHOW THAT OVER 85 PERCENT OF WASHINGTON RESIDENTS WHO TAKE SKI VACATIONS OF MORE THAN THREE DAYS LEAVE THE STATE TO DO SO.

MR. CHAIRMAN, WHILE THE WINTER RECREATION COMMISSION STRONGLY SUPPORTS THE CONCEPT OF ADEQUATE WILDERNESS IN WASHINGTON STATE, WE URGE THAT IN FORMULATING YOUR FINAL WILDERNESS PROPOSAL, YOU HELP US TO RECTIFY SOME OF THE INEQUITIES UNDER WHICH THE SKI INDUSTRY HAS BEEN STRUGGLING FOR THE PAST 20 YEARS AND IN THIS REGARD, WE HAVE TWO SPECIFIC REQUESTS.

THE FIRST REQUEST PERTAINS TO EARLY WINTERS IN THE UPPER METHOW VALLEY, OKANOGAN COUNTY. THE EARLY WINTERS PROJECT, DUE IN LARGE MEASURE TO PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF THE BASE AREA, REPRESENTS AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORLD CLASS DESTINATION SKI RESORT IN WASHINGTON STATE. IT IS CONSIDERED BY MANY EXPERTS TO BE THE BEST UNDEVELOPED ALPINE SKI SITE IN THE WESTERN UNITED STATES, AND IS ENDORSED BY VIRTUALLY EVERY ELECTED OFFICIAL--FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL--WHO REPRESENTS THE REGION.

EARLY WINTERS IS IN A CRUCIAL PHASE, AND THE GREATEST POTENTIAL THREAT RIGHT NOW IS DELAY--DELAY WHICH MIGHT JEOPARDIZE THE CREDIBILITY OF THE PROJECT AND DISCOURAGE POTENTIAL INVESTORS.

OUR FIRST REQUEST THEN IS THIS: IF THERE IS TO BE CONSIDERATION OF WILDERNESS ADDITIONS WITHIN THE OKANOGAN NATIONAL FOREST, THE WINTER RECREATION COMMISSION URGES THAT THE QUESTION BE DEALT WITH IN A WAY WHICH WILL INSURE AGAINST ANY UNDUE DELAY--DIRECT OR INDIRECT, INTENTIONAL OR INADVERTENT--IN THE PROGRESS OF THIS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT PROJECT.

OUR SECOND REQUEST, MR. CHAIRMAN, RELATES TO THE PROBLEMS OF OUR EXISTING SKI AREAS STEMMING FROM FEDERAL OWNERSHIP OF 98.6 PERCENT OF ALL LAND IN THE STATE ABOVE 3,000 FEET. THIS INCLUDES, VIRTUALLY ALL OF OUR SKIABLE TERRAIN AND CONTIGUOUS BASE AREA. OUR STATE IS BLESSED WITH A NUMBER OF TRULY OUTSTANDING SKI FACILITIES WHICH, EXCEPT FOR THEIR INABILITY TO ACCOMMODATE VACATION SKIERS, WOULD ALREADY BE HIGHLY COMPETITIVE ON A REGIONAL OR INTERSTATE BASIS.

IN THIS REGARD WE ASK THAT YOU CONSIDER PLACING AN AMENDMENT TO S837. AS YOU ARE WELL AWARE, PRESENT FOREST SERVICE POLICY IMPOSES SEVERE RESTRICTIONS ON ANY KIND OF PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT ON FOREST SERVICE LAND. THIS, COUPLED WITH THE SHORT-TERM NATURE OF FOREST SERVICE LEASES, HAS VIRTUALLY PRECLUDED THE DEVELOPMENT OF DESTINATION SKI FACILITIES IN WASHINGTON, LEADING TO THE SITUATION I DESCRIBED AT THE BEGINNING OF MY TESTIMONY. THE AMENDMENT WE ARE SUGGESTING WOULD MANDATE THAT THE FOREST SERVICE ENTER INTO A SERIES OF LAND TRADES WITH WASHINGTON STATE. THE FOREST SERVICE WOULD TRADE TO THE STATE ALL PRESENTLY OPERATING PRIVATE SKI AREAS WHOSE MANAGEMENT SO DESIRES, PLUS SEVERAL UNDEVELOPED SKI AREA SITES IDENTIFIED AS HAVING HIGH POTENTIAL, IN RETURN FOR WHICH THE STATE WOULD TRADE TO THE FOREST SERVICE AN AS YET UNIDENTIFIED BLOCK OF STATE LANDS OF LIKE VALUE. AT PRESENT, 10 OF THE 12 MAJOR SKI AREAS IN THE STATE HAVE EXPRESSED A DESIRE AT LEAST TO BE INCLUDED IN THE INITIAL STAGES OF THE PROCESS, AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THEIR AREAS HAVE BEEN FORWARDED TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON STATE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION FOR INCLUSION IN THE AMENDMENT, ALONG WITH THE UNDEVELOPED SITES PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THE WINTER RECREATION COMMISSION RECOGNIZES THE NEED FOR THE SPEEDIEST POSSIBLE PASSAGE OF S837 IN THE INTEREST OF ALL CONCERNED. IN REQUESTING THAT YOU CONSIDER THE ABOVE AMENDMENT, LET ME ASSURE THE COMMITTEE, THE CONGRESS AND THE PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON STATE THAT THE COMMISSION WILL NEITHER TAKE ACTION NOR SEEK ACTION WHICH MIGHT IN ANY WAY JEOPARDIZE THIS IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

THANK YOU.

FD:53/29-32

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Senator.

Any questions?

Mr. **Pritchard**. I want to compliment the Senator in his efforts. The thing that amazes me is that two-thirds of the people in the State of Washington who go for any 3-day skiing had to do it outside of our State, and it seems to me that since we have some of the best skiing in the West, people in the State of Washington ought to have some opportunity for overnight skiing here in our State and not have to travel, whether it is to Sun Valley or Oregon, Bachelor Butte, or all those other places people go or even up to British Columbia. I want to compliment you and your committee on your efforts.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you very much, Senator.

Joe LaTourette is here representing the Washington State Department of Fish & Game.

STATEMENT OF JOE LaTOURETTE, WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME

Mr. **LaTourette**. Thank you, Senator.

My name is Joe LaTourette. I'm here representing Frank Lawford, director of the Washington State Game Department. I will keep my comments to be very brief and general because we will be following it up with a letter stating our recommendations on each of the 22 proposed or discussed areas in title I and title II of the wilderness bill.

First of all, I want you to know that the Washington Game Department is vitally interested in the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983 in the final version of the bill. Our primary mandate is the preservation, protection, and perpetuation of the State's game, fish and wildlife resources. Yet a significant portion of the State wildlife habitat is under control of Federal agencies such as the Forest Service, the National Parks Service, and the Bureau of Land Management, and managed at least in part for fish and wildlife.

Some of the most critical habitat in the State for both game and nongame wildlife is in Federal ownership and management including the 22 areas cited in this bill for wilderness designation or consideration. So no matter how this bill shapes up, it will have a major affect on the State's overall fish and wildlife resources and recreational potential of these resources.

Second, I would like to say that the Washington State Game Department supports the basic objectives of the wilderness as outlined in the Wilderness Act of 1964 and the practical effect of wilderness status on many species of wildlife, particularly those species with special habitat requirements such as old growth forests or climax vegetation or those species which are particularly sensitive to human disturbance. However, as much as we support the concept of wilderness, the game department also has a mandate to maximize recreational opportunities to the wildlife, both consumptive and nonconsumptive, and wilderness classifications with all their use restrictions, including a Wilderness Act, may in some cases narrow the range of cost effective options available to the State for managing the species with high recreational value. Included here can be big game habitat enhancement or stocking high lakes by aircraft rather than pack mule.

Natural habitat succession aside, we feel that the prohibition of roads probably has the most significant and positive impact on fish and wildlife of any other factor in those areas listed in the Washington wilderness bill, and even though we may recommend something less than full wilderness status for some of those areas, such as roadless, primitive, or scenic, in no case will we favor multiple use over wilderness in those areas designated in the bill. The roadless aspect of wilderness designations is very important to the fish and wildlife in those areas.

As I indicated earlier, within 10 days, we will provide you with a more detailed recommendation on each of the sites listed in titles I and II of the bill.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. LaTourette.

Any questions?

Thank you.

Panel No. II. Susan Saul, the Goat Rocks Emergency Committee; Jim Whittaker, Seattle; Patrick Goldsworthy, North Cascades Conservation Council; and Joe de la Cruz, Quinault Nation.

Welcome.

Susan Saul will be first.

STATEMENT OF SUSAN SAUL, COCHAIR, GOAT ROCKS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

Ms. SAUL. Mr. Chairman, my name is Susan Saul. I am from Longview, and I come here before you today representing citizens who support additional wilderness designations in this State. A number of other individuals in southwest Washington, in Kelso, Longview, Kalama, and Vancouver have given me personal statements which they asked me to bring here today and put into the record.

Senator JACKSON. The committee will receive them.

Ms. SAUL. Conservationists here today and those at home as well commend you Senators Gorton and Jackson for initiating formal discussion of additional wilderness designations in Washington State with the introduction of S. 837. While the bill's sufficiency language satisfactorily clears up the legal problems of RARE II, we have substantial concerns with the bill as it addresses potential wilderness areas. Title I merely rubber stamps the Carter administration's RARE II recommendations. As the courts have found, the RARE II process was a hasty and bias study fraught with problems. Title I contains less than 10 percent of the total inventory of wilderness lands in the State and is wholly inadequate. Title II is merely a list of 12 geographic areas without boundaries, acreages, or wilderness designations. If it is meant to suggest that all roadless land should be reviewed for possible wilderness designation, then it is incomplete.

Citizens from across the State has fashioned a comprehensive package of wilderness proposals known as the conservationists wilderness proposal. It contains 2½ million acres in over 2 dozen areas. Its strength lies in the diversity of ecosystems, geographic locations, recreational opportunities, wildlife habitats, and watersheds that it contains. Each area is a special place with its own unique values, however, and other witnesses today will discuss specific areas in the conservationists proposal. There are maps on the side of the room there which detail those areas.

My particular interest in addressing you today is as cochair of the Goat Rocks Emergency Committee. The committee is a coalition of 51 organizations and businesses formed in response to the proposal to adjust the boundaries of the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness Area to permit expansion of the White Pass ski area. The Goat Rocks Emergency Committee is opposed to this proposal. This proposal to change the boundaries of existing wilderness areas to allow private commercial use of the land is unprecedented. It is so radical that even Interior Secretary James Watt, who says that he supports existing wilderness areas, has never proposed anything this extreme.

There are two major aspects of this proposal which I am going to address today. The first is the legal precedent that this proposal would establish, and the second is the merit of the proposal itself.

A deletion of 2,500 acres from the Goat Rocks Wilderness would be the first time that publicly owned land would be removed from an established wilderness area to allow new, privately owned commercial development. Congress has approved deletions in the past, but for vastly different reasons. Twice it removed private lands that had been included in a wilderness boundary; once it transferred the land to a national park, and once it returned the land to a primitive area classification. Such a legal precedent would mean that every other wilderness area in the system would be up for grabs. If Congress does a special favor in this case, how can it justify refusal of the next proposal for another area?

The Wilderness Act of 1964 declares that the wilderness areas are to be set aside "for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness." These words should mean that once an area is designated as wilderness it is to be protected forever from adverse human affects.

The Goat Rocks Wild Area, with its current boundaries, was administratively established in 1940, long before the construction of the White Pass Highway or the ski area. Those boundaries were carried over when the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area was established as part of the Wilderness Act in 1964. If there is any precedent here, it should be in favor of wilderness.

Regardless of legal precedent, however, an examination of the merits of the proposal to expand the White Pass ski area onto Hogback Mountain and into the Miriam Creek basin shows it to be extremely speculative.

The proponents of this proposal claim that White Pass would become a world class destination ski resort if allowed to expand. This is highly unlikely. The Washington Winter Recreation Commission's report states that a destination ski resort needs a vertical drop of at least 3,000 feet. White Pass currently has runs with 1,500 to 2,000 feet in vertical drop, and the new runs proposed inside the current wilderness would still be in this same range. Recreational skiers visiting destination resorts are looking for runs with a variety of skill levels, and longer runs mean less waiting in lift lines, so hence a desire for a longer vertical drop.

Other elements scheduled to prevent White Pass from ever becoming a destination ski resort are wet snow conditions and poor weather at White Pass, the lack of public transportation, the distance from population centers and finally, the need for massive development of restaurant and lodging facilities. Skiers going to destination resorts expect to be able to ski to their motel room door, not have to drive to Packwood or Naches for a place to stay.

All these factors raise serious doubts about the economic viability——

Senator JACKSON. Your time is up.

Ms. SAUL. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Saul follows:]

STATEMENT OF SUSAN SAUL, CO-CHAIR
GOAT ROCKS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, my name is Susan Saul. I am from Longview, and I come before you today representing citizens in Southwest Washington who support additional wilderness designations in this State. A number of citizens in Kelso, Longview, Castle Rock, Kalama and Vancouver have given me statements and asked me to request that they be placed in the hearing record.

I am also co-chair of the Goat Rocks Emergency Committee, which is a coalition of organizations and individuals organized in response to the proposal to adjust the boundaries of the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area to permit expansion of the White Pass Ski Area. That proposal is the subject of my oral statement today.

This proposal to change the boundaries of an existing wilderness to allow private commercial use of the land is unprecedented. It is so radical that even Interior Secretary James Watt, who says that he supports existing wilderness areas, has never proposed anything so extreme.

There are two major aspects of this proposal. The first is the legal precedent that this proposal would establish, and the second is the merit of the proposal itself.

A deletion of 2,500 acres from the Goat Rocks Wilderness would be the first time that publicy-owned land would be removed from an established wilderness area to allow new, privately-owned commercial development. Congress has approved deletions in the past, but for vastly different reasons: twice it removed private lands that had been included in a wilderness boundary, once it transferred the land to a national park, and once it returned the land to a "primitive area" classification. Such a legal precedent mean that every other wilderness area in the system would be "up for grabs." If Congress does a special favor to benefit the owners of the White Pass Ski Area, how can it justify refusal of the next proposal?

The Wilderness Act of 1964 declares that wilderness areas are to be set aside "for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness." These words should mean that once an area is designated as wilderness it is to be protected forever from adverse human impacts.

The Goat Rocks Wild Area, with its current boundaries, was administratively established in 1940, long before construction of the White Pass Highway or the Ski Area. Those boundaries were carried over when the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area was established as part of the Wilderness Act in 1964. If there is any precedent here, it should be in favor of wilderness.

Regardless of legal precedent, an examination of the merits of the proposal to expand the White Pass Ski Area onto Hogback Mountain and into the Miriam Creek basin shows it to be extremely speculative.

The proponents of this proposal claim that White Pass would become a "world class" destination ski resort if allowed to expand. This is highly unlikely. The Washington Winter Recreation Commission's report states that a destination ski resort needs a vertical drop of at least 3,000 feet. White Pass currently has runs with 1,500 to 2,000 feet in vertical drop, and the new runs proposed inside the current wilderness would still be in this same range. The proposed run with the most vertical drop gains it only by going straight down a steep slope to the bottom of the Miriam Creek valley -- a steep run only for expert skiers. Recreational skiers visiting destination resorts are looking for long runs at a variety of different skill levels, since longer runs mean less time spent standing in chairlift lines.

Other elements that would prevent White Pass from ever becoming a destination ski resort are: wet snow conditions and poor weather (the Washington Winter Recreation Commission recommends locations 30 miles east of the Cascades summit); lack of public transportation such as airports and railroads to bring skiers to White Pass; and distance from population centers such as Portland and Seattle for day use. Finally, a world class destination resort comparable to Sun Valley or Vail would require massive development of restaurant and lodging facilities at White Pass. Skiers going to destination resorts expect to be able to ski to their motel room doors, but there simply is not room at White Pass for development on that scale. The prospect of driving 20 miles or more to Packwood or Naches for the night is not going to attract visitors if other alternatives are available.

All of these factors raise serious doubts about the economic viability of the White Pass expansion proposal. The proponents have not shown any need for this project, nor have they demonstrated that investors would be willing to support it. Therefore, this proposal is merely speculative, and the proponents are asking Congress for a federal subsidy -- in the form of public land -- for an economically marginal operation.

Meanwhile, the broad alpine ridge of Hogback Mountain and the secluded Miriam Creek and Shoe Lake basins have been popular wilderness recreation destinations for decades. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas wrote of backpacking trips to the Goat Rocks which he made as a young man some 65 years ago, and he specifically describes a 1940 horseback trip, including a night spent camping on Hogback Mountain, in his book Of Men And Mountains. Many others have enjoyed the area's wilderness qualities in both summer and winter. The Pacific Crest Trail goes through the middle of the proposed deletion and receives use by hundreds of hikers and horseback riders in summer and snowshoers and cross-country skiers in winter. Since the Forest

Service does not require wilderness permits in winter, it is impossible to document the number of people using Hogback Mountain for cross-country skiing, snow-shoeing and winter camping. I personally know many people who have skied and snow-shoed there, and my visit was made on cross-country skis.

The clearing of forest for ski runs, construction of chair lifts and day lodges, powerlines, service roads, and water and sewage facilities would drastically alter the present wilderness environment. Lights from night skiing would create visual impacts for miles beyond the ski area development. The noise of motors, snow-grooming equipment and avalanche control would also send impacts far beyond the ski area. All of these human impacts would alter the wilderness character of the area and deprive present and future users of the promise made in the Wilderness Act that the land would be preserved "unimpaired" as wilderness.

In summary, considering both the legal precedent that this proposal would establish and the merits of the proposal itself, the Goat Rocks Emergency Committee is opposed to any adjustment of the Goat Rocks Wilderness boundary that would remove land from the existing wilderness. We believe this proposal should be eliminated from S. 837.

Senator **Jackson**. I'm sorry. We have to enforce the 5-minute rule because we have such a large audience out there. I hope you will understand. Your entire statement will go in as if read.

Any questions?

All right, fine, we will go through the entire panel.

Jim, we are delighted to have you. This is Jim Whittaker. He needs no introduction.

STATEMENT OF JAMES W. WHITTAKER

Mr. **Whittaker**. Thank you, Senator Jackson.

Senator Gorton, Congressman Pritchard, Congressman Morrison, thank you for having us here.

I would like to speak briefly on the Goat Rocks amendment and then spread it out to the rest of the State, if I may.

There are some nice people out there in that White Pass ski area, and they are senstitive to the environment. It will be nice if something could be worked out that would help them out and not intrude into the wilderness. But don't know if that's possible. There may be a natural ridge that separates the ski area more than just a boundary that's laid out as it is, but anything that deletes from a wilderness, I would think that would be a big mistake. Maybe if you could add 10,000 acres, and turn them over, but that's got to be looked at carefully. I'm sure Congressman Morrison is on top of that, but anyway, they are very sensitive people, and maybe there is something to be done. It's up to the rest of the State.

Again, I was real happy to see a wilderness bill that Senator Gorton introduced along with Senator Jackson that said, "A wilderness bill of Washington State for 1983," I thought boy, we've got the whole State in wilderness now; we'll have to try and protect the cities from being overgrown. I would much rather be here arguing that than sticking up for the 5 percent of land that we would all like to be out in today. I know we would all like to make use of some of the areas that we know so well. Whatever we can do not protect that in this age of high-tech—I think we see things happening so quickly—Lindbergh barely managed to get into the air and span the ocean; then we put astronauts up to the Moon—we're going so fast, and I look at the scenic view that takes 400 years to grow, or 500 years, and I wonder just how fast we're moving. But President Kennedy put it very well when he said that, "Conservation is our highest form of national thrift," and some day we may have to use those trees in the forest, but when we've used them all, we've lost our touch with, I think, what it is all about.

So, I appreciate you being here and spending the time. We would much rather be up there where nature's peace would flow into us like sunshine into flowers, where the winds would brings us their freshness and the storms their energy, and fears to fall off like autumn leaves.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Whittaker follows:]

Because It's There

June 2, 1983

Subcommittee on Public Lands
and National Parks
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
U.S. House of Representatives

Gentlemen:

My name is Jim Whittaker. I am appearing here today in support of wilderness designation for all areas in Title I and Title II of S. 837, The Washington Wilderness Bill, totalling 2.3 million acres.

I have been in many beautiful places all over the world and I can truthfully say that Washington's wild lands take a back seat to none. Our scenic mountains are in a class with the Swiss Alps --- and, except for altitude, even with the Himalaya.

Scenic mountains consist of forested valley floors and meadows just as much as snow clad peaks. Relatively few climb to the summits. But for so many, lower elevation lands are what can be reached and experienced. These lands are being heavily used already; the enormous expansion of fitness, health and outdoor recreation means increasing need for wilderness. There are many acres that now do serve in effect as wilderness because they are still wild. But most will not remain that way unless protected by being made part of the Wilderness System.

An argument is sometimes made that wilderness, with no roads, is unfair to handicapped individuals who cannot get to it. My experience has taught me the opposite. Many scenic vistas, quiet glades and windswept snowfields can be reached by car. But the challenge of the wilderness to those with physical

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handicaps is both thrilling and rewarding. I climbed Mt. Rainier last year with hikers who were deaf and who were thrilled with that incredible scenery, with a hiker who was an amputee from Vietnam whose heroic accomplishment in that climb was as great as Mt. Everest was to me, and with those who were blind --- and whose experience of fresh air and of exertion and of wind and silence was only marred by the hovering of helicopters. Others use canoes or horseback to get into the wild lands. I need not make their arguments for them. I should just point out that it is our duty to preserve for all Americans the option, the possiblility, of many varied wilderness experiences and challenges, in addition to all the options that exist for motorized recreation.

Wilderness lands should be preserved in all parts of Washington State. Indian Heaven and Dark Divide are accessible from Vancouver and the southwest. The peninsula should have the Olympic wilderness. The Clearwater is in Tacoma's "back yard". Yakima needs the Cougar Lakes. Everett is in close proximity to Boulder River, Eagle Rock and the Glacier Peak expansion. On the east, Glacier Peak additions and the Sawtooth will serve Wenatchee. The entire Mt. Baker complex is important to Bellingham. Spokane at present has no nearby wilderness and needs the Salmo-Priest and Kettle Range. The Juniper Forest is the closest wild land to the Tri-Cities. These areas are not substitutable for each other or for national parks. They are all wild now. We must guarantee that they remain wilderness.

It is true, my business depends on the demand for clothing and equipment used on mountains and in wilderness areas. So does the business of many other suppliers and manufacturers in Washington State. But business is not the most important reason I ask you to give wilderness designation to all the lands in Title I and Title II of S. 837. Washington's wild heritage deserves protection "because it is there". It is the existing value of nature itself that calls for preservation.

I, as President John F. Kennedy pointed out, what we save is what our grandchildren will be able to have. He said, "Conservation is the highest form of national thrift".

Sincerely,

James W Whittaker
James W. Whittaker
Chairman of Board

Senator **Jackson**. Jim, your entire statement will go into the record.

Dr. Patrick Goldsworthy.

STATEMENT OF DR. PATRICK D. GOLDSWORTHY, PRESIDENT, NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Dr. **Goldsworthy**. Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, Congressman Morrison, and Congressman Pritchard, it's a pleasure to be able to address you once again.

I am speaking on behalf of, and as president of, the North Cascades Conservation Council, and we are all here today to address a long delayed and still unfinished agenda. That is, to write the final essential chapter on Washington State's wilderness.

We need to finish what Senator Jackson started 27 years ago when he introduced the first and original wilderness bill which became law 8 years later.

We need to finish making the Glacier Peak Wilderness whole out of the pieces the Forest Service omitted 23 years ago, as well as in the Rare I and Rare II studies.

We need to finish the as yet uncompleted plans of the 1963 U.S. Forest Service—National Park Service, North Cascades study team for creating a wilderness in the Cougar Lakes area, continguous with Mount Rainier National Park and lying between Snoqualmie and White Passes.

We need to finish making additions to the Pasayten, Goat Rocks, and Mount Adams Wildernesses.

We need to finish providing wilderness protection for much of the roadless lands, contiguous to Olympic and North Cascades National Parks, which were omitted when these two parks were created, respectively. 44 years and 15 years ago. Senator Jackson had a tremendous part to play in the creation of the North Cascades National Park.

We need to finish providing wilderness protection for the Boulder Creek-Three Fingers-Whitehorse area, containing, in its entirety, Washington's lowest elevation roadless valley, hitherto afforded nature's protection by an impassable gorge.

Then we must never—I repeat never, step backward, whatever we do, and start deleting parts of our wilderness areas, as Congressman Morrison is proposing to do to the Goat Rocks Wilderness.

We view these hearings as providing you, the Senators, and us, the public, the opportunity to start writing the final chapter on Washington's wilderness. The North Cascades Conservation Council, Olympic Park Associates, the Mountaineers, and the Sierra Club, joined by many more recently organized local conservation organizations, wish to aid you in drafting this crucial chapter.

It is our sincere hope that this final chapter will, henceforth, settle the differences between conservationists and the Forest Service so that we both can proceed in a spirit of mutual constructive cooperation, much as we have been able to do with the National Park Service.

Toward this goal, we shall collectivley present you with our 1983 conservationist's proposal of 2.5 million acres, and for the record of this hearing, we shall shortly submit a detailed expansion of our statement presented for you here today.

I personally have hiked and climbed and cross-country skied in many of the areas which I have mentioned in the statement here, and specifically, I would like to refer to the Golden Horn and Sawtooth-Lake Chelan block of land which is bisected by the North Cascades Scenic Highway as being the largest, undedicated roadless block remaining in the State of Washington, much of which I have personally been in and find to be exceptionally superb scenery.

So, thank you again for this very wonderful and timely opportunity to present our views.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Goldsworthy follows:]

North Cascades Conservation Council
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

ON

WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

JUNE 3, 1983

I am Dr. Patrick D. Goldsworthy, speaking on behalf of, and as President of, the North Cascades Conservation Council. The Council is a 2000 member, non-profit, citizens organization, which was incorporated in 1957 for the purposes of "protecting and preserving the scenic, scientific, recreational, educational, wildlife, and wilderness values of the North Cascades, from the Columbia River to the Canadian Border." I also speak as an Honorary Vice-President of the Sierra Club, an Honorary Life Member of the Mountaineers, a Board member of Olympic Park Associates and a past Board Member of the Sierra Club and of the National Parks and Conservation Association. Since my arrival in Seattle 30 years ago I have spent 3 years seeking creation of Glacier Peak Wilderness, 11 years for the North Cascades National Park, Chelan and Ross Lake National Recreation Areas and Pasayten Wilderness, 12 years for Alpine Lakes Wilderness, and 15 years to finally stop the raising of Ross Dam.

We are all here today, to address a long delayed and still unfinished agenda. That is, to write the final essential chapter on Washington State's Wilderness.

We need to finish what Senator Jackson started 27 years ago (in 1956), when he introduced the first and original Wilderness Bill which became law 8 years later.

We need to finish making the Glacier Peak Wilnerness whole, out of the pieces which the Forest Service omitted 23 years ago (in 1960), as well as in the RARE I and II Studies. These pieces include: 1) lands to the southwest along the Cascade Crest to Stevens Pass; 2) Lost Creek Ridge and Suiattle and

Cascade River watersheds to the west; 3) Entiat River watershed to the southeast; and 4) Lake Chelan watershed to the east.

We need to finish the as yet uncompleted plans of the 1963 U.S. Forest Service - National Park Service North Cascades Study Team, for creating a wilderness in the Cougar Lakes area, contiguous with Mt. Rainier National Park and lying between Snoqualmie and White Passes.

We need to finish making additions to the Pasayten, Goat Rocks and Mt. Adams Wildernesses.

We need to finish providing wilderness protection for much of the roadless lands, contiguous to Olympic and North Cascades National Parks, which were omitted when these two parks were created, respectively, 44 years (in 1939) and 15 years (in 1968) ago. These lands include: 1) the Duckabush, Dosewallups, and Greywolf watersheds in the eastern Olympics; 2) Tomyhoi-Selesia area, partially considered for a North Cascades wilderness by the Forest Service in 1960; 3) Mt. Baker, to the west, recommended for inclusion in the North Cascades National Park by the Park Service in 1963; 4) Golden Horn area to the east of the park; 5) Sawtooth-Lake Chelan area to the east of the park, which is the largest single undedicated roadless block remaining in Washington. This block was included in the N.C.C.C. 1963 proposal for a National Recreation area and contains the total wilderness valleys of War Creek, Cedar Creek and Wolf Creek.

We need to finish providing wilderness protection for the Boulder Creek-Three Fingers-Whitehorse area, containing, in its entirety, Washington's lowest elevation roadless valley, hitherto afforded nature's protection by an impassable gorge.

We must never, I repeat never, step backward, whatever we do, and start deleting parts of our wilderness areas, as Congressman Morrison is proposing to do to the Goat Rocks Wilderness, and this merely for the sake of a ski development.

We view these hearings as providing you, the Senators, and us, the public, the opportunity to start writing the final chapter on Washington's wilderness. The North Cascades Conservation Council, Olympic Park Associates, The Mountaineers, and Sierra Club, joined by many more recently organized local conservation organizations, wish to aid you in drafting this crucial chapter.

It is our sincere hope that this final chapter will, henceforth, settle the differences between conservationists and the Forest Service so that we both can proceed in a spirit of mutual constructive cooperation, much as we have been able to do with the National Park Service.

Towards this goal, we shall collectively present you with our 1983 Conservationist's proposal of 2.5 ~~2.6~~ million acres. For the record of this hearing, we shall shortly submit a detailed expansion of our statement, presented here today. We thank you for this opportunity to present our views.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Dr. Goldsworthy. The Chair would like to thank you for presenting a very fine statement.

Any questions?

Thank you very much.

Panel No. 3: Norman Bjorklund, Industrial Forestry Association; Bob Dick, Washington Forest Protection Association; William Pickell, Washington Contract Loggers Association; Bob Anderson, American Plywood Association and Bob Boyd, Boyd Lumber Co.

Is it all right, gentlemen, if we follow the way the list is here?

Mr. **Bjorklund**. Yes, that's fine.

Senator **Jackson**. Mr. Norman Bjorklund will be first.

STATEMENT OF NORMAN E. BJORKLUND, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Mr. **Bjorklund**. Chairman Jackson, Senator Gorton, Representatives Morrison and Pritchard, I am Norman Bjorklunk, executive vice president, Industrial Forestry Association. I think most of you know that we represent a lot of the industry in both western Washington and western Oregon, and in addition to that, I just might mention that we are also employers in the State of Washington, as we operate three forest tree nurseries, and now we are up to the stage where we hire several hundred employees, so we do contribute to the economy, too, directly as an association.

I think one of the things I want to point out, and the other panelist are going to point out some other generalities, but I think we have to take into consideration development of any wilderness bill, and I would like to go a litte back to some of the history that has gone on. And we think of history right now—particularly, our association is going to celebrate its 50th anniversary next year, and during that period of time, we have been very closely involved with good forest management and forest land management in the State of Washington. We undertook and started a tree farm program which spread nationwide. We have been involved, as I already mentioned, in the growing of tree seedlings for our members, which we do in our nonprofit nurseries in Washington and one in Oregon. We also have been involved in a tree improvement program to try to make sure that forest genetics allow us to get more out of our lands from the trees that we plant. I think that all of these things indicate that we, the industry, have tried to make a commitment to provide sound forest management for the industries in this State. One thing I would like to point out, though, is that we can't do it on our own, and we can't do it on our own, and we can't do it on private or even State land because the Federal Government is the largest single forest land owner in the State, and so its commitments always also have to be in there if we are going to continue to have an important forest products industry in the State of Washington.

I guess today I can't help but think it's another time; we are sort of going over the same things again, as I go back over the times that I had almost forgotten that I sat through some of the hearings on the North Cascades, and I remember one particularly in the Olympic Hotel with Senator Jackson, chairman, and we discussed a lot of these same issues that we are discussing today, in a little different context, but they mean the same thing.

In 1963, our association appeared in support of the Wilderness Act that was finally passed. We had some changes we would like to be made, but in general, we supported the act and felt there was a need for it, and that act, as you recall, started the creation of several wilderness areas, the Goat Rocks, Mount Adams and the Glacier Peak areas and removed about 160,000 acres from the commercial forest lands in the State. I might point out, going back even further before that, there was the Olympic National Park creation, which took out probably the largest single area of commercial forest land in any State. In the North Cascades, about 300,000 acres, when it was passed, were taken out of commercial forest lands, and the additions to that includes not only the North Cascades, the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan national recreation areas, but also additions to Glacier Peak at that time.

We appeared again in 1974 and 1975 during the Alpine Lakes deliberations, and again, there is another 100,000 acres. And much more recently, due to the disaster down in southwestern Washington where the Mount St. Helen's area was established, that took another 40,000 acres of commercial forest land out of production. So Washington's history of Federal land allocations dates back a long ways and has invovled a lot of areas, and we have provided tables, without going into detail, to supply a lot of these figures.

It isn't only the withdrawals that have hurt either, as far as commercial forest lands. There have been all kinds of withdrawals or partial use, from wildlife habitat, recreation-reparian area, research area, all of these also have taken land from our commercial forest land base.

I think this history points out one thing, that the State of Washington has had as much Federal land withdrawn within its boundaries, withdrawn from resource management, as any other State except Alaska. Of course, Alaska is much larger.

Senator JACKSON. That's it.

Mr. BJORKLUND. That's all.

Senator JACKSON. Your entire statement will go in.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bjorklund follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
NORMAN E. BJORKLUND
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
ON S. 837
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PARKS AND RESERVED WATER
OF THE
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
UNITED STATES SENATE
JUNE 3, 1983

SENATOR JACKSON, SENATOR GORTON, I AM NORMAN E. BJORKLUND, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION. OUR ASSOCIATION REPRESENTS ABOUT 90 WOOD PRODUCING AND WOOD CONSUMING COMPANIES IN WESTERN WASHINGTON AND WESTERN OREGON. NEARLY ALL ARE DEPENDENT, AT LEAST TO SOME DEGREE, ON THE PURCHASE OF FEDERAL TIMBER FOR RAW MATERIAL.

IFA WILL BE 50 YEARS OLD NEXT YEAR AND DURING THE PAST HALF-CENTURY WE HAVE BEEN CLOSELY INVOLVED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST MANAGEMENT ON PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LANDS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON. IN 1941 OUR ASSOCIATION UNDERTOOK THE SPONSORSHIP OF THE NOW-NATIONWIDE TREE FARM PROGRAM AND NOW ARE REGIONAL CO-SPONSORS WITH THE AMERICAN FOREST INSTITUTE. THAT SAME YEAR, 1941, WE BEGAN A NONPROFIT NURSERY PROGRAM TO PROVIDE REFORESTATION STOCK FOR OUR MEMBERS. WE CURRENTLY PROVIDE NEARLY 40 MILLION SEEDLING TREES ANNUALLY AND IN THE 42 YEARS OF NURSERY OPERATION WE HAVE GROWN NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF A BILLION TREES FOR REFORESTING PRIVATE LANDS IN THE REGION. SINCE 1954 OUR ASSOCIATION HAS MAINTAINED A TREE IMPROVEMENT LABORATORY AT NISQUALLY WHICH CURRENTLY COORDINATES A PROGRESSIVE TREE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM WHICH COVERS 7.5 MILLION ACRES AND INVOLVES 32 PRIVATE COMPANIES, THREE FEDERAL AGENCIES AND TWO STATE AGENCIES.

WE NOTE THESE ACHIEVEMENTS BECAUSE IT ILLUSTRATES, WE BELIEVE, THE COMMITMENT THAT OUR MEMBERS HAVE DEMONOSTRATED TO SOUND FOREST MANAGEMENT AND THE THE FUTURE OF THE FOREST INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE. THOSE COMMITMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE IN MORE THAN WORDS. THE INVESTMENTS THEY REPRESENT ARE CLEAR EVIDENCE OF FAITH.

HOWEVER, BECAUSE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS THE LARGEST SINGLE LANDOWNER IN THE STATE, THOSE COMMITMENTS WILL NOT BE SUFFICIENT TO SUSTAIN THE INDUSTRY IN SHORT TERM. FEDERAL LANDS, PRINCIPALLY THE NATIONAL FORESTS, WILL HAVE TO PROVIDE AT LEAST AS MUCH TIMBER AS IT HAS IN RECENT YEARS TO SUSTAIN EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY CURRENTLY GENERATED BY THE FOREST INDUSTRY IN WASHINGTON STATE.

I CAN'T HELP BUT FEEL A BIT OF DE JE VUE TODAY. OUR ASSOCIATION HAS BEEN REPRESENTED IN COUNTLESS PUBLIC HEARINGS OVER THE PAST 20 YEARS ON VARIOUS LAND WITHDRAWAL ISSUES IN WASHINGTON. SENATOR JACKSON WILL PROBABLY RECALL MANY OCCASIONS WHEN MY PREDECESSOR AND COLLEAGUE, BILL HAGENSTEIN, APPEARED BEFORE THIS COMMITTEE.

WE APPEARED AND TESTIFIED IN 1963 IN SUPPORT OF THE WILDERNESS ACT, WHICH SUBSEQUENTLY PASSED IN 1964. OUR SUPPORT, AND THE SUPPORT OF OUR INDUSTRY, WAS PREDICATED ON OUR BELIEF THAT SUFFICIENT SAFEGUARDS HAD BEEN INCLUDED IN THE ACT TO PREVENT WHOLESALE REMOVAL OF VALUABLE COMMERCIAL TIMBERLAND THROUGH WILDERNESS DESIGNATION. THE ACT CREATED THE GOAT ROCKS, MT. ADAMS AND GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS AREAS AND REMOVED APPROXIMATELY 160,000 ACRES OF COMMERCIAL TIMBERLAND FROM THE STATE'S FEDERAL TIMBER BASE. I BELIEVE OUR NEXT APPEARANCE WAS IN 1967 DURING DELIBERATIONS OVER THE NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK. WHEN THAT BILL PASSED THE FOLLOWING YEAR, IT REMOVED APPROXIMATELY 300,000 ACRES OF

COMMERCIAL TIMBERLAND THROUGH THE CREATION OF THE PASAYTEN WILDERNESS, THE ADDITIONS TO THE GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS AND THE CREATION OF THE LAKE ROSS AND LAKE CHELAN NATIONAL RECREATION ACRES.

WE APPEARED AGAIN IN 1974 AND 1975 DURING THE ALPINE LAKES DELIBERATIONS. THAT BILL, WHICH PASSED IN 1976, REMOVED ANOTHER 100,000 ACRES OF COMMERCIAL TIMBERLAND FROM THE FEDERAL LAND BASE. WE ALSO APPEARED N 1978 ON THE ENDAGERED AMERICAN WILDERNESS ACT, AN OMNIBUS BILL WHICH REMOVED AN ADDITIONAL 40,000 ACRES FROM WASHINGTON'S COMMERCIAL TIMBER BASE IN THE WENAHA-TUCANNON WILDERNESS AREA. WE ALSO APPEARED IN 1982 AT HEARINGS ON THE MOUNT ST. HELENS NATIONAL VOLCANIC MONUMENT. THAT DESIGNATION, PASSED BY CONGRESS LAST YEAR, REMOVED ANOTHER 57,000 ACRES OF COMMERCIAL TIMBERLAND FROM THE STATE'S BASE. WE HAVE ALSO APPEARED ON OTHER ISSUES, INCLUDING WILD & SCENIC RIVERS PROPOSALS.

WASHINGTON'S HISTORY OF FEDERAL LAND ALLOCATIONS FOR NON-RESOURCE USES DATES BACK TO THE 1930S AND WE HAVE ATTEMPTED TO SUMMARIZE THEM IN AN ATTACHED TABLE. IT IS SIGNIFICANT TO NOTE THAT NEARLY 30 PERCENT OF THE FEDERALLY MANAGED COMMERCIAL TIMBERLAND IN THE STATE IS IN PARKS, WILDERNESSES, NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS AND VOLCANIC MONUMENTS. NEARLY 40 PERCENT OF THE FEDERALLY MANAGED COMMERCIAL TIMBER INVENTORY IS CURRENTLY SO ALLOCATED IN THOSE AREAS.

OF COURSE, THIS NOT THE ONLY FEDERAL LAND THAT IS WITHDRAWN FROM COMMERCIAL TIMBER MANAGEMENT. THERE ARE A HOST OF ADMINISTRATIVE WITHDRAWALS FROM RECREATION, WILDLIFE HABITAT, RIPARIAN AREAS, RESEARCH & NATURAL AREAS AND A HOST OF OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS. WE ARE EXPECTING STILL MORE AREA WILL BE RECLASSIFIED AS THE REGULATIONS

DRAWN UP UNDER THE NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976 ARE FULLY IMPLEMENTED. (WE ALSO APPEARED BEFORE CONGRESS IN SUPPORT OF THAT LEGISLATION, AS AMENDED.)

I CITE THIS HISTORY TO POINT OUT, ONCE AGAIN, THAT WASHINGTON STATE HAS HAD MUCH OF THE FEDERAL LAND WITHIN ITS BOUNDARIES WITHDRAWN FROM RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. NO OTHER STATE, SAVE ALASKA, HAS MORE ACREAGE IN SOME RESTRICTIVE CATEGORY. ALASKA IS ALSO A MUCH, MUCH LARGER STATE, SO THE PERCENTAGE OF LAND IN RESTRICTIVE CATEGORIES IS LARGER IN WASHINGTON.

WE HAVE APPEARED IN OPPOSITION TO A NUMBER OF THE PROPOSALS I HAVE REVIEWED, BUT GENERALLY NOT BECAUSE WE OPPOSED THE CREATION OF SUCH A LAND CLASSIFICATION. WE BASICALLY DISAGREED WITH THE AMOUNT OF LAND WHICH WAS PROPOSED. THIS WAS TRUE IN ALPINE LAKES, FOR EXAMPLE, WHERE INDUSTRY AGREED A WILDERNESS WAS APPROPRIATE BUT DISAGREED WITH THE HUGE AREA WHICH EVENTUALLY BECAME WILDERNESS. IT WAS ALSO TRUE IN MOUNT ST. HELENS, WHERE WE AGREED THAT SOME FORM OF ADMINISTRATIVE CLASSIFICATION WAS APPROPRIATE.

I AM NOT HERE TO SUGGEST THAT ANY OF THESE PREVIOUSLY CLASSIFIED AREAS SHOULD BE REALLOCATED, EVEN IF THAT WERE POLITICALLY POSSIBLE, WHICH I DOUBT. BUT I AM HERE TO URGE THE WASHINGTON DELEGATION TO MAKE ANY ADDITIONAL DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS IN THIS STATE WITH CAUTION. I WOULD EMPHASIZE THAT WILDERNESS IS THE MOST RESTRICTIVE CLASSIFICATION IN THE FEDERAL SYSTEM. IT PRECLUDES ALL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MOST POPULAR RECREATION AND, FROM MY PERSPECTIVE AS A PROFESSIONAL FORESTERTHE MOST SIGNIFICANT, PROTECTION OF RESOURCES FROM THE RAVAGES OF NATURE. I WOULD EMPHASIZE ALSO THAT THE MERE ABSENCE OF COMMERCIAL VALUES IN A GIVEN AREA SHOULD NOT BE THE CRITERIA BY WHICH IT IS DEEMED APPROPRIATE

FOR WILDERNESS DESIGNATION. NOR SHOULD ANY AREA BE DESIGNATED WILDERNESS SIMPLY BECAUSE SOMEONE WANTS IT TO BE WILDERNESS.

BASICALLY, INDUSTRY IN WASHINGTON BELIEVES THAT NO ADDITIONS ARE WARRANTED IN VIEW OF THE TREMENDOUS ACREAGE ALREADY ALLOCATED TO WILDERNESS AND PARKS. WE DO AGREE THAT THE COL. BOB ROADLESS AREA ADJACENT TO THE OLYMPIC AND THE LONG DRAW AREA ADJACENT TO THE PASAYTEN COULD BE ADDED WITHOUT SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE TIMBER BASE. WE ALSO BELIEVE THAT THE THREE NATIONAL PARKS PROPOSED FOR WILDERNESS IN 1975 SHOULD CLASSIFIED AS WILDERNESS. THEIR DESIGNATION SEEMS INEVITABLE AND WE WOULD PREFER THAT THEY BE DESIGNATED NOW RATHER THAN BEING BROUGHT BACK INTO THE SAME DEBATE IN TWO OR THREE YEARS.

WE HAVE REVIEWED BOTH TITLES I AND II IN S. 837 BASED ON THE INFORMATION WE HAD AVAILABLE. AN ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS IS ALSO ATTACHED. WE ARE UNABLE TO COMMENT IN DETAIL ON TITLE II BECAUSE WE JUST THIS WEEK RECEIVED MAPS WHIC SHOW THE PROPOSALS OFFERED BY PRESERVATION INTERESTS IN WASHINGTON. IN GENERAL, WE BELIEVE THEY EXCEED REASON.

IN CONCLUSION, SENATORS, I SINCERELY HOPE THAT GREAT CARE WILL BE EMPLOYED IN ANY FUTURE WILDERNESS DESIGNATIONS. WASHINGTON IS A STATE RICH IN RESOURCES, BOTH IN TERMS OF RECREATION AND TIMBER. BUT IT ALREADY HAS MILLIONS OF ACRES ALLOCATED TO NON-PRODUCTIVE AND RECREATIONAL USES. WE MAY LACK MANY THINGS, BUT ONE OF THEM IS DEFINITELY NOT A PLACE TO HIKE.

WASHINGTON STATE LAND BASE STATISTICS

COMMERCIAL FORESTLAND	17,922,000
OTHER LAND	25,603,000
TOTAL LAND AREA	42,605,000

OWNERSHIP OF COMMERCIAL FORESTLAND		CONIFER MM BOARD FT. INVENTORY/1
NATIONAL FOREST	5,167,000	114,995
OTHER FEDERAL	215,000	8,232
INDIAN	1,546,000	14,200
STATE	2,034,000	15,700
CITY\COUNTY	182,000	14,565
FOREST INDUSTRY	4,319,000	65,905
OTHER PRIVATE	4,439,000	43,105
TOTAL	17,922,000	276,705

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL LAND CLASSIFICATIONS
EXCLUDING OR RESTRICTING TIMBER HARVEST

AREAS	TOTAL ACREAGE	COMMERCIAL FORESTLAND	
WILDERNESS/2			
ALPINE LAKES	392,000	103,000	3,000
GLACIER PEAK	465,000	104,000	3,400
GOAT ROCKS	83,000	47,000	1,100
MT. ADAMS	42,000	8,000	200
PASAYTEN	505,000	210,000	1,700
WENAHA-TUCANNON	130,000	40,000	1,000
TOTAL WILDERNESS	1,617,000	512,000	10,400
WILD & SCENIC RIVERS	17,500	--	---
NATIONAL VOLCANIC MNMT.	110,000	57,100	500
NATIONAL PARKS			
MT. RAINIER	242,000	106,000	3,400
NO CASCADES & NRAS	674,000	327,000	4,100
OLYMPIC	897,000	500,000	28,500
TOTAL NAT'L PARKS	1,813,000	937,000	36,000
NONPRODUCING FED. LAND	3,557,500	1,506,100	46,900
NONPRODUCING LAND AS PERCENT OF FEDERAL CFL		29%	38%

/1. SOURCE: FOREST POLICY PROJECT
/2. SOURCE: U.S. FOREST SERVICE, AMERICAN PLYWOOD ASSOCIATION

PREPARED BY INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Mr. **Bjorklund**. Can I just make one thing because it is not in the statement? It will just take a second.

Now, that is that I think in the bill, one of the things that should be considered—and I will submit the information on it—is the inclusion of language on a buffer strip. I know this has appeared, I think, in a Wyoming bill, and I think it is something that certainly should be considered by the committee in a State bill for Washington.

Senator **Jackson**. We will take 2 weeks to get any additional comments. We will be delighted to receive them.

Bob Dick, Washington Forest Protection Association.

STATEMENT OF BOB DICK, DIRECTOR OF FOREST MANAGEMENT, WASHINGTON FOREST PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

Mr. **Dick**. Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, ladies and gentlemen. I am Bob Dick, director of forest management for Washington Forest Protection Association, Olympia, Wash. WIPA represents private timberland owners who own 5 million acres of commercial timberlands in Washington State. Many of these landholders also own plants in which logs from numerous sources, including Federal lands, are processed. Let me set the stage today by looking at the state of the industry. The industry is recovering from a 2½-year depression. It is not fully recovered as recent news stories have indicated. Recovery will be much more certain if sustained for 12 months.

Certain factors dominate recovery, specifically interest rates, world economy and timber supply. Interest rates and world economy are factors beyond our influence. Timber supply may be beyond our influence but we are here today to give it our best shot.

Timber prices reflect demand and supply. An excellent example is the recent 1978-80 surge in demand that exceeded supply. Prices paid for lumber increased as did prices paid for logs. With the shift in national economic policy, demand dropped as did prices, leaving many timber sale holders with very high priced timber and no market. That issue aside, we are left with a model of what could happen if S. 837 were to withdraw significant amounts of commercial timberland.

The forest industry of 1983 is an industry much different than it was in 1978. There are fewer managers, foresters and administrative personnel. There are fewer mills and mill workers; fewer loggers, suppliers and dealers. We have left the hard core survivors; the nucleus of a revitalized healthy industry. Let me say before we rush out and proclaim these survivors as our saviors that many of these survivors have been struggling for 2 years. They are still in a position of extreme vulnerability and can be snuffed out very quickly.

Senator Jackson—Senator Gorton—you hold the instrument in S. 837 to make or break a major part of the timber industry. I do not try to tell you that the industry, as a whole, will fold if S. 837 is used to greatly expand wilderness set-asides lands. It will, I assure you, damage the industry and make virtual ghost towns of Darrington, Morton, Stevenson, and dozens of other small communities. We fully recognize the pressure you will receive to dramatically expand wilderness acreage. Some members of the environmental community would like to see another 2.5 million acres added to the existing 3.6 million acres, a 70-percent increase in lands dedicated to one use. By way of comparison, 2.5 million acres is over three times the total area of Rhode Island. In addition, some environmental activities are demanding wilderness designation for lands that have been logged and reforested, a "restoration of virginity" philosophy that does not come close to the congressional definition of wilderness.

Other industry officials will deal with specific issues and acreages. I would like to leave you with the following thought: Forest land developed for management is lost only to the strict wilderness devotee who is a very small part of Washington's populace. Managed lands are available to hikers, hunters, fishermen, families, the elderly, the physically impaired as well as the logger. I implore you to look at the numbers of people who used managed lands versus wilderness. Certainly, it is appropriate that significant amounts of Washington's forest, range, and coast be preserved. A balance, however, must be struck between those lands preserved versus those lands managed. When I see my friends in the unemployment line and I see the other friends who could be there, I can say, with feeling, enough already!

Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you very much, Mr. Dick. We appreciate your statement.

William Pickell, Washington Contract Loggers Association.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM PICKELL, PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON CONTRACT LOGGERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. **Pickell**. Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, my testimony is being typed and you will receive a copy this afternoon.

My name is William Pickell. I am an independent logging contractor and graduate forester from Hoquiam, Wash., doing business as Tree Farm Services. I am president of the Washington Contract Loggers Association and I appear on behalf of our association to testify in oppostion to S. 837.

Gentlemen, as you know, the logging economy in this State is a sorry mess for many reasons. Our association has 35 company members, mostly small contract and gypo, independent loggers, and road builders. A very high percentage of these firms are not working steadily, if at all. The past 3 years our firm, which is very small, some 10 employees, has been blessed with steady work, logging full time on private and State timber sales with the bulk of these logs going to the export market. Among coastal loggers the export market has been the only game in town. There has been very little domestic demand for timber in the United States and Grays Harbor mills were shut down, curtailing production, not purchasing logs or any combination of the above. Those logging firms away from the coast and east of the Cascades are primarily tied to the domestic market. It's just now, after 3 years showing just the slightest increase in demand. If and when financial restraints from home building are relaxed and the consumer feels secure and encouraged to buy new homes, that's when the full employment in the wood industry may return. When that point in our economy is reached the logging industry will need a stable available timber supply from private, State, and most importantly our national forest lands. But will it be there and will it be available?

Since the time of Gifford Pinchot sustained yield and multiple-use have been phased which most loggers and foresters could understand and explain to the public, because they were the cornerstone and plumblines of management of national forest, not so today. Most forest managers are going berserk because of the myriad of changes in forest lands and it's all out of the window, sustained yield and multiple use concept. These concepts have been put on hold by a tiny minority of the public "preservationists" who wish to retain all undeveloped unroaded acreage, national, State, eventually private, for his own personal wilderness experience. -

These idealists should be applauded for their zealousness, but politically restrained from their efforts, what they are doing to the forest industry.

The logging firms in this State are preservationists also, particularly if they are still in business. Our association members are scattered throughout the State, most in small towns that have timber resources nearby. They are grassroot people. They work and play in forests and they are good businessman when business is good and crews are working. They are preservationists also first in the sense of wanting to keep development in the forests to an absolute minimum and preserve their way of life which is logging. One of the biggest threats of a logger's livelihood is land withdrawal, land taken out of forest production or restrictions disallowing logging road building activities. The impact of S. 837 in the area is devastating and totally unjustifiable.

Washington State has now approximately 3.6 million acres set aside in which one can lose himself in national parks, national forests, and national recreation areas. You can meditate, you can enjoy the wild without hearing the chain saw, logging tracks, and those confounded motorbikes. I need these areas myself and I cherish them with my family. However, S. 837's proposal to withdraw an additional 2.5 million acres would create chaos in small towns and ultimately the State economy.

The Washington Contract Loggers Association recognizes that there are many areas which should be included in the wilderness category free from saw and tractor, areas such as Colonel Fogg in the Olympics and parts of the Cougar Lakes and Glacier Part should be so designated. Any additions indicated beyond these in S. 837 our association is totallly opposed to.

We ask, gentlemen, that the multiple use concept be revitalized in the national forest lands and we have to absolutely minimize forest land withdrawals on all levels.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Pickell follows:]

STATEMENT OF
WILLIAM PICKELL, PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON CONTRACT LOGGERS ASSOCIATION
ON
S. 837 - WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983
BEFORE PUBLIC LANDS & RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE SENATE ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Seattle, Washington
June 3, 1983

My name is William Pickell. I am an independent logging contractor and graduate forester from Hoquiam, Washington, d.b.a. "Tree Farm Services." I'm the President of the Washington Contract Loggers Association, and I'm here on behalf of our association to testify our opposition to S. 837.

Gentlemen, the logging economy in this State is in a sorry state for many reasons. Our Association has 325 company members, mostly small contract and "Gyppo" (independent) loggers and roadbuilders. A very high percentage of these firms are not working steadily - if they're working at all. The past three years, our farm (10 employees) has been blessed with steady work - logging full time on private and state timber sales - with the bulk of the logs going into the export market. Among coastal loggers, the export market has been the only game in town. There has been very little domestic demand for timber in the U. S., and the Grays Harbor mills were shut down, curtailing production, not purchasing logs, or any combination of the above.

Those logging firms away from the coast and east of the Cascades are primarily tied to the domestic markets which, just now after 3 years, are showing just the slightest increase in demand. If and when financial restraints from homebuilding are relaxed and the consumer feels secure and encouraged to buy new homes, that is when full employment may return to the woods industries.

When that point in our economy is reached, the logging industry will need a stable, available timber supply on private, state, and, most importantly, from our national forest lands. But - will it be there and available?

Since the time of Gifford Pinchot, "sustained yield" and "multiple-use" have been phrases which most loggers and foresters could understand and explain to the public because they were the cornerstones or plumb lines for management in the national forests. Not so today. Most forest managers are going beserk because of the myriad changes in all facets of their forest plans and the tossing out the window of the sustained yield and multiple-use concepts. These concepts have been put on hold by that tiny minority of the public, "The Preservationist," who wishes to retain all undeveloped, unroaded acreage - National, State, and eventually Private - for his own personal wilderness experience. These idealists should be applauded for their zealousness, but politically restrained from what their efforts are doing to the forest industry.

The logging firms in this State are preservationists also, particularly if they're still in business. Our association members are scattered throughout this State in mostly the smaller towns that have timber resources nearby. They're grass roots people; they work and play in the forest, and they're good businessmen, when business is good and the crews are working.

They are preservationists also, first in the sense wanting to keep development in the forest to the absolute minimum for multiple uses, and secondly to preserve their way of life - logging.

One of the biggest threats to the loggers' livelihood is land withdrawals - land taken out of forest production or restricted so as to disallow logging/roadbuilding activities. The impact of S. 837 in this area is devastating and totally unjustifiable. Washington State has approximately 3.6 million acres already set aside in national forests, national parks, and national recreation areas in which one could lose himself, meditate, and enjoy the wilds without hearing the chain saws, logging trucks, or motorbikes. I need these areas myself and cherish them with my family. However, S. 837's proposal, adding 2.5 million acres to be withdrawn, would create chaos in the small town and, ultimately, the state economy.

WCLA recognizes that there are many areas that should be included in a wilderness category, free from the saw and tractor. Areas such as Col. Bob in the Olympics, Long Draw in the Pasayten, and portions of the Cougar Lakes and Glacier Peak should be so designated. Any addition beyond these as indicated in S. 837, our Association is totally opposed to. We ask, gentlemen, that the multiple-use concept be revitalized in today's national forest plans, and that we absolutely minimize forest land withdrawals on all levels - national, state, and private.

Senator Jackson. Thank you very much, Mr. Pickell.

Mr. Robert Anderson, who is director of Market Research and Economic Services, American Plywood Association.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT G. ANDERSON, DIRECTOR, RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC SERVICES, AMERICAN PLYWOOD ASSOCIATION

Mr. Anderson. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, as the good Senator has stated, I am director of Market Research and Economic Services of the American Plywood Association, headquartered in Tacoma. Our association represents 146 of the 185 U.S. structural panel mills and over 80 percent of the industry's production.

There are 21 structural panel mills in the State of Washington, with 17 percent of the industry's capacity. Washington is second to Oregon in total panel capacity, but leads in specialized products like overlays and sidings, and is very important as a sanded plywood producer.

Washington is also very important in softwood lumber production. It is home to more than 160 of the 700 sawmills in the West, and Washington sawmills, led only by Oregon nationally, account for about 21 percent of total U.S. softwood lumber production.

The life blood of Washington's plywood and lumber mills is an adequate timber supply at reasonable cost. This supply is threatened by the unceasing trend toward further withdrawals of commercial forests for wilderness.

The wood products industry is just beginning to receive the benefits of a long awaited housing recovery, after 3 years of high interest costs, low home building and sluggish sales in other market areas.

At a time when many segments of the wood industry are still in a weak condition and when there is now some hope of a return to stability, it would be devastating to create another frantic fight for survival by further restrictions on timber supply.

Housing starts represent the major market for lumber and plywood. The past 3 years saw housing at a disaster rate of about 1 million units per year. During the 10 years prior to this inflation-fighting recession, starts averaged nearly 1.9 million units annually. To supply housing near that level, we will need all Washington's lumber and plywood mills operating at top efficiency. We can't afford to lose any more mills.

My most recent housing forecast for 1983, on behalf of the American Plywood Association, is 1.5 million units. This is a 36-percent increase over 1982 and will require 2.2 billion square feet more structural panels nationally that was produced last year.

And this is one of the more conservative forecasts. The National Association of Home Builders expects 1.61 million and Data Resources, Inc., noe forecasts 1.65 million.

All of us expect further improvement over the next 2 to 3 years. People need housing, and have only been waiting until they could afford it. Housing affordability is critical. Interest rates are moderating a bit, but a misstep in timber administration could raise the material costs to more than offset interest savings.

Producers of plywood and lumber are beginning to look for new timber supplies so they can respond to this housing demand. The existing commercial timber base is already restrictive with 24 percent of Washington State's Federal commercial forest land currently withheld from harvest.

There is already evidence that timber prices are firming. Further land withdrawals can't do anything but aggravate the situation. Certainly the last thing we need—and by "we" I mean the entire American public—is a new spiral in timber prices.

I don't need to remind you of the scars that still exist in our industry from the timber escalation in the 1970's. We may still lose some more mills from that fiasco largely created by unreasonable Federal restrictions on supply at a time of soaring demand. The worst thing that can happen is a repeat of those conditions.

The specter is clear of more unemployment, reduced school income, lower local, State and Federal tax receipts, and higher costs for building across the entire country as a direct result of the proposed wilderness bill.

Please consider long and thoughtfully before you vote in favor of a bill that would benefit a few, but would have a most detrimental impact on Washington's forest products industry, the people of the State, its future, and the well-being of the wood-using public nationwide.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Anderson.

Robert Boyd, Boyd Lumber Co.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT BOYD, BOYD LUMBER CO.

Mr. BOYD. Senator Jackson, Gorton and members of the Congress, my name is Bob Boyd and I am the owner of Boyd Lumber Co. which operates a sawmill in Sedro Woolley. We employ 140 people and a sawmill in Tonasket employing about 50 people. We are almost totally dependent on public land as a source of timber.

I have been interested in the wilderness, the primitive areas as previously called, for many years. I was a forester on my first job when the Wilderness Act was passed in 1964. My involvement in the North Cascades began, I went to work for Bill Pierson, former mayor of Sedro Woolley, who is a friend of Senator Jackson, and bitter opponent to the North Cascades Park. Bill admonished me I would have to fight for our land if I worked for his company. That was 12 years ago. Seems the fight has been continuous. We need a settlement of the issues.

In my opinion, two issues, now one of economics.

I come from the economies of Sedro Woolley and Tonasket. Our interest is important for the State. The past 2 years not one member of our congressional delegation has failed to be interested in stimulating employment. All helped to keep existing businesses going and to search for new businesses and needed exports. I really can't emphasize enough the extent of unemployment I see. We have had openings for qualified office workers in the past, 100 applications for each opening. That absolutely convinced me. If we were to advertise for five openings at the planner mill on Monday morning we would have a lineup of 500 people. It's just unbelievable.

Please give careful consideration to the effect on the economy of further additions of wilderness I don't think we need additions and I am opposed to any other. What we do need for one is revised language in Senate bill 837 to lands not designated wilderness until the year 2000. Commercial forest lands lockups result from the two RARE processes are beginning to cause overcutting. The other language the bill needs to provide is that Congress doesn't intend this wilderness area to be buffered around the perimeter by further administrative wilderness. A specific example of this buffering process circles the Glacier Peak addition. The Glacier Peak addition, at the time the North Cascades Parks was created, the legislative history discusses the intent of those which was to buffer the wilderness. Now we have proposed buffer zones to buffer the buffer zones. It's a never ending process.

My comments on the proposed additions close to my home concern the Mount Baker and North Cascades Park. Mount Baker is massive and unnecessary. The present administrative Mount Baker recreation area should be used for first recreation and a proposed wilderness attachment to that area should be handled by this bill rather than put off for further consideration.

It is tempting for some observers to point to the volume of Federal timber under contract, uncut because of our industry's depression and contract troubles. Couple this fact with the Canadian Government's ability to subsidize their producers, to take over our markets and conclude we don't need timber anyway. This would be a shortsighted conclusion and one that would be economically disastrous.

Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Boyd, for a very fine statement.

Congressman Rod Chandler has arrived. Do you have any comments?

Mr. **Chandler**. No, Senator, I would like to say I appreciate the opportunity to join you and Senator Gorton here today. I appreciate your leadership in developing this legislation and conducting the hearings in Spokane yesterday and Seattle today. It's clear we have in our hands a situation where there is a resource. It's in great competition. And we have a very difficult choice ahead of us. If there is anything that has impressed me, since I have joined the Washington State delegation as its eighth member from the State of Washington, it is that this is a group of people who are working together to solve this kind of problem and with the leadership of these Senators, my colleagures in the House, I think that we will find that solution ultimately to this situation that will benefit all of the people of the State of Washington.

Thank you, Senator, for this opportunity.

Senator **Jackson**. I would like to thank each of you on the panel for your statements. The record will remain open for 2 weeks for additional supplemental statements.

Panel No. IV: Craig Knoll, Kirkland, Wash.; Carsten Lien, REI, Seattle; Ron Zimmerman, Early Winters Ltd.; and Robert Suggs, Puget Sound Gillnetters Association. I'll ask Mr. Dave Stevens, who is representing the Governor, to join the panel and he will be heard first.

Mr. Dave Stevens will be called upon first, representing the Governor.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN SPELLMAN, GOVERNOR, STATE OF WASHINGTON, AS PRESENTED BY DAVE STEVENS

Mr. Stevens. Thank you, Senators Jackson and Gorton and Congressman Morrison, Congressman Pritchard, Congressman Chandler.

I'm sorry about the time change.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you. Unfortunately the Governor is returning from out of State and would like to have been here and asked that I come in his stead. I have a short statement which I will stick pretty close to subject to any questions you might have.

Wilderness as defined by Federal law is important to our State from many standpoints—for growing recreation needs, for water quality, for fishery and natural resource protection, among others.

Washington citizens' participation in outdoor and alpine recreation is among the highest in the country. This participation is increasing markedly—it is not subsiding. Need projections for wilderness-type recreation for resident and nonresident use show that existing land designations are insufficient and will become more inadequate in the next several years. This bill, as it emerges from the halls of debate in Congress, should reflect the values and needs of our citizens adequately and fairly.

Mr. Chairman, I do not today have a fixed number of acres to recommend to the subcommittee as the optimum to be used for additional wilderness areas. I do think that S. 837 is a good vehicle to examine the many suggestions and proposals as to what should ultimately be contained in a wilderness bill for the State of Washington.

In recent years, there has been considerable debate about the question of further designation of wilderness lands in several States. In other States, as in ours, that discussion has been spirited, and, at times, contentious.

The intense debate and proffering of positions on particular areas have resulted in substantial exploration of the effects and impacts of wilderness additions to those which presently exist. The focus of attention of our citizens and the thoughtful work of the Congress should enable the passage of legislation that will rationally and reasonably resolve this issue. I am hopeful that there will be an accommodation of differing views this year.

Designations of additional appropriate wilderness areas will enable the furtherance of recreational opportunity that is most important to the State. Our citizens generally have a balanced view toward public lands in the State. They feel a strong preservationist tendency, but also recognize that we must accommodate the need for adequate timber, mining and other needs of our economy. But we need to carefully examine the adequacy of lands available for recreation and that required for explansion to meet the demands of our citizens and the enlarging tourist industry.

Part of the difficulty in reaching resolution on the issue is the fact that there are a number of proposals for addition in many areas of the State. They include some that are in remote locations and others that are in proximity to major population centers. Accessibility and use depend in part, on distances from these centers. It would seem appropriate to consider the range of possibilities for additional designational designations through a comprehensive approach, rather than piecemealing recommendations on an individual basis. I plan on following the progress of the bill closely and, as it develops, being able to provide additional perspectives.

Certainly, there is merit in the areas proposed for inclusion in the current version of the bill. Others also should be carefully looked at. It may be necessary, also, to include some lands for subsequent study, although I would prefer not to have an unnecessary elongation of the wilderness land proposal process. Our interests are not better served by a long-term uncertainty without a fair resolution of the issue.

I am pleased at the interest and concern of our Washington congressional delegation in dealing with this question. Now is the appropriate time to settle the issue.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you. Mr. Stevens, for your statement.

Next will be Mr. Craig Knoll of Kirkland, Washington.

STATEMENT OF CRAIG KNOLL, CITIZENS OF GREENWATER

Mr. KNOLL. Senators, Congressmen, my name is Craig Knoll and I am a property owner in the Greenwater Valley, the owner of a retail lumber company, and a third generation Washingtonian. I am speaking today in support of wilderness designation for the Norse Peak portion of the Cougar Lakes wilderness proposal. I represent the Citizens of Greenwater which is a group of 50 property owners who have land and cabins abutting the Greenwater River. Our organization was formed following a disastrous flood in December of 1977, which caused in excess of $1 million worth of damages to our small town. Our purpose was to determine what caused this flood to be so destructive and then reduce the likelihood that such a catastrophe would again occur.

Towards this goal we enlisted the aid of several geomorphologists to study the Greenwater basin. Their research indicates that logging practices resulted in numerous instances of erosion, massive soil failure, landslides, and debris flows. All of these factors contributed significantly to our flooding problem. A common occurrence was where a debris flow, caused by the failure of a logging road, enters the main river system, saturating the water, thus forcing it to drop its sediment load and forming islands and bars. This process called agridation causes the river to meander, eroding its banks, adding more sediment to the flow, repeating and amplifying this process numerous times throughout the stream system.

As a result of these findings, we filed a lawsuit against the Weyerhaeuser Co., the State of Washington Department of Natural Resources, and the State Forest Practices Board. Fortunately, we reached an out-of-court settlement which made some progress toward further stabilizing the ecosystem of the Greenwater basin.

Personally I found myself in the rather difficult position of being the victim of imprudent logging practices and deriving my living from the lumber business. I discussed the situation with my father who was in the lumber business for 50 years and was a past president of the Western Building Materials Association. He was a strong supporter of the lumber industry but not a blind supporter. His position was that everything should be examined from a balanced perspective and that from this perspective one would conclude that the Greenwater Valley was being mismanaged.

In 1955 the Greenwater basin was a semi-pristine wilderness, 25 years later well over half of the 44 sections in the lower basin have been clear cut. I have come to the conclusion that more productive steps could be taken to increase the log supply to small mills. One possibility would be to improve the small woodlot program, making it feasible for people who own small land parcels to harvest some timber without trashing their recreational property through clear cutting. A decent effort in this program would certainly produce far more than the 4.8 million board-feet per year which the Forest Service hopes to take from the upper Greenwater. When one considers that the area proposed for wilderness contains the steepest and most rugged landscape in the basin, with the poorest soils for regeneration and roadbuilding, one must conclude that logging this region would be of very little benefit to anyone.

My grandfather first come to this valley around 1910. He was so inspired by the area that it became his habit to take annual trips into Echo Lake and the upper regions of the basin. Since that time we have destroyed most of the vast wilderness of the White River and Greenwater basins. What remains is still a remarkably diverse wilderness, though vastly reduced in stature, which is the Norse Peak Wilderness Area. This is a region where broad mountain benches of alpine forests and meadows drop down the valley onto lower flats of Doug Fir and Western Red Cedar, just as the Greenwater River cascades pools, each with its own unique character. This is a wilderness of contrasts, of gentle flats surrounded by steep mountains, an area where one can find solitude for a trip of several days and yet an area where my 73-year-old mother and 4-year-old daughter can have breakfast in Kirkland, drive to the Greenwater trailhead, hike 5 miles and be back in Kirkland for dinner. A wilderness which has something to offer a very broad range of interests and desires.

I would like to close by stating, that I was very privileged, as a child, because I was able to experience the beauty and wilderness of the Greenwater basin in its natural state. Senators, Congressmen, you now have a very special opportunity to protect something which will make all the future generations of Washingtonians a little more privileged by enacting legislation which gives wilderness status to the Norse Peak unit of the Cougar Lakes Wilderness proposal.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

I would like to say there are two letters prepared by people from our board.

Senator **Jackson**. Those will be included.

[The letters follow:]

The Hon. **Henry M. Jackson.**
Hon. **Slade Gorton.**

Dear Senators: As property owners on the Greenwater River for 18 years we have experienced several floods that attained disastrous proportions, because of the clear cut logging and road building in the Greenwater watershed. We therefore strongly urge that the upper Greenwater be designated as wilderness. This can be accomplished by adopting the boundaries of the Lowry-Pritchard Cougar Lakes Bill including the north unit.

During periods of heavy rain and snow melt the river rises naturally, however the amount of silt and man-made (logging) debris increases proportionately as logging increases. We have seen building destroyed and property washed away by the high water and what it carries. By failing to preserve the upper Greenwater a scennic area will be lost and potential disaster will increase for those who live or have recreational property at the mouth of the river.

We appreciate the introduction of S-837 as a good initial step. Please expand it to do the complete job.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Young.
Lillian Young.

Seattle, Wash.,
May 20, 1983.

Senator **Henry M. Jackson.**
Senator **Slade Gorton.**

Honorable Senators Jackson and Gorton: I am a property owner in Greenwater and have been for many years. During the last decade, the Greenwater watershed has been logged at an extraordinary rate with poor logging practices which have resulted in record flooding in 1977 with terrible property damage.

I urge you to support the Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area and in particular the north section of that proposed area. The upper Greenwater needs to be preserved as a protected watershed. It is highly used as a recreational area and it is an important game habitat. If preserved, it would offer the opportunity for wilderness experiences reasonably close to a major population center for generations to come. The area is highly used now for hiking, camping, backpacking, fishing, and hunting. If logged, most of these uses would be lost.

I am not opposed to logging but support the principles of sustained yield of our forest land provided proper logging practices are used. There are, however, certain areas that, in the best public interest, should be preserved and I sincerely believe the upper Greenwater falls in this category.

I urge your support for the proposed wilderness area.

Very truly yours,

Theodore W. Mallory.

STATEMENT OF CARSTEN LIEN, VICE PRESIDENT, RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT, INC.

Mr. **Lien.** Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am Carsten Lien, vice president of REI, a Nation's consumer cooperative and one of the Nation's largest outdoor suppliers.

I represent here today over 800,000 REI members who vigorously support and use our wilderness system. REI really knows what its members think because we track their every purchase and we regularly survey them for their viewpoints. I every survey we have taken, over 90 percent of our member/customers have communicated that they want REI actively and vigorously involved in wilderness preservation.

Too often overlooked in the debates on wilderness is the economic impact of wilderness itself. This year REI will have sales of $80 million, providing jobs for over 900 employees for which they will receive $10.5 million in pay. We paid $41 million to our suppliers who, in turn, provided countless jobs for other employees.

Our competitors in the outdoor industry have made an even greater contribution to the economy, when aggregated. Last year REI paid nearly $3 million in taxes of all kinds, and gave back to its members $5.3 million in dividends, another direct contribution to the economy. In fact, the highest and best use in economic terms for the areas under consideration here may well prove to be as wilderness.

Our business increased 25 percent in sales last year alone. For the last 20 years we have averaged 25 percent a year compounded. This growth in REI and the outdoor industry is exactly parallel to the continuing and dramatic growth in the use of wilderness, which is experiencing overcrowding right now. You only have to examine the wilderness commercial use statistics of the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service to corroborate this reality.

The Forest Service now estimates that wilderness demand will outstrip capacity in 1985 if the currently protected wilderness areas are increased only by the RARE II recommendations. By the year 2030, demand will be 151 percent of capacity. In the fact of this continually increasing use, only 44 percent of the trials listed in the popular trial trip guides have any protection at all, at the present time.

Senate bill 837 is a good first step towards protecting Washington's wilderness areas. The bill needs significant modification, however, to meet the challenge of opportunity that may be forever lost if protective action is not taken now. The Forest Service recommendations for wilderness resulting from RARE II that are included in the bill are only token representations of our State's treasures. We urge this committee to pursue the protection of areas not now included by expanding S. 837 to include those areas listed in Title II. Stating that they should be considered during congressional deliberations is not enough. They need to be protected by wilderness designation now, in this bill. We also think boundaries should be proposed in the final bill for each of the areas being designated.

In closing, I want to express REI's opposition to the destructive proposal to delete portions of the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area. We take this position, as a matter of fact, as a major retailer of skiing gear. There does not seem to be even one valid reason for such a proposal in a period when involvement in cross-country skiing is on a rapid increase and when unutilized capacity abounds in the existing ski areas everywhere. Such a deletion challenges the very intergrity of the national wilderness system itself, which has conveyed from its inception, a concept of firmness. Any proposal to delete from a long-established wilderness area for commercial development and private gain should be eliminated from all further congressional consideration in this and every other wilderness bill.

We urge you to expand S. 837 so that it will fully protect Washington's remaining wildlands.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lien follows:]

REI
RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT, INC

(206) 433-0771

June 3, 1983

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson
U.S. Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Submission for the hearing record on S.837
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

My name is Carsten Lien, Vice President of REI, a recreational equipment dealer and the nation's largest consumer cooperative. In submitting this testimony I represent over 800,000 REI members who vigorously support and use our nation's wilderness system.

REI really knows what its members think because we track their every purchase and we regularly survey them for their viewpoints. In every survey we have taken, over 90 percent of our member/customers have communicated that they want REI actively and vigorously involved in wilderness preservation.

Too often overlooked in the debates on wilderness, is the economic impact of wilderness in American society. This year, REI will have sales of $80 million, providing jobs for over 900 employees for which they received $10.5 million in pay. We paid $41 million to our suppliers who in turn provided jobs for countless other employees. Our competitors in the outdoor industry have made an even greater contribution to the economy, when aggregated. Last year REI paid nearly $3 million in taxes of all kinds and gave back to its members $5.3 million in dividends, another direct contribution to the economy. In fact, the highest and best use in economic terms for the areas under consideration here may well prove to be as wilderness.

Our business increased 25% in sales last year alone. For the last 20 years we have averaged 25% per year compounded. This growth in REI and the outdoor industry exactly parallels the continuing dramatic growth in the use of wilderness, which is experiencing overcrowding right now. You only have to examine the wilderness use statistics of the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service to corroborate this reality. The Forest Service now estimates that wilderness demand will outstrip capacity in 1985, if the currently protected Wilderness Areas are increased only by the RARE II recommendations. By the year 2030, demand will be 151% of capacity. In the face of this continually increasing use, only 44% of the trails listed in the popular trail trip guides have any protection at all, at the present time.

S.837 is a good first step towards protecting Washington's wilderness heritage. The bill needs significant modification however, to meet the challenge of opportunity that may be forever lost if protective action is not taken now. The Forest Service recommendations for wilderness resulting from RARE II that are included in the bill are only token representations of our state's treasures. The RARE II process completely overlooked many significant areas deserving of wilderness protection. For these reasons, REI endorses the "Conservationists Wilderness Proposal".

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We urge this committee to pursue the protection of areas not now included through expansion of S.837 to include those areas listed in Title II. Stating that they "should be considered during Congressional deliberations" is not enough. To be really considered, they need to be protected by Wilderness designation now in this bill. We also think boundaries should be proposed in the Bill for each of the areas being designated.

As important as wilderness is for recreation, these areas may end up being far more important to mankind as some of the last remnants of unaltered ecological systems left on earth. Scientists must have available a few natural places: for study, for a measurement of natural forces and change, and to provide a natural gene pool. Wilderness designation is the only land use that even comes close to providing this option for science.

In closing, I want to express REI's opposition to the destructive proposal to delete portions of the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area. We take this position as a major retailer of skiing gear. There does not seem to be even one valid reason for such a proposal in a period when involvement in wilderness compatible cross-country skiing is on a rapid increase, and where unused capacity abounds in existing downhill ski areas everywhere. Such a deletion challenges the very integrity of the National Wilderness System itself, which has conveyed from its inception a concept of permanence. Any proposal to delete from a long established Wilderness Area for commercial development and private gain should be eliminated from all further Congressional consideration in this and every other Wilderness Bill.

We urge you to expand S.837 so that it will fully protect Washington's remaining wildlands.

Thank you.

Carsten Lien

Carsten Lien, Vice President
Recreational Equipment, Inc.
Seattle, Washington

COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

GREENWATER RIVER VALLEY

DESCRIPTION

- o Forested glacial valley; alternating series of canyons, lakes, bogs.
- o Greenwater River and two major tributaries, Lost and Maggie Creeks, surrounded by rocky Castle Mountain and an unusually gentle section of th Cascade Crest.

RECREATION

- o Easily accessible from metropolitan centers (2 hours from Seattle).
- o 35 miles of trail, popular with families due to gentle grades, long use season (low elevations), fishing opportunities and numerous campsites.
- o Six secluded lakes and Pacific Crest Trail attract heavy use.
- o ORV use light and confined to Lower Greenwater and Lost Creek trails; complaints of conflicts with motorbikes and rutting of trails increasing.
- o Naches Pass Jeep Trail, heavily used ORV areas, and several large campgrounds are nearby but outside the proposal.

ECOSYSTEM

- o Several life zones represented; fine example of rapidly disappearing centuries-old forests of Puget Sound region.
- o Wildlife abundant, including mountain goat, cougar, elk and old-growth dependent species such as marten and spotted owl.
- o Native cutthroat trout easily caught in lakes and streams.

TIMBER

- o Upper valley withdrawn as part of Cougar Lakes Limited Area in 1946.
- o Remaining forested portions of valley could contribute 4.8 MMBF annually, 1% of Pierce County harvest.

SOILS

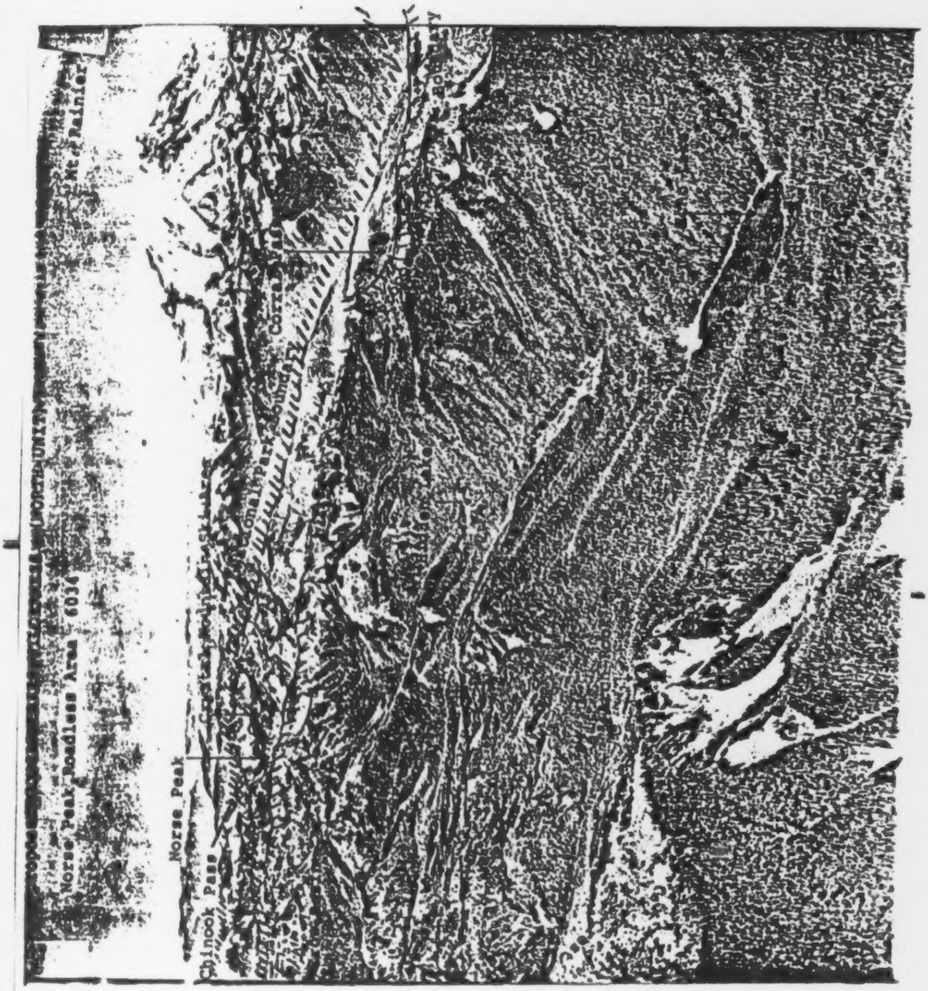
- o Low to moderate fertility; cold at higher elevations inhibits growth.
- o Steep slopes common; significant areas of unstable soils; several active slides present; erosion potential is high if disturbed.

WATER

- o Presently enjoys highest water quality rating by State of Washington.
- o Logging and roadbuilding in lower valley (outside proposal) has caused serious flooding problems. Local property owners want upper watershed (roadless area) protected from such development.
- o Tributary to important anadromous fish spawning river.

COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

GREENWATER RIVER VALLEY


NORTH UNIT
Norse Peak Roadless Area 6036
Mt. Rainier
Norse Peak
Chinook Pass
Crystal Mountain Ski Area
National Park Boundary
Corral Pass
Lake
Boundary

COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

GREENWATER RIVER VALLEY

DESCRIPTION

The Greenwater portion of the Cougar Lakes Wilderness Proposal lies on the west slopes of the Cascade Mountains a short distance northeast of Mt. Rainier. The land is within Pierce County and the 3rd Congressional District. It is part of the White River Ranger District of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.

The Wilderness Proposal includes approximately 17,000 acres of the Greenwater River Valley, the upper one-third of its length. The elevation varies from 2700' at the trailhead to 6703' on Castle Mountain. Two major tributaries are Maggie Creek and Lost Creek.

This glacially-carved valley has steep slopes that become narrow and canyon-like in several places. Interspersed with these ravines are patches of flat bottom land filled with lakes, bogs and meadows.

The valley is surrounded by high ridges. A rugged alpine ridge, Mutton Mountain, is to the west; rocky Castle Mountain forms the headwaters to the south; an unusually gentle section of the Cascade Crest forms the eastern edge. The Crest flattens to a broad bench around Naches Pass and Government Meadows to the northeast.

Alpine meadows cling to the ridgetops, while centuries old conifers cloak the steep hillsides and valley bottom in a deep green forest. Slide Scarps and rock outcrops such as Arch Rock punctuate this landscape. Large groves of deciduous trees are unexpectedly found along the main trail.

Water is abundant in the valley. Numerous springs and creeks feed the main streams and lakes.

COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

GREENWATER RIVER VALLEY

RECREATION

The Greenwater is easily accessible from the Puget Sound metropolitan center. Major trailheads are less than two hours drive from downtown Seattle.

This easy access to more than two million people has made the Greenwater a popular recreational destination.

Downstream from the proposed wilderness area, the valley is heavily logged and roaded. It receives heavy recreational use from those preferring developed campgrounds, road-oriented. Forest Service personnel estimate that the supply of lands for this type of use exceeds demand by a factor of ten.

Many visitors, however, seek the solitude and natural ecosystem that remains in the upper valley. The large trail system and the thick forest provides a high degree of solitude despite the great numbers of visitors.

The area is popular with families due to moderate grades, numerous campsites and good fishing opportunities. The first three miles of the Greenwater Trail are nearly flat, wandering through a densely-wooded canyon along the river. This is especially popular among families with very young or elderly members.

The Boy Scouts often lead hikes through the Greenwater from nearby Camp Sherman.

The area receives light hunting pressure, mainly for deer and elk.

The six lakes, secluded under tall firs, are focal points for recreational visits. They have numerous campsites, and fishing is popular.

More than 35 miles of trail are available for horse and hiker use. Major routes include the Greenwater, Lost Creek, Maggie Creek, Arch Rock, Castle Mountain and Pacific Crest trails. In addition, there are two abandoned trails that could be re-opened. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT) skirts the area on its eastern edge. This heavily-used segment provides vistas into the valley, as well as to distant peaks such as Mt. Rainier and Mt. Stuart. It connects with the Greenwater Trail and several eastside trails to provide an elaborate network of trail opportunities.

Off road vehicle (ORV) use is presently light in this valley. They are confined to the Greenwater Trail to Echo Lake (less than 10 visitors per year) and the spur route to Lost Lake (12 miles). The trail crosses the river several times and the USFS Soils Resource Atlas shows one-half of the trail length traversing soils not recommended for motorbikes. It also leaves a deadend at Echo Lake, inviting illegal use of higher trails and the PCT. Enforcement of motorbike regulations have been uniformly inadequate, although motorbike use on lower trails has been increasing. Not surprisingly, complaints of conflicts with hikers and of trail rutting erosion have increased lately. Re-routing the trail out of the wet valley bottom, as suggested by the Forest Service, is unrealistic due to rocky cliffs that drop to the valley floor adjacent to the wet areas. Besides, gentle riverside trails are a rare treat for wilderness seekers.

Over two-thirds of the White River Ranger District is open to ORV use, and the area outside the proposal receives heavy use. Additional trails are being planned there.

Of particular note is the Naches Pass Trail, which is heavily used by Jeeps and motorbikes (up to 300 vehicles a day on peak weekends). Its entire length is outside the wilderness proposal so there will be no effect on it. The same is true of the Dalles Ridge Jeep Trail.

The area is generally too rugged and densely forested for snowmobile use. However, cross-country skiers and snowshoers are able to negotiate the trails and do travel to Echo Lake and Lost Lake during the winter.

Corral Pass is a major campground and trailhead. It lies just outside the proposed wilderness area, as do several other campgrounds. It is a primary staging area for trips into the roadless area.

Adjacent to Goat Creek, the only other valley in the proposal in Pierce County, is a deep and rugged valley. A trail to the waterfall enters the lower valley. A trail from Norse Peak accesses the lake in the upper alpine portion of the valley.

WATER

There are 11 lakes, five marsh areas and numerous springs in this section of the wilderness proposal. The creeks, springs and lakes in the valley presently enjoy a AA water quality, the highest rating by Washington State.

Clear, cold water is used for drinking by recreationists and for salmon spawning downstream.

No power withdrawals are known for this section of the river.

Extensive logging and road-building has occurred in the lower two-thirds of the Greenwater River. Weyerhaeuser Company owns over one-half of that land primarily in a checkerboard pattern (from railroad land grants). Of the 45,000 acres in the Greenwater drainage, over 15,000 acres have been cut, starting in 1955.

Road washouts, debris slides and sedimentation have been increasing each year. The periodic winter storms have become more damaging as a result. Most recently in 1977, considerable flood damage to local homes and businesses, as well as roads and bridges, was done. (See following article.) The affected property owners have brought suit against Washington State Department of Natural Resources and Weyerhaeuser Company for illegal forest practices that they contend contributed significantly to the flood damage.

In many cases, the soils and slopes were not appropriate for either road construction or clearcutting.

In order to prevent further degradation of water quality and damage to fisheries and property, development in the upper watershed (roadless area) must be prohibited. With soils as fragile or more so than the lower valley, any development there would be devastating.

Wilderness would provide such protection permanently.

HISTORIC

The major historical event in this area was the attempt by the Longmire Party to cross Naches Pass in 1853. Due to the oncoming winter, they chose a direct route into the Greenwater River from the bench at Government Meadows. This required the lowering of the wagons over the cliff by thongs cut from hides of their slaughtered oxen. Sections of the original trail still exist north of the wilderness proposal.

Indians also used this route across the mountains.

Sheep were grazed along the Cascade Crest early in this century.

A couple of old shelters and a miner's cabin still exist in the area.

TIMBER

The portion of the valley upstream from Echo Lake was withdrawn as part of the Cougar Lakes Limited Area in 1946.

The lower valley is considered by the Forest Service to be moderately productive for the Snoqualmie National Forest.

Much of the roadless portion of the valley, however, has low regeneration potential. Less than 5%, for example, of this area is considered to have moderate or high regeneration potential for Douglas fir, the most important timber specie in the Northwest. (USFS-Soils Resource) Most of the valley has Site Class V (on a scale of I to VI), with patches of III and IV on generally unstable slopes.

Thin, unstable and low fertility soils, steep slopes and cold temperatures are factors that inhibit intensive forestry.

The Commercial Forest Land (CFL) presently available for harvest could contribute approximately 3.8 MMBF annually. This would go to mills in Pierce County (annual consumption of 718 MMBF). That 3.8 MMBF equals 1.0% of Pierce County's harvest and 4.0% of that cut from all public lands in the county.(See Timber Supply Analysis.)

Less than half of Goat Creek contains CFL, and most of that is termed "inaccessible" by the Forest Service.

GEOLOGY

The mountains in this region were created by volcanic forces, and are now underlain by andesite, basalt and pyroclastic rock. The major valleys were carved by pleistocene glaciers 12,000 years ago.

Slopes are steep which contributes to the unstableness of the soils. Most of the forested slopes have "severe" erosion potential and "high sediment yield potential", which causes "considerable loss of water quality and damage to fisheries".

A large number of areas scattered throughout the basin have high potential for mass failure, sedimentation and erosion. A significant example is northeast of Echo Lake. Within this area are several active slide scarps, rapidly eroding the slopes of Arch Rock.

The only significant area of stability is near Naches Pass which has low fertility. A few other patches of similar soils are found on benches and valley bottoms in the basin.

In the Greenwater corridor the soils problems are evidenced by slides into the river caused by road construction higher on the hillside. Also, stream scouring and debris flows into Greenwater Lakes has been caused by clearcutting on these upper slopes.

The valley bottom has wet soils. They are susceptible to excessive runoff and muddiness. Sedimentation production is also a problem. High water table often is demonstrated by boggy areas and ponds.

The soils in the valley are moderately fertile, but cold temperatures and thin soils inhibit growth and regeneration. This is especially prevalent at higher elevations, where fertility is considered low.

Typical impacts from logging in the valley would be described as follows: "Soil gouging is likely to occur that destroys protective duff cover, causes loosening and displacement of soils and loss of soil structure. Severe erosion potential results on damaged areas. Much of the total impact may be caused by access roads."

USFS discussion of road construction problems points to: "Very steep and unstable (slopes); very high potential for damage to soils and other resources; danger from future slides; continuous maintenance." Subsoil erosion potential and susceptibility to cutbank sloughing and raveling is "high". Typically, there is "damage potential to soils and other resources from sidecast waste." Other areas are "wet"; high potential for muddiness and stream sedimentation; high cutbank and fill failure potential that damages soils and other resources; severe damage potential to soils and other resources from sidecaste waste." (All quotes from Soils Resource, Snoqualmie National Forest.)

Although there was some prospecting earlier in the century, no economically viable mineral deposits are known to exist in the valley. The area has no known geothermal potential.

CONFLICTS

Timber is viewed by many as the major conflict with wilderness designation in this portion of the proposal. Harvestable volumes, however, would be a small part of the County's production. Environmental impacts of such logging far outweigh their value of timber. Massive exports, conversion of productive timberland to urbanization, poor utilization of existing roaded timberlands and reduced housing starts have a far greater impact on the timber economy. (See Timber Supply Analysis.)

ORVs -- are limited in the valley, but the trails available are receiving increased use. Complaints by hikers of safety hazards and trail damage have increased proportionately.

Soils are generally not conducive to motorbike use.

Many areas of ORV trails are available in the White River drainage just outside the porposal.

The Naches Pass and Dalles Ridge Jeep trails will not be affected by the proposal. (See Recreation.)

Naches Pass Road -- Burlington Northern has proposed to build a road from the Greenwater Valley across the crest of the Cascades linking to the roads in the Little Naches Valley. This is designed solely to allow logs in the eastside drainages to be shipped to westside mills and export facilities. (See Issues.)

Impacts on the Greenwater would be significant. It would cross the PCT, severing Government Meadows from the rest of the wilderness.

Pressure to convert it to a cross-state highway is already building. The Forest Service states that this would cause a major shift in recreational use in two valleys and significant impacts on the PCT.

Private lands -- The proposal is all federal land except for 500 acres of Weyerhaeuser land in the lower Greenwater Corridor (Secitons 31, 25) and 40 acres at Naches Pass. Weyerhaeuser has previously expressed interest in exchanging these parcels to the Forest Service.

Skiing -- There are no proposals for any downhill ski areas in this section of the proposal. Past proposals for a ski area at Corral Pass (west side) would be entirely outside the proposal.

Non-conforming uses -- The USFS built a logging road and three clearcuts in Lost Creek Valley involving 500 acres. It is above the trail and crosses very unstable soils. The road should be "put to bed" and entirely revegetated.

Weyerhaeuser has recently punched roads paralleling Greenwater River and Trail downstream from Greenwater Lakes. No logging has commenced. Approximately 300 acres is involved.

COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

GREENWATER RIVER VALLEY

ECOLOGICAL VALUES

The Greenwater region is a diverse ecosystem with several vegetative life zones and numerous plant and animal communities. Its richness is strongly influenced by the wet westside Cascade climate, moderated by the rainshadow effects of Mt. Rainier.

Its most prominent feature is the old-growth forest. Franklin and Dyrness, in describing the temerate coniferous forest of Washington and Oregon, say "They comprise the most densely forested region in the United States. These forests represent the maximal development of temperate coniferous forests in the world in terms of extent and size. Few have appreciated how truly unique these forests are, however." (Emphasis added)

The Greenwater is one of a very few remnants of this vast forest that once covered the Puget Sound Basin. It is now a haven for wildlife species dependent upon old-growth forest habitat, such as the spotted owl, marten and pileated woodpecker. It is a lush forest with trees several feet in diameter and centuries old.

Life Zones

The basic ecological character of the valley is categorized by standard "vegetative life zones", keyed to the dominant plant specie.

Western Hemlock Zone:
The Western Hemlock Zone occurs at elevations roughly below 2,700' in the White River District. Most of it has been logged but the first mile or two of the Greenwater Trail traverses this zone. The zone has a wet, mild, maritime climate.

The zone is name after the climax western hemlock forest and its associate, Wester red cedar. In addition, large areas are dominated by Douglas fir, a pioneer specie coming in after burns and logging. Pacific Silver fir is common near the upper altitudinal limits. White Pine, grand and noble fir, Lodgepole pine and Sitka spruce occur sporadically. Western Yew is also found occassionally.

Hardwoods are not common except in recently disturbed sites or specialized habitats such as along water courses. An example is the grove at the confluence of Lost Creek and the Greenwater River.

Some of the common shrubs occurring in this zone are huckleberry, vinemaple, devils club, and salmonberry. Herbs include various combinations of Oregon grape, salal, vanilla leaf, sword fern, twinflower and beargrass.

It is worth making mention of the talus communities which occur on non-forested talus or scree slopes in many parts of both the Hemlock and the higher Pacific Silver fir zones. They are usually dominated by vine or big leaf maple with various ferns and grasses.

Pacific-Silver Fir Zone:
This zone lies between the thick forests of the lowlands and the sparcer subalpine zones. Its elevation range is approximately 2,700' to 4,000', and cover a large portion of the steep mountainsides in the Greenwater valley. This zone is wetter and cooler than the Hemlock zone with much snow accumulation during the winter. The soil forming processes lead towards podzolization (consisting of thin layers of duff overlying a leached out gray "A" zone).

The composition of this zone varies widely depending on the age, history and locale of the forest. Typical tree species include Pacific-Silver fir, the climax specie, and Western hemlock and Western red cedar. Other associates include Noble fir, Douglas-fir and White pine. Understories are usually dominated by huckleberries, menziesia, devils club, salal and Oregon grape, with ground dogwood, blackberry, twinflower, beargrass and violet carpeting the ground.

Two special vegetation types tend to grow in this zone. The Sitka alder communities occur on sites subject to deep winter snow accumulations and extensive snow creep. They often suffer recurrent snow avalanches as well. Consequently the alder have strongly bowed stems 10-15 feet tall. The understory is usually composed of ferns or devils club. Some examples include the lower slopes of Arch Rock, pathces in Maggie Creek and on slopes above Lost Lake.

The other is a mountain meadow type, dominated by bracken fern and thimbleberry. This type is widespread and is often contiguous with the Sitka alder communities. It may also integrate with subalpine meadow types at higher elevations.

Mountain Hemlock Zone:
This is the highest forested zone along the western slopes of the Cascades. Its elvation is approximately 4-6,000' in the Greenwater and extends over the Crest varying distances to the east. This is wet and the coolest of the westside forested zones. Snow duration is about 4-6 months

This zone can be divided into two major subzones, a lower closed forest and an upper parkland subzone.

The composition of the closed forest portion of the zone consists mainly of Mountain hemlock as the climax specie and Pacific-silver fir and Alaska yellow cedar as major associates. Also represented are White pine and Douglas-fir.

Huckleberry commonly occur as an understory along with beargrass and pyrola. On wetter, cooler habitats, northslopes and along drainages, communities have dense shrub understories 3-5' high, composed of such plants as huckleberry, menziesias and mountain ash. Herbs includ blackberry, violets and avalanche fawnlily.

A special type of meadow community usually not found in other zones occurs in the Mountain Hemlock and Subalpine Zones. These are the marshes, boggy meadows or moors which are found in poorly drained depressions or on wet, poorly aerated soils on gentle slopes. Distinctive species include horsetails, sedges, camas, saxifrage and groundsel. A fine example is found at Government Meadows, which is one of the largest such meadows in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. Its terrain, elevation and roadless character add to its unique qualities.

Parkland Subzone:
There is a gradual transition between the relatively unbroken Mountain Hemlock Zone and the Alpine Zone. This is a mosaic of tree patches and meadow communities or "parklnds" in which tree dominance is gradually giving way under increasingly harsh alpine environments.

This subalpine parkland is extensively developed in the mountains of the Pacific Northwest, perhaps to a greater extent than anywhere else in the world. The Cascade Crest North from Chinook Pass to Norse Peak is a good example. Others are Mutton Mountain, Noble Knob, and Castle Mountain. The upper slopes of these ridges are barren of trees with only roack and meadow flora. Wildflowers are abundant.

Special Plants

While its greatest ecological value may be the retention of a splendid example of a once typical ecosystem, several special plant species do occur. These may not necessarily be endangered species but are important due to limited range, uncommon within that range or be susceptible to changes in the habitat from man's disturbance, among others.

Two such plants are found in the Corral Pass vicinity according to the Washington Natural Heritage Progam (WNHP). *Castilleja parviflora* var. *oreopola*, a type of paintbrush is a Washington state endemic with a rather limited range. It is known to occur in some of the existing wilderness areas in the state. *Arnica ryderbergii* is rare in Washington and is only known in parts of the three National Parks and Glacier Peak Wilderness

Though not considered endangered, the calypso orchid is an uncommon plant found in the bottom of the Greenwater valley. These wet areas are likely arenas to find rare or uncommon plants. More field research is needed.

Wildlife

The valley provides habitat for a variety of wildlife species. Deer and elk are seen often, and critical summer range is noted by the Forest Service at Government Meadows and in the Greenwater Corridor. Mountain goats frequent the rocky ridges surrounding the valley, especially around Castle Mountain, Norse Peak and Goat Creek Ridge. Cougar are known to range over these mountains in search of deer, their primary prey. Bobcat are also found here.

The WNHP has noted the occurrence of an uncommon heather vole (Phenacomys intermedius) in the vicinity of Corral Pass.

Two mammals tht have always shunned man's activities and thus have had their range severely restricted are the marten and the fisher of the weasel family. Both prefer old-growth forest such as found in the Greenwater valley.

Another specie that requires old-growth forests is the spotted owl. Other that prefer that type of habitat are the pileated woodpecker, several species of squirrel, flycatcher and finches. The Forest Service also mapped critical nesting areas for the endangered Peregrine falcon in Goat Creek and on Castle Mountain.

Other important species that have historically included the Greenwater in their range and may be seen occassionally are the bald eagle, wolverine and osprey.

As noted under the fisheries section, there is a significant population of trout in the creeks and lakes. The clean water eminating from the valley is also essential for salmon spawning downstream.

COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

FLOODING IN THE GREENWATER RIVER VALLEY

INTRODUCTION

On December 1, 1977 the Greenwater River flooded and caused damage of approximately one million dollars to the residents of Greenwater Washington. These residents hired geomorphologists to determine why this flood was so exceedingly destructive. These investigations concluded that excessive clearcutting and roadbuilding were prime factors in this disaster. This fact sheet will present the elements which brought these experts to this conclusion and point out the potential for even greater disasters if the upper Greenwater watershed is logged and roaded.

DESCRIPTION

The Greenwater watershed is 73.5 square miles, generally west draining, basin on the west side of the Cascade crest. The southeastern [illegible] 29 square miles are proposed for inclusion in the Cougar Lakes Wilderness by the Pritchard-Lowry bill HR 4528. The altitude in the upper watershed ranges from 2800 feet to 6705 feet. From the edge of the proposed wilderness the river drops from 2800 feet to where it joins the White River at 1700 feet. The area proposed for wilderness contains some of the steepest and most rugged landscape in the basin.

GEOLOGY

The rocks of the basin are primarily Tertiary volcanic rocks of the Fife's Peak and Ohanapecosh formations. They consist of andesitic lava flows interstratified with pyroclastic flows. However, a detailed geologic map of the area is not available. Our preliminary mapping of the area suggests that the maximum extent of glaciation was about the 4,000-foot level near Lost Lake. The plain around the town, in the lower basin was covered by the Oceola and Greenwater mudflows and is therefore most likely of a mudflow, rather than river, origin.

Soils in the basin are characterized by a thin (approximately four inches) layer in organic material overlying two to three feet of colluvial material ranging from silt to gravel in size (dominantly fine sand). The bedrock-soil transition is usually fairly sharp on the hillslopes; sapprolite is seldom well developed.

ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE DURING THE STORM

Much of the damage from the storm was associated directly or indirectly with the erosion, transportation and deposition of sediment. Severe erosion has also removed a substantial area from timber production for several decades. Monetary loss was high where roads were destroyed by erosion. In addition, intense erosion in the upper parts of the basin added large quantities of sediment to the Greenwater River, leading to widespread and damaging deposition and increased flood stage in the lower part of the basin. The increased sediment supply has produced undesirable changes in the form of the river and has gravely damaged fish productivity.

SEDIMENT PRODUCTION ON HILLSLOPES WITHOUT ROADS

Soil Creep

In undisturbed mountain catchments, soil creep probably supplies the majority of the sediment entering first and second order streams. Creep during a major storm is negligible as a sediment source. Rather its importance arises from its role in filling tributary channels in preparation for debris flow transport during the storm. The effect of land use on creep of mountainous soils is poorly known. Soil disturbance by logging equipment, yarded logs, and trampling by loggers causes soil movement similar to seasonal creep (soil movement in response to random disturbances), however this is a one shot impact. Some preliminary studies indicate that increases in the frequency and magnitude of soil moisture content changes as a result of reduced evapotranspiration on clearcuts may increase soil creep over longer periods.

Landslides

Landslides are a major source of sediment during large storms. Floods often cause undercutting of the hillslopes adjacent to the river triggering landlsides directly into the channel. In addition, most debris flows on undisturbed terrain originate as small landslides into first and second order channels. Landslide scars may contribute sediment by sheetwash from the failure surface.

During major storms most landslides are triggered by high soil water pressure or river undercutting. Parameters other than hillslope steepness and water pressure are equally important in determining slope stability; changes in these other parameters during the interval between storms can prime a hillslope for triggering during the next storm. In an undisturbed environment, the most common destabilizing, inter-storm change is an increase in soil depth due to either weathering of underlying bedrock or addition by soil creep from adjacent hillslope, both mechanisms being most important in bedrock hollows.

In an undisturbed environment, inter-storm destabilization proceeds so slowly that few sites are primed for failure in time for the next storm. In contrast, clearcutting may result in such rapid destabilization that many sites fail even in relatively minor storms. For example, in an area in southeast Alaska, Bishop and Stevens (1964) found that only 13 slides had occurred in the 100 years prior to logging; in the nine years following clearcutting, 116 slides were observed. The largest storm occurring during that period had a recurrence interval of about 10 years. Many studies have found that root decay and, less importantly, soil moisture change following clearcutting leads to increases in landslide frequency. Tree roots contribute a substantial portion of the soil strength under saturated conditions. In coastal Douglas Fir forests, the root strength per unit area of soil decreases substantially within two years after cutting and almost no root strength remains after 10 years.

In the Greenwater basin, landslide frequency during the December 1977 storm was about 5 times higher inclearcuts than in undisturbed forest. This figure is made more significant by the fact that the portion of the basin which has been logged is generally in the lower, flatter, and more stable sections of the basin. Hillslope failures in the Greenwater area generally occurred on slopes greater than 30 degrees, most occurred in the range of 35 to 40 degrees.

Debris Flows

Debris flows are responsible for transporting to the main river creep--and landslide--derived material which the tributary stream is unable to remove. Sediment may accumulate in a small channel for decades or even centuries waiting for a debris flow, usually accomplished during major storms, to remove it. Clearcutting has been found to cause a five to ten fold increase in debris flows as compared with undisturbed forests. During the 1977 storm at Greenwater, debris flows were the largest contributors of hillslope material to the river. A precise estimate of the increase is difficult because of the classification scheme for this report; a great deal of hillslope--derived sediment was transported by debris flows from roads.

SEDIMENT PRODUCTION BY ROADS

Roads have long been recognized as major sources of sediment in logged watersheds. They certainly made the largest contribution to the Greenwater River in 1977.

Landslides from Roads

Few forest practices increase the likelihood of soil failure more than road building. Consider the half-bench construction typical of roads in the Greenwater. The cut bank of the road increases the slope angle while destroying any support by tree roots. Even if the cut bank does not fail, small slumps feed material into the drainage ditch for rapid downstream transport. The fill bank increases the slope angle and overloads the hillslope below. Blasting and bulldozing associated with clearing the right-of-way reduce the internal friction and eliminate any cohesion of material.

Landslide frequency increases associated with roads are well documented. From 24 years of observation on the H. J. Andrews Experimental Forest, Swanson and Dryness (1975) reported a 54-fold increase in landslide frequency from roads as opposed to undisturbed forests. For the same drainage basins, 40% of the damage events during the winter 1964-1965 storms were associated with landslides from roads. During the 1977 storm nearly 50% of all landslides in the Greenwater basin were associated with roads.

Debris Flows from Roads

Debris flows from roads constitute one of the largest sediment sources during storms. In drainage basins with as little as 5% of the area in roads, roughly half of all recorded debris flows have been from roads. Well over 50% of the debris flows during the 1977 storm in Greenwater, were associated with roads. Small landslides from roadfill are probably the dominant way of initiating debris flows from roads, although plugged culverts often lead to more damaging flows. The latter case usually results in a road failure, sending a wave of water, fill, and logging debris down channel as a very wet debris flow.

Surface Water on Roads

During short-duration storms, sheetwash may occur on road surfaces, but the discharge of the stream or road ditch may be insufficient to transport the eroded material, resulting in deposition. During longer-duration storms, stream discharge is high enough to transport not only the sediment actively discharging from the roads, but also the road material deposited in the channel during previous storms. Thus sheetwash erosion from roads is much like soil creep on hillslopes in that it stores sediment in channels for rapid flushing during major storms. The difference is that sheetwash from roads provides for more sediment than creep from a hillslope having the same area.

EFFECT OF THE FLOOD ON THE GREENWATER RIVER

Previous sections have demonstrated that logging significantly increased the volume of sediment and organic debris entering the river during the 1977 flood. In this section the effects of this material on the river are examined.

Sediment Production from the Flood Plain

Landlsides and log jams supplied by debris flows diverted the river into its banks or against roads built on the flood plain, introducing more sediment into the flow. As trees were undercut, new log jams formed leading to additional new channels. This process of jams forming and washing out was repeated hundreds of times along the river, causing extensive damage to the flood plain and adding more logs and sediment to damage areas further downstream.

Undercutting of riverbanks and the introduction of new logs and sediment is certainly a natural process during floods, but the process was greatly accelerated by logging. The importance of manufactured (logging) debris is that it is in addition to what would be there naturally. In the Greenwater flood of 1977, manufactured debris left in stream channels after logging, did more damage than natural debris.

Channel Processes During the Flood

During low flows the river is incompetent to transport the gravel which armors the channel bed. With increased flows the river is able to move this armour layer giving it access to the abundant fine material beneath the armour layer. the fine material is entrained in the flow and the sediment concentration rises rapidly. the net effect of riverbed scour is to increase the depth of the river without increasing the water surface elevation.

In the Greenwater River this process was prevented by the introduction of large amounts of additional sediment from outside the main channel. This additional sediment saturated the rivers transport capacity and therefore scouring did not occur, thus forcing the flood-water higher.

The enormous volume of sediment in the river not only prevented scour, but caused aggradation during the flood. (Dropping its sediment load and forming bars.) This means that sediment input during the flood caused the river to crest higher due to prevention of scour and an additional amount due to deposition.

In the lower part of the Greenwater River a log jam several hundred feet long formed against the Highway 410 center span. A very substantial portion of the logs which formed this jam were manufactured. A lake formed behind this jam and forced a new channel through the center of the town of Greenwater. Damage was extensive not only to the main business district of the towns, but also to several cabins which were drowned by the lake. They sustained damage not only from water, but also by sediment deposited on the floor of the lake (i.e. their floors and yards). The deposits were over three feet thick in places.

FUTURE HAZARDS FROM THE RIVER

As a result of the excessive amount of sediment and logs added to the river during the flood, deposition and channel changes were widespread both in the town and higher in the basin. Large volumes of fine sand and logs are in temporary storage on the flood plain. This material will cause further problems during moderate and large floods in the future.

The biggest hazard is from channel changes. Prior to the flood, the Greenwater was a single-channeled river except for some reaches in clearcuts. The banks were well-vegetated and fairly stable. Now the banks are composed of loose gravel in many areas. Numerous gravel bars have formed in the river. In future high flows, these gravel bars or new log jams will divert the river into the loose bank material, threatening cabins which are in the course of the new channel.

An additional problem arises from channel aggradation in the town. Several feet of aggradation have occurred in the reach in the lower part of the town, lesser amounts further upstream. Future floods may mobilize some of this sediment, but until most of the excess sediment higher in the basinis flushed out, cabins along the river will face increased risk of flooding.

CONCLUSION

If the upper watershed is roaded and logged the flooding situation will become much worse. The mountains in this area are steeper and the soil in many instances is less stable. Also, the regeneration cycle is longer, requiring more time for regrowth thus lengthening the period in which the soil is vulnerable to storm induced failures. Many areas in the upper basin suffered natural debris flows, during the December 1, 1977 storm, which indicates an unstable condition that should not be disturbed.

COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

FISHERIES: GREENWATER RIVER VALLEY

The Greenwater River extends 21 miles westerly from the summit of the Cascades and empties into the White River just beyond the community of Greenwater. The principal tributaries include Maggie, Lost, Pyramid, and Twentyeight mile Creeks. The upper one-third of the drainage lies within the north unit of the proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness.

A number of sub-alpine lakes lie along the Greenwater and its tributaries and within these lakes and streams several species of trout and salmon exist. Generally, the salmon are confined to the lower 6-8 miles of the river, but the trout can be found throughout the drainage, occupying most of the sizeable lakes and streams.

Salmon. The major species of salmon found within the Greenwater is spring chinook, an important commercial fish. Summer and fall running salmon are not noted in any great quantity. The salmon, being limited by natural barriers in steep gradients and impassable cascades near Burns Creek, are confined to the lower eight miles of the river. Principal spawning grounds lie within the stream and accessible tributaries.

Unfortunately, even though a spring chinook population exists within the river, the quality of their habitat has generally deteriorated in recent years. Deforestation by clearcutting, logging, road construction and removal of natural stream cover have affected the fragile spawning grounds of this specie. Elimination of shade by removing vegetation increases water temperature, adversely affecting early salmon development.

The resulting erosion has caused siltation of gravel beds, and excess debris from logging operations have formed several log jams. This disruption of the salmon habitat has significantly reduced the chances for salmon survival.

Rehabilitation of salmon runs has an optomistic future if high quality, cold water, stream-side cover and stream bed conditions are maintained. This will require initiation of a program for increasing stream-side cover reducing siltation. Soil stabilization is the primary goal in order to control the adverse effects of unnatural erosion.

Trout. The most common trout in the Greenwater are the Eastern brook and Cutthroat. Most sizeable streams and lakes in the drainage support a trout population with several of the larger lakes (e.g. Echo, Lost) being highly productive.

The Eastern brook trout, a native to America is a member of the Char family while the Cutthroat is classified as a true trout. Chars do not have black spots like true trout. The Eastern brook is further identified by the presence of pale wormlike moltings on his back, known as vermiculations. The brook trout thrives in cold, pure waters and has gradually retreated to high mountain lakes and streams where these conditions can still be enjoyed.

Cutthroat trout, have a natural range which is greater than any other American trout, are easily identified by their bright red slash marks below their lower jaws. Large black spots on their tails give them the characteristic signs of the true trout family. They are very susceptible to heavy fishing pressure. Consequently, they have been eliminated from many waters with road access.

The largest lakes within the Greenwater area include Echo, Lost, Hidden, George and Quinn. These lakes contain some natural trout, though the majority of the fish have been introduced in earlier plants.

Echo Lake the largest, is considered an excellent habitat for fish production. At an elevation of 3,819 ft. with an area of 61 acres, cutthroat and Eastern brook have fared well. Gravel beds both within the lake and the inlet stream provide the proper conditions for trout reproduction. Three basic contributing factors for successful spawning of trout which are available at Echo include: accessible coarse gravel beds, steady flow of water over the gravel, and a cool, constant water temperature. In spawning, the female trout churns up the bottom, uncovering a coarser gravel bed known as a redd. The gravel forms a lodging place for the eggs and later, the young trout, known as an alevin, finds protection within the interstices of the gravel. A steady flow of water over the gravel provides the alevin with a fresh oxygen supply. Finally, temperature affects the period to hatch an egg and the concentration of dissolved oxygen (D.O.). Generally, the D.O. decreases with increasing temperature.

Having these characteristics, Echo Lake has a productive trout population. Likewise, other smaller lakes in the drainage show similar characteristics and support active fish habitats.

A periodic stocking program by the Game Department helps boost the trout populations to insure their survival. They will usually plant cutthroat or rainbow as fry ranging in size from two to four inches. This can be continued after designation as wilderness.

RECREATIONAL USE

Although easy access by road is desired by some, many anglers prefer the quiet and solitude that is only found by walking a distance from the car. This is especially true of fly fisherman. Low elevation lakes with these characteristics are rapidly disappearing, while many alpine lakes that are in roadless areas are barren. Preserving the remaining lower elevation lakes for this popular form of primitive recreation is essential.

The lakes in the upper Greenwater offer this opportunity. With gentle grades and short to moderate trail length, they are accessible to anglers of all ages and abilities. Conversely, several lakes and many miles of stream in the adjoining drainages are accessible by automobile.

Future of Trout in the Greenwater Region

Trout populations within the lakes and streams will fare well if streams and lakes and streams are protected from unnatural development and fishing pressure is kept at a moderate level.

A reasonable distance between automobile access and the wilderness lakes is necessary in order to moderate fishing pressure. If lakes become overused, and the fish populations are substantially reduced, rehabilitation of the lake for enjoyment by the public in the future becomes a difficult if not impossible task.

Stocking programs help keep up with sports fisherman's demands. However, most hatcheries will raise only fast growing rainbow and cutthroat, leaving other trout such as the slower growing Eastern brook to rely on existing populations for survival.

Lost Lake has been under high fishing pressure due to logging road access above the lake. The wilderness proposal will close two miles of that road, thus softening this impact on the lake.

Forest Service plans for the area indicate roads will be constructed to within one-eighth mile of Lost, Quinn and Echo Lakes. The resulting fishing pressure would virtually eliminate the native trout populations The siltation, debris and increased temperature from logging and road-building over an additional 8,000 acres would severely degrade water quality and fisheries habitat. The result would be a further reduction in salmon and trout runs. Consequently, wilderness is the only option that will insure adequate protection for the upper Greenwater and its valuable fisheries resource, while providing for the public enjoyment of fishing.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Lien.

Mr. Phillip Jordan, Executive Vice President, chief officer of Early Winters, Ltd., will speak in place of Ron Zimmerman. Is that correct?

STATEMENT OF PHILLIP JORDAN, VICE PRESIDENT AND CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER, EARLY WINTERS, LTD.

Mr. JORDAN. Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, Representative Pritchard, Representative Morrison and Representative Chandler, thank you for giving me the opportunity to appear before you. I am Phillip Jordan, executive vice president and chief operating officer of Early Winters, Ltd. I will present a statement presented by one of my colleagues, Ron Zimmerman, who is unable to attend his hearing.

Our company is in a unique position in that we make our living and provide numerous jobs to Seattle by selling quality outdoor recreation equipment. Thus, although we want commercial growth we are profoundly interested in the preservation of wilderness areas in this State. We, therefore, support this bill, which we believe is a reasonable bounds between the needs of industry and environment.

Early Winters has been cited for 2 years running as one of the top 100 fastest growing privately held companies in America. Our product line is outdoor recreation equipment. We are located in Seattle because those of us who founded our company cut our teeth on the wilderness areas so thoughtfully set aside by those who came before us. Without these early outdoor experiences, it is unlikely that our company would exist. Then, too, without such wilderness, without the magnificant recreational opportunities which our State offers, it is unlikely that sufficient customer base would exist to support an innovative outdoor company such as ours.

Our company mails over 6 million catalogs each year, filled with outdoor gear for most everything, from a family picnic to survival clothing for the world's toughest peaks. We presently have two stores in Seattle and are opening a third in Bellevue this summer. As a mail order business, we will bring $15 million into Washington State from other parts of the Nation. This level of business supports over 200 employees, as well as numerous major supplier located in the State. Our rapid growth has generated substantial increase in tax revenues, both to the city of Seattle and the State of Washington.

To a great extent, the rapid increase of Early Winters' sales reflects the increasing demand for recreation in wilderness areas. Some of the more popular areas, within existing wilderness areas, already suffer from overuse. I speak for my company when I say that it is vital to the State of Washington, as well as to our interests, that the de facto wilderness areas be given legal protection by adding them to the wilderness system.

We endorse the Citizens' Conservation proposal and the wilderness boundaries in their proposal. Specifically, we support these areas close to Seattle: The Early Winters region of the North Cascades, which is so special that we named our company after that area. We are not, however, opposed to development of this ski area east of this region. Boulder River, the Glacier Peak additions, Eagle Rock, and the Clearwater area north of Mount Rainier.

Tourism is the third largest and most rapidly growing sector of our State's economy. If our customers is any measure, tourists come to Washington State in a very large measure to see and enjoy the magnificent scenery, the varied recreational opportunities, much of which is included in the current wilderness or in the de facto wilderness areas. Surveys show that people often move to our State and stay here in large measure because of our recreational opportunities, opportunities any other State would be hard to match.

In addition to the importance of tourism, our wilderness area is extremely important for watershed protection, for the protection of fishery resources, and for providing wildlife habitat protection of various biological species.

Senators and Representatives, all of us inherited these fine and special recreational areas. Let us see that the future offers the same opportunities to others. Early Winters believes that providing wilderness protection in the additional areas, including the Citizens' Conservation proposal, to be good for our business, good for the business of other outdoor equipment suppliers, and tourists business can generate tax revenues and new jobs. We sincerely urge you to provide wilderness protection for the areas in the Citizens' Conservation proposal.

Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, gentlemen. I appreciate your statements.

Panel No. V: Rus Fredsall, Western Wood Products Association; Joe McCracken, Western Forest Industries Association; Bob Spence, Pacific Lumber & Shipping; Gus Kuehne, Northwest Independent Forest Manufacturers.

Mr. Fredsall, we will hear from you first.

STATEMENT OF RUS M. FREDSALL, DIRECTOR, RESOURCES, WESTERN WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

Mr. **Fredsall**. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to have this opportunity to present our views. In its present form, we oppose the enactment of S. 837 for good and substantial reasons. We can identify only two areas in title I where the net public benefits of wilderness classification may exceed the long-term costs of such action. In our opinion, none of the title II areas could most appropriately be designated as wilderness. The entire proposal should be weighed carefully in the light of present and expected future public needs before further action is taken.

We realize, of course, that you've got a bill for more Washington wilderness that will result in legislation, and we do not wish to take ourselves out of the debate just because the merit of withdrawing additional areas is highly questionable in our view.

Before rushing to establish new areas of wilderness, we should be encouraging public instruction of the key first question, and that is: Should there be any more wilderness in Washington State? To place this proposal in its proper context, first it should be understood that presently one-third of all Federal lands in this State are already dedicated to limited use of wilderness and national parks. Much of these lands so dedicated have potential public uses of greater value that can never be realized, including forestry and non-wilderness outdoor recreation pursuits. Existing areas are already crowding the essential expansion of developed winter sports sites, for example. During calendar year 1982 in the National Forest of Washington State, 5,436,000 recreation visitor days were recorded on a mere 6,000 acres of developed sites while 866,700 recreation visitor days are credited to 1,600,000 acres in wilderness. That is more that 6 times as much use on 267 times less land. Visitors to our overcrowded developed outdoor recreation sites would appreciate even a fraction more attention to their needs. It is a matter of equity.

It is true as in part of the language of section 101(a)(1) of S. 837 that "Many areas of undeveloped National Forest System lands in the State of Washington possess outstanding natural characteristics which give them high values"—and I will then omit the following words "as wilderness."—It is also true in a much greater magnitude that most of the undeveloped Federal lands in this State which possess superlative and unique natural characteristics are already withdrawn in national park and wilderness areas which impose severe limitations on public use. The lands that are placed in national systems for restricted use should be only those lands which possess the characteristics of national significance. Even the thrust of that intent is questionable. Why should access to the greatest of nature's wonders be denied to the vast majority of people who, for reasons of time, money or health are unable to penetrate the wilderness?

Today, close to 90 percent of all wilderness use nationwide continues to come from the areas originally designated in 1964.

With the notable exception of Alpine Lakes wilderness established in 1976, Washington wilderness use has not increased perceptibly. The four areas which have been in existence for more than 10 years have exhibited a slight net decline in use over the decade of 1973–82. The same is true for the 14 areas in Washington and Oregon combined that have use records for that same period and exhibit a 13-percent decrease during the decade. Within the reliability of the data, the trend of wilderness use is flat, to say the least, in the Pacific Northwest. It would be far more appropriate to list the areas recommended by this administration in title I rather than the Rupert Cutler version that ignored the weight of public opinion developed in RARE II.

The portions of the introductory floor remarks on S. 837 concerning the need for a thorough and accurate assessment of the impact of any wilderness proposal on employment are certainly welcome. There are few areas in the bill what would not restrict timber harvest or recreation potentials or both. In aggregate, the title I areas are estimated to effect 1,370 timber-related jobs each year, including secondary employment, and it costs $125,000 in recreation visitor days of potential annual nonwilderness recreational use. The title II lands mean 4,000 jobs in timber and 88,000 recreation visitor days.

I would also like to point out, and it should be kept in mind, that S. 837 will not settle the wilderness controversy in this State even if all areas in the bill are included. There is a larger matter of another million acres plus beyond the scope of this bill.

As S. 837 is presently written, we support the forest products industries recommendations as presented during these hearings.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Fredsall follows:]

STATEMENT OF
RUS M. FREDSALL, DIRECTOR, RESOURCES
WESTERN WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

Before The Subcommittee
June 3, 1983 on Seattle, Washington
Public Lands and Reserved Water
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

On S.837, a bill to designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Washington for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and for other purposes.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
I am pleased to have this opportunity to present our views on S.837 particularly at this time and place within the State where those most concerned with this legislation can be heard.

Western Wood Products Association represents lumber manufacturers in the 12 western states who produce 40% of this nation's total domestic production. WWPA's 37 member mills produce over 50% of the lumber manufactured in Washington State each year. We are vitally concerned with the constant attrition on the productive forest land base. Much of the seemingly irrational bidding for public timber in recent years is an artifact of pervasive raw material insecurity.

In its present form, we oppose the enactment of S.837 for good and substantial reasons. We can identify only two areas in Title I where the net public benefits of wilderness classification may exceed the long-term costs of such action. In our opinion, none of the Title II areas could most appropriately be designated as wilderness. The entire proposal should be weighed carefully in the light of present and expected future public needs before further action is taken.

There are some important considerations to place this proposal in its proper context. First, it should be understood that presently one third of all the federal lands in this state are already dedicated to the limited use of wilderness and national parks. Much of these lands so dedicated have potential public uses of greater value that can never be realized, including forestry and nonwilderness outdoor recreation pursuits. These existing areas are already crowding the rapid expansion of developed winter sports sites, for example. During C. Y. 1982 in the National Forests of Washington State, 5,436,000 Recreation Visitor Days (RVD's) were recorded on a mere 6,000 acres of developed sites while 866,700 RVD's are credited to 1,600,000 acres in wilderness. That is more than 6 times as much use on 267 times less land. Visitors to our over-crowded developed outdoor recreation sites would appreciate even a fraction more attention to their needs of what is being lavished on the wilderness people. It is a matter of equity.

It is true as in part of the language of Section 101 (a) (1), S.837 that "many areas of undeveloped National Forest System lands in the State of Washington possess outstanding natural characteristics which give them high values" (and I will then omit the following words "as wilderness".) It is also true in a much greater magnitude that most of the undeveloped federal lands in this state which possess superlative and unique natural characteristics are already withdrawn in National Park and wilderness areas which impose severe limitations on public use. The lands that are placed in National Systems for restricted use should be only those lands which possess natural characteristics of national significance. Even the thrust of that intent is questionable. Why should access to the greatest of nature's wonders be denied to the vast majority of people who for reasons of time, money or health are unable to penetrate the wilderness?

Before rushing to establish new areas of wilderness, you should be encouraging public discussion of the key first question: Should there be any more wilderness in Washington State? There are some facts to consider before concluding that if a lot is good, more is necessarily better. It is generally conceded that in wilderness, the total surface areas are under-utilized. Carrying capacity can be increased dramatically in many cases by trail and camp site location and permit management. Today, close to 90% of all wilderness use nationwide continues to come from the areas originally designated in the Wilderness Preservation Act of 1964. This does not speak well for our collective judgement in establishing all the tens of millions of acres of wilderness that have been added to the system in the last 20 years.

With the notable exception of Alpine Lakes Wilderness established in 1976, Washington wilderness use has not increased perceptibly. The four areas which have been in existance for more than 10 years have exhibited a slight net decline in use over the decade of 1973 - 1982. The same is true for the 14 areas in Washington and Oregon combined that have use records for that same period and exhibit a 13% decrease during the decade. Within the reliability of the data, the trend of wilderness use if flat to say the least in the Pacific Northwest. An area such as Alpine Lakes near large population centers receive many short-duration visits and day use and are an exception and an atypical pattern of wilderness use which will not be replicated in the generally low-quality lands proposed in S.837. The myth of dramatic upward trends in wilderness use is a product of doubling and redoubling the size of the System to include areas that people are already using for primitive recreation and other purposes.

Another factor that merits consideration regarding the advisability of establishing more wilerness is the pervasive nonwilderness manner in which some of the more prominent areas are being used. The North Cascades Unit of the National Park System is an example of this phenomenon. The average visit to this park is less than 4 hours duration and only 3.6% of the total visits are in the wilderness backcountry. Backcountry visits in 1982 were the lowest since 1978 apparently having reached a plateau of use.

We realize of course that you've got a bill for more Washington wilderness that will result in legislation and we do not wish to take ourselves out of the debate just because the merit of withdrawing additional areas is highly questionable in our view. Of the areas listed in Title I of S837, the Olympic Peninsula areas, Tatoosh and Cougar Lakes must be regarded for all practical purposes as de facto additions to the Olympic and Rainier National Parks. The Mt. Adams and Pasayten areas are clearly unneeded proposed additions to the respective adjacent wilderness areas. None of these proposed additions will add significantly to the use of the established areas or create additional outdoor recreation opportunities. In our view, Salmo-Priest is presently in its proper status except perhaps for an administrative caribou management area and no wilderness withdrawal is appropriate there. It would be far more appropriate to list the areas recommended by this Administration in Title I rather than the Rupert Cutler version that ignored the weight of public opinion developed in RARE II.

The Title II areas are familiar to us except for the Juniper Forest area (which is apparently lost to everyone except the proponents). We strongly oppose the limited use set-aside of any of these areas and will have more to offer to the decision process concerning the areas in Title II should the legislative process focus on certain of these for proposed wilderness. I have on-the-ground knowledge of most of these areas and our members know them well so we can offer factual information at the time that specific proposals are brought forth.

The portions of the introductory floor remarks on S.837 concerning the need for a thorough and accurate assessment of the impact of any wilderness proposal on employment are certainly welcome. There are few areas named in the bill that would not restrict timber harvest or recreation potentials or both. In aggregate, the Title I areas are estimated to effect 1,370 timber-related jobs including secondary employment and the summary impact of withdrawing all Title II lands is another 4,000 jobs. These estimates are predicated on the maps and related resource data developed in RAREII since no revised area boundaries have been publicly available to date.

Also during the introduction of S.837, it was suggested that "in some instances wilderness designation can lead to increased employment opportunities". Over the many years that I have studied the wilderness and parks situation in the Western United States, I have yet to find one example of such economic stimulation. Rural slums sometimes develop around parks but nothing of any consequence around wilderness areas that would not have developed in any event and done better without the withdrawal. Rosy predictions are often made during testimony prior to establishment but they seldom if ever materialize. For example, the original Redwood National Park was supposed to cost 92 million dollars prior to the legislative talking but actually cost over 306 million dollars. The additions to the Park were supposed to cost 359 million dollars and now this expenditure may well exceed a billion dollars. Visits to the Redwood Park were projected by the proponents to reach 2-1/2 million annually but have barely exceeded 40,000 visits per year by now and unemployment is a rampant 15 to 20% in the park counties. In Washington State whatsoever economic benefits are derived from parks and wilderness are largely realized in the large cities where equipment and provisions are purchased and not in the rural areas that are so heavily plagued by unemployment. People tend to buy their beer and pop in the supermarket and leave the empties in the countryside.

Potential recreation use will be drastically reduced by the eventual classification of areas mentioned in the bill. These estimates were made by Forest Service recreation specialists during the final RARE II analysis of individual roadless areas in 1978. Present use in most of these areas has not increased significantly since then. The loss of potential recreation use for the Title I areas is 125,000 (RVDs) Recreation Visitor Days due to wilderness classification. The loss of potential recreation use for the Title II areas is 88,000 RVDs. Lost recreation use potential means a loss of future service --related jobs as well. Before more areas are set aside a majority of the various concerned publics should be satisfied that we can afford to lose these future employment opportunities. Another consideration that is important in comparing wilderness Recreation Visitor Days of use with the more accessible and therefore land -- intensive outdoor activities is the relative numbers of visitors involved. A Recreation Visitor Day is defined as 12 hours of use and may vary from one person for 12 hours to 12 persons for one hour each. 1,000 RVDs of wilderness use represents an average in the magnitude of 250 visits while a 1,000 RVDs of developed site use can easily represent 6,000 visits. The benefit/cost ratio is much more favorable in accessible, developed site recreation.

It should be kept in mind that S. 837 will not settle the wilderness controversy in this state even if all areas mentioned in the Bill were summarily included in The Preservation System. There is the larger matter of another one million plus acres beyond the scope of this bill that will be advocated in the future by the wilderness lobby. Beyond that, we are destined to have an endless litany of other preservation controversies. It is a philosophical conflict with productivity that defies resolution.

As S. 837 is presently written, we support the forest products industries recommendations as presented during these hearings and strongly urge the Congress to refrain from enacting legislation that would not release other roadless lands from further consideration until at least the year 2,000 and include more than the Col. Bob and Long Draw areas into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Thank you for hearing this testimony which I respectfully request be made a part of the Official Record. I hope that we will be afforded further opportunities to submit information as the measure develops toward a final legislative proposal.

R. M. Fredsall
June 3, 1983
Seattle, Washington

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Fredsall.

Mr. Joe McCracken, Western Forest Industries.

STATEMENT OF JOE McCRACKEN, WESTERN FOREST INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

Mr. McCRACKEN. Mr. Chairman, Senator Gorton, Members of Congress: I am Joe McCracken, Western Forest Industries Association from Portland, Oreg. Our association represents about 100 independent forest manufacturers living in several Western States. We are all heavily dependent upon public timbers to run these mills.

I have been asked to make a few comments about two features of this legislation, those features dealing with what they call sufficiency language and release language.

Before, during and after World War II, the national forest population was governed by plans, as they are today, and these, in those days, were called timber management plans, and were the result of planned processes that are much the same as they are, in effect, today. The national forester would go out and determine what lands in the national forest was suitable for these various uses, including timber production; they would assess how much timber was there, the growth rates of the timber; determine the policy as to what kind of timber crops they wanted to grow for the future, and in the final analysis, compute an annual allowable cut. It was the amount of timber that these foresters could harvest and sell on an opportunity over the years ahead.

Most of the harvest from these national forests, Mr. Chairman, has occurred since World War II, and by the middle 1960's, 20 years of harvest occurred, and, depending on the forest, 30, 40 or 50 percent of the lands suitable for harvest and part of the allowable cut had been entered by sales per growth. The other 50, 60 percent of the forests had not yet been entered but was planned to enter them to keep the allowable cut going.

It was in the middle 1960's that some of the remaining unroaded parts of this commercial forest base became very controversial. A group decided that some of these lands should not be harvested, but instead should be parts of a wilderness area for other types of withdrawals, comment at these types of controversies really began in the middle 1960's and became worse. At the end of the 1960's, then chief of the Forest Service, Ed Cliff, decided that because of the increasing threat to the basis for the timber management plans and the immunity to the allowable cuts, that these remaining roadless areas should be evaluated, and that was the beginning of 1968, the first roadless evaluation for Rare I, a process merely to evaluate and see if they can settle the controversy over these remaining roadless areas.

The Forest Service did not take this project seriously until 1970, shortly after the national environmental policy became act, and they went through Rare I, made decisions to find that the process was invalidated by a court decision, and in trying to resolve the roadless area question, it ended up being unresolved.

In 1976, Congress passed the National Forest Management Act in response to the clearcut crisis. In 1977, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Rupert Cutler, announced Rare II, again trying to resolve the roadless area controversy and put some credibility back into the timber sales program. A very exhaustive program. Again, through litigation, unsuccess. The Federal courts have ruled that the Environmental Impact Statement for Rare II was legally insufficient, and the whole process has gone down the drain.

This legislation deals with that question in one section, which is to make that Environmental Impact Statement legally sufficient so that most of the lands that this State of Washington, in your bill, Mr. Chairman, that were a part of Rare II, and the recommendations were for nonwilderness, that we could, in fact, enter them and continue the allowable cut.

The relief language question simply comes up as a result of the 1976 National Forest Management Act, which says, among other things, in planning these forests, wilderness has to be considered along with other uses. It's well understood through litigation in the fields that you cannot consider areas designated as wilderness and go ahead and grow and sell timber, so until the planning process is completed, those areas are blocked up from the sale of timber, even though they are a part of the allowable cut base. This legislation deals with that. We would prefer to see the relief language perpetual, but it deals would be subject by saying that these lands should be released from that obligation.

Last, I would just say this: There is one other issue in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie that also is very serious. Much of the land in a checkerboard ownership here, which is available for sale of timber, is now scant, with regret, because the intermingled privately owned block has been logged, and the Forest Service has real restraints about being able to log their timber. The result of all of this is, we have a very serious threat to the allowable cut base in this particular area.

I commend you for this legislation. We hope that it will be successful and the question will be resolved.

Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. McCracken. We appreciate having your statement.

Mr. Robert Spence, Pacific Lumber & Shipping.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT L. SPENCE, VICE PRESIDENT, PACIFIC LUMBER & SHIPPING CO.

Mr. **Spence**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My name is Robert L. Spence. I am the vice president of Pacific Lumber & Shipping Co., a small family owned corporation headquartered in Seattle, Wash., with manufacturing facilities located in the towns of Packwood, Morton, Randle, Longview, and Rochester.

The main issue at hand is what I refer to as "compression." I would like to define "compression" for the purpose of this hearing as the shrinkage of commercial forest land relative to the existing production facilities in operation at this time. As you may know, there are 3,557,500 acres set aside as nonproducing Federal lands in the State of Washington. It is estimated that within this Federal nonproducing land base, 1,562,100 acres is land qualified to be commercial forest land. In good conscience, I can support some addition to a wilderness category but can't rationalize or justify, from what I know about the existing timber land base, additional withdrawals of land that would qualify as commercial forest land. I believe in all sincerity that any continuation of this process will turn a progressive timber industry in the State of Washington into a declining industry which will have a great impact on the communities of the State.

As to the impact of compression on my own company, our main source of supply for timber is in the southwestern Washington area, predominately this would be in the Gifford-Pinchot National Forest and immediate surrounding areas. As the Washington congressional delegation is well aware, in recent years the timber industry devleloped a crisis in raw material costs on public land. This involved an escalation of prices on "stumpage" to record highs in the period from 1976 through 1981. Some say this was due to irresponsible bidding and speculative tendencies on the part of timber operators. To a certain degree, there is credibility in that line of reason, but I would like to suggest to you that one of the fundamental reasons for that process to have taken place was because of desperation and fear by timber operators with large capital investments, that land withdrawal would continue at a rapid pace and shrink the available supply of timber to the point of crowding them out, and that their companies and capital investments would be lost in the process. Indeed, that fear is dominant in many of our minds today and I particularly feel the pressure from that condition in the areas of my mills in eastern Lewis County.

Recently statistics showing the potential impact to the region 6 timber supply base and was shocked to see planned reductions in the annual allowable cut that would amount to 527 million board feet on an annual basis on the west side of the Cascade Mountain Range. This is just one of the elements, a major one, that alarms me and contributes to my concept of compression. Futhermore, with the eruption of Mount St. Helens 3 years ago, a substantial amount of timber land was destroyed and lost for a period of time until new timber can be replanted and brought to a commercial state. This event alone is causing a shift in the historical buying patterns of some major timber companies in the Longview area. This all means that there will be an increased focus placed upon the existing forest base in the Gifford-Pinchot National Forest by existing production facilities which traditionally sought their timber from other areas and sources. I believe, indeed, it is already evident that this will cause a return to high bidding within the commercial forest system. The point I want to emphasize is that further land withdrawal in any area tributory to existing production facilities will force them to concentrate their focus on a smaller, available land base. If timberland is removed from the Snoqualmie area, producers will shift their buying patterns to the south; if timberland is removed from the Mount Hood area, producers will shift their purchasing focus north, bringing tremendous pressure on remaining areas. The process has taken place from California to the Canadian border, reaching an intensity level which will in the long run remove the Pacific Northwest from its traditional supplying role in worldwide timber markets and will force a substantial reduction in our industry which is a major segment of the Pacific Northwest's economy.

Apart from the impact on my own operations, I would like to direct your attention to the impact on the pulp and paper industry in the Puget Sound basin. As you may know, the production of pulp and paper is highly capital-intensive, and I have observed a real hesitancy upon the part of many of the major pulp producers in this area to take an aggressive investment posture for the long term in the many facilities around Puget Sound. I attribute this to the concerns of top managements of these corporations as to whether they will be able to have a long-term supply source of wood fibre due to the land withdrawal issue. The closure of any one of these major pulping installations will have an immediate and drastic effect upon the economy of the particular community in which they are located.

The irony of that situation is that in many of these communities, their local business groups have established committees with the purpose of bringing additional industries to support the local job base. Yet, an existing industry already there may be slipping away unnecessarily.

These facilities alone in this region employ some 15,000 to 20,000 people directly, and the indirect impact in job creation that they support could be five times that number. Again, I want to emphasize the effects of compression on the supply base.

Senator JACKSON. Unfortunately, you will have to conclude your statement, but it will be included in the record in its entirety.

Mr. SPENCE. I appreciate it.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Spence follows:]

STATEMENT OF ROBERT L. SPENCE, VICE PRESIDENT, PACIFIC LUMBER & SHIPPING CO.

My name is Robert L. Spence. I am the Vice-President of Pacific Lumber & Shipping Co., a small, family-owned corporation headquartered in Seattle, Washington with manufacturing facilities located in Eastern Lewis County in the towns of Packwood, Morton, Randle, and also with some smaller operations in Longview, Rochester and Aberdeen. I have been involved in testifying on land withdrawal issues for over 10 years now, and because of my involvement in my company I can speak with some authority on the impact of land withdrawal to not only my own company, but also on other timber companies, local communities and the overall economy of Washington State.

The main issue at hand, whether it be increased land withdrawal for wilderness areas, National Park systems, National Monuments, areas tied-up in an evaluation process, either legal action or waiting some type of environmental impact statement, is what I refer to as "COMPRESSION". I would like to define "COMPRESSION" for the purpose of this hearing as the shrinkage of commercial forest land relative to the existing production facilities in operation at this time. As you may know, the total wilderness acreage within the state of Washington is 1,617,000 acres, with an additional 17,500 acres designated as "wild and scenic rivers". Another 110,000 acres was just established as a National Volcanic Monument in the Mt. St. Helens area. In addition, there is another 1,813,000 acres of National parks for a total of 3,557,500 acres set aside as "non-producing federal lands". These figures don't include areas set aside by the State of Washington for parks and recreation, nor do they include those areas donated by private parties. It is estimated that within this federal non-producing land base, 1,562,100 acres is land qualified to be

Commercial Forest Land. In good conscience, I can support some addition to a wilderness category but can't rationalize or justify from what I know about the existing timber land base additional withdrawals of land that would qualify as commercial forest land. I believe in all sincerity that any continuation of this process will turn a progressive timber industry in the State of Washington into a declining industry which will have a great impact on the communities of the State, particularly on the West side. I am talking about communities such as Vancouver, Longview, Kelso, Cathlamet, Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Centralia, Chehalis, Packwood, Randle, Morton, Tacoma, Olympia, Shelton, Port Angeles, Everett, Bellingham, Mt. Vernon, Monroe and Darington, just to name a few and there are many more.

As to the impact of compression on my own company, our main source of supply for timber is in the southwestern Washington area, predominately this would be the Gifford-Pinchot National Forest and immediate surrounding areas. As the Washington Congressional Delegation is well aware, in recent years the timber industry developed a crisis in raw material costs on public land. This involved an escalation of prices on "stumpage" to record highs in the period from 1976 through 1981. Some say this was due to irresponsible bidding and speculative tendencies on the part of timber operators. To a certain degree there is credibility in that line of reason, but I would like to suggest to you that one of the fundamental reasons for that process to have taken place was because of desperation and fear by timber operators with large capital investments, that land withdrawal would continue at a rapid pace and shrink the available supply of timber to the point of crowding them out, and that their companies and capital investments would be lost in the process. Indeed, that fear is dominant in many of our minds today and I particularly feel the pressure from that condition in the areas of my mills in Eastern Lewis County. In order to stay ahead and meet demands of the ever-changing market place, we have taken the position of investing on a continual basis a substantial amount of our available capital in up-grading our plants and facilities. Indeed, because of the decision to make those investments through this long 3 year down turn in the lumber market, we have been able to maintain facilities in a full production status and have kept the job base in those local communities stable.

Recently I received statistics showing the potential impact to the Region 6 timber supply base and was shocked to see planned reductions in the annual allowable cut in the Mt. Hood National Forest of 146 million board feet. This represents approximately a 30% reduction in that forest's annual cut. This forest lies directly to the south of the Gifford-Pinchot National Forest and is the major supply base for many timber operators in the Columbia River Basin area. I was again shocked to see a reduction of 39 million board feet in the annual cut of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualamie National Forest, which lies to the north of the Gifford-Pinchot National Forest. The total planned reduction for the Region 6 system amounts to approximately 527 million board feet on an annual basis on the West side of the Cascade Mountain Range. This is just one of the elements, a major one, that alarms me and contributes to my concept of compression. Furthermore, with the eruption of Mt. St. Helens 3 years ago, a substantial amount of timberland was destroyed and lost for a period of time until new timber can be replanted and brought to a commercial state. This event, alone, is causing a shift in the historical buying patterns of some major timber companies in the Longview area. This all means that there will be an increased focus placed upon the existing forest base in the Gifford-Pinchot National Forest by existing production facilities which traditionally sought their timber from other areas and sources. I believe indeed it is already evident that this will cause a return to high bidding within the commercial forest system. The point I want to emphasize is that further land withdrawal in any area tributary to existing production facilities will force them to concentrate their focus on a smaller, available land base. If timberland is removed from the Snoqualamie area, producers will shift their buying patterns to the south; if timberland is removed from the Mt. Hood area, producers will shift their purchasing focus north, bringing tremendous pressure on remaining areas. The process has taken place from California to the Canadian border, reaching an intensity level which will in the long run remove the Pacific Northwest from its traditional supplying role in world-wide timber markets and will force a substantial reduction in an industry which is a major segment of the Pacific Northwest's economy. It is simple economics that prices for timber in the Northwest must be relative to the prices in Canada, Alaska, Australia, Europe, Indonesia, Africa and Russia because the buyer will always concentrate on the most economic source.

Apart from the impact on my own operations, I would like to direct your attention to the impact on the pulp and paper industry in the

Puget Sound Basin. As you may know, the production of pulp and paper is highly capital-intensive and I have observed a real hesitancy upon the part of many of the major pulp producers in this area to take an aggressive investment posture for the long term in the many facilities around Puget Sound. I attribute this to the concerns of the top managements of these corporations as to whether they will be able to have a long term supply source of wood fibre due to the land withdrawal issue. The closure of any one of these major pulping installations will have and immediate and drastic effect upon the economy of the particular community they are located in. On the other hand, if the management of these companies were to see some sign of encouragement about the supply base, there wouldn't be a question in my mind that they would be making larger investments in those facilities than they are now doing. The irony of that situation is that in many of those communities, their local business groups have established committees with the purpose of bringing additional industries to support the local job base; yet, an existing industry already there may be slipping away unnecessarily. Another consideration that hasn't been discussed but should be addressed is the impact on the electrical power base as it now currently exists if we were to lose major segments of our pulping industry. These facilities, along with the aluminum industry, are large consumers of our electrical output. At times when demand was intense, I often heard people say that these facilities were a burden to the power system, but now that the demand is weak, they become a very significant element. Indeed, without them, the rates individual consumers would be paying for power in this area might exorbitant. These facilities alone in this region employ some 15-20 thousand people directly and the indirect impact in job creation that they support could be 5 times that number. Again, I want to emphasize the effects of compression on the supply base. If the intensity of competition forces the price too high because the land base has shrunk to a level too small to support those existing facilities; they will become non-competitive and jobs and markets will shift to those areas with an economic advantage.

Gentlemen, I would like to suggest to you that it is time to change the pattern. The mentality that says we must protect ourselves from our own destructive tendencies is defeating in itself. I believe that we need to be optimistic in our faith that we as a people can overcome the negative elements that affect our environment adversely. I believe in the American tradition that we can be creative and progressive and solve problems. Initially, all of us supported the idea of preserving some wilderness, but the concept of wilderness has changed and the proponents of more land withdrawal seem to be motivated by a fear that we as a people are destructive in nature and the only way to preserve resources is to deny access to them. Those of us who are now carrying the burdens of leadership in this industry are well aware of the negative aspects in the failure to take proper care of the land, water, and air. Indeed, I consider myself as much of an environmentalist as those who actively represent the interests of the Sierra Club or other preservationists groups, but to deny people access to resources is to deny us the opportunity to employ our creative skills which must be directed towards providing the needs of an ever-expanding world population.

In conclusion, I would like to suggest several new approaches. In many of the areas of National parks I have observed the inevitable decline of the old growth stands. I would like to suggest to you today that because of no mechanism to salvage this deteriorating material, that we create a vehicle that would allow limited salvage activities in these areas. Indeed, in many areas park rangers have been closing areas to the public because of the dangers presented by over-ripe timber. It seems to me that we should be capable of coming up with some method which would solve that particular problem and also contribute to stabalizing the timber supply source. My second suggestion is that we should institute a study on existing wilderness areas to see what benefit those particular areas have actually had to our people and that if those areas could indeed be employed to a better use we should think about releasing some of those areas back to commercial forestry. In the areas now under study for possible wilderness classification, I would propose that those areas be returned to the commercial land base. This would substantially release the pressure that is again building on the supply base. This would also contribute substantially to the efficiency of the forest service planning process which has been dramatically affected by the current constraints.

I would also propose that a study be made to determine the equality of the distribution of wilderness areas throughout the United States so that the burden and cost of these wilderness areas could be shared more equitably by all the States.

I appreciate the opportunity that you have provided for me to air my views and hope that you will consider the thoughts that I've presented today.

Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Since we still have many witnesses, please remember to limit your remarks to 5 minutes.

The next witness is Mr. Gus Kuehne, Northwest Independent Forest Manufacturers.

STATEMENT OF M. J. KUEHNE, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, NORTHWEST INDEPENDENT FOREST MANUFACTURERS

Mr. **Kuehne**. Thank you, Senators and Members of Congress from Washington State. I am executive vice president of Northwest Independent Forest Manufacturers. You have heard a lot of statistics today and unfortunately you are going to hear a lot more. One thing that you should keep in mind is that the State of Washington already has far more timber restricted from harvest on Federal lands than any other State in the country and that is the base we start to look at this bill from.

I have hiked through wilderness areas and national parks for some 20 years, over 1,000 miles, and I find that there are very few people who enjoy hiking through timbered areas. Generally it's a route to get to higher ground. There are a hundred or two maybe in this room that don't. But by placing additional timber valleys in wilderness system you don't take or relieve the pressure from the enchantments of scenic portions of the Pacific Crest Trail, the Seven Lakes basin in the Olympics, et cetera. If hiking through timbered valleys does become popular, I can assure you I know personally, many of you all know because you are also hikers, backpackers, climbers, that two-thirds of the existing parks and wilderness areas are virtually unused in further than half a mile from an existing trail. In fact in the Olympic Park alone there are 12 drainages, drainages over 10 square miles in size that don't even have a single foot of trail in the drainage. Now you can, those drainages are very steep, they are very bushy, and without trails I can assure you that they get very little or no use. You can easily triple the trail system if by the year 2000 or 2000-plus if hiking does become popular in timbered valleys. The timber supply picture is not so rosy.

There has been a half a dozen timber studies over the past deçade, all of which point to decline in timber supply of 20 to 40 percent in the Northwest. Most recent is the forest policy project which we all paid over $1 million for sponsored by the Pacific Northwest Regional Commission, conducted by Washington State University, Oregon State University, Data Resources, Inc., Boeing Computer Services, Centaur Associates and a whole bunch of other very prestigious people. I would like to read some of the major findings of that study.

If forest policies in the region continue as at present, the Pacific Northwest faces a downturn in timber harvests over the next two to three decades. The downturn will be sharpest on the Westside. The downturn in harvests will be accompanied by rapid increases in the price of logs and standing timber.

Timber inventories on private lands have been depleted to the point where they cannot sustain harvest levels of recent years. Timber harvests from private lands will continue to fall until present young stands on these lands become marketable.

The study goes on to say:

> Policies for timber harvesting on federal forest lands, particularly the national forests, are the dominant factor determining the future of the region's forest economy. Changes in federal forest policies could forestall the decline in harvests over the next three or four decades, or could deepen the decline.

It also makes reference to recreation and compares that to the value of the timber production, and states:

> The value of forest land for recreation is far less than its value for timber production for all timber price patterns that were observed if the value of standing timber is considered.

I suggest to you that for most of the area considered here on the west side it's over $1,000 per visitor day when we are talking about Clearwater, westside Norse Peak, and other areas.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you. Time is up. Your entire statement will go in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Kuehne follows:]

STATEMENT OF: M. J. KUEHNE
NORTHWEST INDEPENDENT FOREST MANUFACTURERS
ON
S. 837 - WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983
BEFORE: PUBLIC LANDS & RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE SENATE ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
SEATTLE, WA.
JUNE 3, 1983

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Committee, I am M. J. Kuehne, Executive Vice President of Northwest Independent Forest Manufacturers. NIFM is a forest products association with 30 members in Washington State who operate approximately 40 sawmills, plywood plants, and shake and shingle mills.

Washington State is second in the United States only to Oregon in the amount of forest products produced. The economy of the state is heavily dependent on the forest products industry, which is tied with aerospace as the leading source of employment in Washington State. The management of the 2.6 million acres of Forest Service RARE II lands in Washington State is obviously of great concern to NIFM members, the forest products industry, the economy of our state, and the nation's ability to meet future wood demands.

During this century, and particularly during the past 20 years, the Congressional delegation from Washington State has actively pursued the question of which federal lands should be preserved in wilderness and parks, and which lands should be available for other multiple uses. Congress has established three National Parks containing 1.8 million acres (1.6 million acres of which was recommended for Wilderness by the National Park Service in 1975). Congress has also established six Wilderness areas on National Forest lands totaling 1.6 million acres. Most recently Congress established a 110,000 acre Mt. St. Helens National Volcanic Area. Over 3.5 million acres are permanently restricted from timber harvest in Washington State, 8½% of the land area of the state, one of the highest percentages of land area preserved for Wilderness and National Parks of any state in the contiguous 48. And this land is not just ice and rocks. Approximately 43% of the 3.5 million acres is commercial forest land, which contains 46 billion board feet of softwood timber (see Attachment 1). Far more timber than is restricted from harvest in any other state in the country - or, for that matter, any similar sized region in the world. In fact, there are only six other states in the nation that have as much softwood timber on all of their ownerships as is already preserved in Wilderness and National Parks in Washington State.

I have hiked through Wilderness, National Parks, and Roadless areas of the Northwest for 25 years. I estimate I have hiked well over a thousand miles, and have just barely scratched the surface in visiting the truly spectacular areas already preserved in Wilderness and parks . . . and I make it a point to avoid going to the same place twice. I have never been in a situation where I couldn't find a camp site to pitch a tent and, in most cases, have not been within eyesight of another tent. Many of the trails in the Wilderness and parks I have hiked receive very little use. A couple years ago, I hiked 53 miles in five days through the Olympic Park in July, and saw only a couple dozen people . . . in fact, in the last two and half days, I met only one lady, and I was the first person she had seen in the three days she had been in the area . . . and this is on a main trail, in the height of the two-month tourist season of the internationally known and publicized Olympic World Park. In the middle of August, a couple of years ago, I hiked through the Clearwater River roadless area. It was the week following a front-page article on the area, which appeared in the Tacoma News Tribune. I spent three days in the area, hiked 25 miles, and saw only one other person outside of our party.

a day hiker within about ¼ mile of the trailhead. I don't think my experiences are by any means unusual. There seem to be very few people who enjoy backpacking in timbered areas. Most of the Wilderness use is concentrated in the high lakes and meadows at or near timberline. Placing the timbered areas of Cougar Lakes, Norse Peak, Clearwater River, Boulder River, or other similar Roadless Areas in Washington State in Wilderness will not reduce the heavy Wilderness use of the Enchantments, spectacular portions of the Pacific Crest Trail, the Wonderland Trail, or the Seven Lakes Basin in the Olympics.

If hiking through timbered areas does become popular in the future, there certainly is plenty of opportunity to accommodate increasing use on existing trails . . . and even if these should become crowded, trail systems in timbered areas of existing Wilderness and National Parks could be greatly expanded. Two-thirds of the timbered areas in Wilderness and National Parks are more than a half-mile from an existing road or trail (see Attachment 2). Thus, in the rugged terrain of the Olympics and Cascades, two-thirds of the forest land in these existing parks and Wilderness receive virtually no visitor use. Trail systems could easily be tripled to handle vastly increased numbers of hikers and horseback riders should that be necessary in the 21st or future centuries.

The prognosis for the timber supply situation, on the other hand, is nowhere near that rosy. University and Forest Service researchers are predicting a 20-40 percent decline in timber harvest by the year 2020 in Oregon and Washington. The most comprehensive and the most recent of a half-dozen studies that looked at timber supply in the Northwest is the Forest Policy Project. This million dollar plus study was sponsored by the Pacific Northwest Regional Commission, composed of the governors of Washington, Oregon and Idaho and a Federal representative. The study was carried out under a grant to Washington State University. Project contractors of this massive study included: Oregon State University, Data Resources, Inc., Boeing Computer Services, Centaur Associates and a team of prominent forest policy analysts. Let me quote the "Major Findings" of the "Alternative Forest Policies for the Pacific Northwest" study module.

> "Major Findings
>
> If forest policies in the region continue as at present, the Pacific Northwest faces a downturn in timber harvests over the next two to three decades. The downturn will be sharpest on the Westside. The downturn in harvests will be accompanied by rapid increases in the price of logs and standing timber (stumpage).
>
> Timber inventories on private lands have been depleted to the point where they cannot sustain harvest levels of recent years. Timber harvests from private lands will continue to fall until present young stands on these lands become marketable. Current policies for federal lands preclude increases in timber harvests sufficient to offset the fall-off in private harvests.
>
> The Project's "baseline" simulation of future timber harvests and prices, which represents a continuation of current forest policies, indicates decade to decade changes as follows:

	Westside		Eastside	
	Timber Harvests	Log Prices	Timber Harvests	Log Prices
	-- Percent change from previous decade --			
1981-1990	-7.8	46.0	-2.0	9.2
1991-2000	-4.4	22.0	-3.3	22.4
2001-2010	-3.0	13.5	4.2	-5.1
2011-2020	-1.6	6.3	3.4	-1.8

> The small increases in planned public harvests from decade to decade are clearly insufficient to maintain total harvest at the average level of the 1970's, especially during the 1980's and 1990's. Price increases for logs and stumpage (in constant 1980 dollars) will be particularly large in the 1980's and 1990's."

Unfortunately, if anything, the study was too optimistic about timber harvests from federal lands in the next several decades. It is now clear that in Washington, National Forest land use planning currently in progress will result in a decline in harvest from federal land in Washington State, rather than a slight increase.

The Study goes on to conclude:

> "Policies for timber harvesting on federal forest lands, particularly the national forests, are the dominant factor determining the future of the region's forest economy. Changes in federal forest policies

> could forestall the decline in harvests over the next three or four decades, or could deepen the decline.
>
> The federal public lands have the bulk of the region's timber inventory in trees large enough to be marketed in the next three to four decades. For the "baseline" case, we have assumed that timber harvests for public lands (both federal and state) will be the same as those indicated in available management plans. If current policies for federal lands continue, timber harvests will fall and timber prices will rise sharply."

The study also looked at the value of forest land for recreation compared to its value for timber production.

> "The value of forest land for recreation is far less than its value for timber production for all timber price patterns that were observed if the value of standing timber is considered.
>
> The value to the recreationist of a visitor day of recreation on forest land in the region is estimated to be $10.00 on roaded areas and $24.00 on unroaded areas. This is based on a travel cost analysis of recreation use on selected national forest areas. When direct nontimber costs of providing for the different kinds of recreation are considered, the net value per recreation visitor day ranges between $0.69 and $8.13 for roaded areas and $14.69 and $22.13 for unroaded areas.
>
> . . . Estimates of net recreation values were compared for half-state subregions (western Oregon, western Washington, etc.) with the estimates of the net present timber values (including standing timber) at baseline prices. The value of unroaded forest land for recreation comes closest to its value for timber production in eastern Washington. Even here, however, a visitor day of recreation on unroaded areas would have to be worth at least $80.00 to make it economically justifiable not to harvest the timber. In other parts of the region, but especially on the westside, recreation values would have to be substantially higher than $80.00 per visitor day to compete economically with timber production."

Analysis of visitor day costs to offset timber harvest receipts in timbered portions of the Clearwater River, Norse Peak, Boulder River and westside additions to Glacier would exceed $1,000. per visitor day.

Simply stated, the citizens of Washington State face many problems in the next several decades; declining timber supply is clearly one of these problems . . . and having a place to hike is clearly not! Therefore, NIFM supports the Forest Industry position on S. 837 which calls for:

(1) Addition of Col. Bob and Long Draw on National Forest lands to the Wilderness System;

(2) The addition of the majority of the land in Mt. Rainier, North Cascades and Olympic National Park to the Wilderness System;

(3) Sufficiency and release language strengthened to assure that lands not designated for Wilderness are made available for timber and other resource uses at least through the year 2000.

Let me explain why we feel this legislation should include the addition of the portions of the three National Parks to the Wilderness System. First, it only makes sense that in allocating lands you begin with those lands most obviously of highest suitability for inclusion in the Wilderness System. I doubt that anyone would argue that Mt. Rainier, the North Cascades and the Olympic parks are not the crown jewels of a wilderness system in Washington State. Secondly, there is far less disagreement on what portions of the national parks should be added to the Wilderness System than there is on Forest Service RARE II areas. Also, these areas have been extensively studied by the National Park Service, hearings have been conducted and in fact, legislation was introduced in 1975 to add these areas to the National Wilderness System. Finally, it is interesting to note that the majority of lands listed in Title I of S. 837 adjoin either the Olympic National Park or Mt. Rainier National Park. In effect, they are additions to the park wilderness. It simply makes good sense to establish the primary wilderness area before you give any consideration to additions.

In effect, there is really only one reason for not including the three national park wilderness areas in this bill and that is to minimize or distort the amount of land in Washington State which is actually devoted to Wilderness. I urge that you reject this politically motivated philosophy which is aimed at misleading the public and masking the true situation so as to influence political decision making process, rather than proceeding on a sound land use allocation approach.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify. I will be happy to attempt to answer any questions you have.

ATTACHMENT 1

FEDERAL FOREST LAND CLASSIFICATION IN WASHINGTON STATE

A. Permanent Restricted From Timber Harvest By Congress:

Areas	Total Acres	Commercial Forest Land	
		Acres	Volume Million b.f.
National Parks:			
Mt. Rainier	242,000	106,000	3,400
No. Cascades & NRA's	674,000	327,000	4,100
Olympic	897,000	500,000	28,500
	1,813,000	933,000	36,000
Wilderness Areas:			
Alpine Lakes	392,000	103,000	3,000
Glacier Peak	465,000	104,000	3,400
Goat Rocks	83,000	47,000	1,100
Mt. Adams	42,000	8,000	200
Pasayten	505,000	210,000	1,700
Wenaha-Tucannon (WA portion only)	130,000	40,000	1,000
	1.617.000	512.000	10.400
National Volcanic Area:			
Mt. St. Helens	110,000	57,000	500
TOTAL	3,540,000	1,502,000	46,900

B. Inventories Roadless Areas on National Forest Lands - RARE II:

Forest			
Colville	243,000	188,000	1,200
Gifford-Pinchot	374,000	191,000	4,700
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	795,000	363,000	9,100
Okanogan	618,000	292,000	1,100
Olympic	155,000	99,000	1,900
Wenatchee	448,000	262,000	1,900
Total	2,633,000	1,395,000	19,900

ATTACHMENT 2

ACCESSIBILITY OF MAJOR FEDERAL RECREATION AREAS IN WASHINGTON STATE

In Washington State there are approximately 3½ million acres within National Parks, National Recreation Areas and Wilderness Areas which are managed primarily or exclusively for outdoor recreation pursuits. These federal lands are a major outdoor recreation asset of the state of Washington. This study was made to determine the current accessibility of these lands to the recreating public. It is hoped that this information will help in determining a rational allocation of lands for the broad spectrum of recreation pursuits.

In order to determine needs for land to satisfy demands for varying recreation interests it is necessary to know the relative accessibility of federal lands currently devoted to outdoor recreation. Access is the key in determining lands availability for various recreation activities. The study classifies lands in three categories: road zone, trail zone and undeveloped zone. For purposes of this study it was felt that lands would be developed for road associated recreation use if roads were one mile or less apart. Similarly it was felt that areas would be developed for trail associated recreation use if trails were not farther than one mile apart. The undeveloped zone is those lands not within the road or trail zones. It is estimated that approximately 10% of the total area within the National Parks, National Recreation and Wilderness Areas could not be developed for roads or trails for physical reasons. These are the rugged Peaks primarily areas above timberline.

The study was conducted by obtaining the latest available maps showing existing roads and trails, locating the road and trailside zones, then determining the acreage in each zone using a dot grid.

The study showed some rather surprising results.

1. The Undeveloped zone is two-thirds of the area within the National Park, National Recreation and Wilderness Areas. It varies very little between the types of classification. The highest percentage is the North Cascades National Park with 84%; the lowest is Mt. Rainier National Park with 46%. There is a total of 2,200,000 acres of undeveloped area within these major recreation areas. It is estimated that approximately 1,900,000 acres could be developed either by road or trail.

2. There is 27½% of these major outdoor recreation areas within the trail zone. There is little difference in the acreage percentage in the trail zones in the National Park, National Recreation and Wilderness Areas. The percentage varies from a low of 13% in the North Cascades National Park to a high of 42% in the Goat Rocks Wilderness.

3. Only 5½% of these areas is in the road zone. This varied from 1% or less in Forest Service Wilderness Areas to approximately 10% in National Parks and National Recreation Areas. Mt. Rainier National Park had the highest percent in the road zone with 25%, the North Cascades National Park has the lowest with only 3% in the road zone. The portion in the road zone in Wilderness Areas is from roads adjacent to the Wilderness which are within one-half mile or less of the boundary.

There is very little use of the undeveloped area. The major exception to this would be primarily the mountain peaks which are climbed by increasing numbers of people. This recreation use is primarily in the portion of the undeveloped area that cannot be developed by road or trail for physical reasons. There is very little of the 1,900,000 acres which could be developed that receives any use.

This indicates the opportunities to meet increasing recreational needs by making a portion of this vast 1,900,000 acre area available through expanded trail systems and outside of wilderness areas expanded road systems.

ATTACHMENT 2-A

ACCESSIBILITY OF MAJOR FEDERAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN WASHINGTON STATE

	ROAD ZONE 1/		TRAIL ZONE 2/		UNDEVELOPED ZONE 3/		TOTAL	
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
National Parks								
Mount Rainier	61,466	25.4	69,210	28.6	111,316	46.0	241,992	100.0
North Cascades	14,140	2.8	67,165	13.3	423,695	83.9	505,000	100.0
Olympic	76,211	8.5	252,841	28.2	567,547	63.3	896,599	100.0
Total	151,817	9.2	389,216	23.7	1,102,558	67.1	1,643,591	100.0
National Recreation Areas								
Chelan Lake	9,606	9.6	27,316	27.3	63,137	63.1	100,059	100.0
Ross Lake	13,268	12.4	25,680	24.0	68,052	63.6	107,000	100.0
Total	22,874	11.0	52,996	25.6	131,189	63.4	207,059	100.0
U.S. Forest Service Wilderness								
Glacier Peak	929	0.2	120,368	25.9	343,444	73.9	464,741	100.0
Goat Rocks	1,075	1.3	34,974	42.3	46,631	56.4	82,680	100.0
Mt. Adams		0.0	13,868	32.7	28,543	67.3	42,411	100.0
Pasayten		0.0	181,989	36.0	323,535	64.0	505,524	100.0
4/Alpine Lakes	2,282	0.8	106,662	37.4	176,249	61.8	285,193	100.0
Total	4,286	0.3	457,861	33.2	918,402	66.5	1,380,549	100.0
Major - Other Designated Areas								
Mt. Baker Recreation Area	6,225	8.3	13,425	17.9	55,350	73.8	75,000	100.0
GRAND TOTAL	185,202	5.6	913,498	27.6	2,207,499	66.8	3,306,199	100.0

1/ Road Zone is the land area that is within ½ mile either side of all existing roads. Includes roads both inside and adjacent to the area. If roads were located no farther than 1 mile apart 100% of area would be roaded.

2/ Trail Zone is the land area that is within ½ mile either side of all existing trails, except area that is also within the Road Zone has not been included in Trail Zone so that figures are additive for entire area.

3/ Undeveloped Zone is area not within Road or Trail Zone.

4/ Alpine Lakes Wilderness area is based on lands tentatively proposed for classification as Wilderness by U.S. Forest Service in brochure published in July 1973. Includes only lands recommended to be initially classed as Wilderness. Does not include 82,000 to be added if Forest Service is successful in acquisition of private lands.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, gentlemen. I appreciate your participation

Panel VI: Don Parks, Redmond, Wash.; Bob Sotak, Friends of the Clearwater; Faye Ogilvie, Retired Rovers; Father Tim Saur, Seattle, Wash.

The first participant will be Don Parks, Redmond, Wash.

STATEMENT OF DONALD PARKS

Mr. PARKS. Good morning, Senator Jackson and Gorton and Congressman Morrison, Chandler, Pritchard.

I very much appreciate the opportunity to speak on this key issue. I'm going to depart from my written comments, which include personal statements as well as a copy of our——

Senator GORTON. You're still not being heard.

Mr. PARKS. A copy of my 1980 correlation timber supply study which outlines——

Senator JACKSON. Can you hear back there?

Mr. PARKS. Onward. My background in dealing with timber supply questions had been such that I have dealt with these things about the last 10 years and I would like to talk a little bit about the timber supply impact associated with the total package of roadless areas that is addressed by Senate bill 837. There has been a lot of discussion this morning about the disasters. Our analysis of the existing situation indicates that if all of the roadless areas were included in the total package the reduction in the timber supply could be approximately 3 percent of the current State harvest. That turns out to be less than the year-to-year fluctuation that comes from various other factors which influence supply and demand of timber. You are going to be deluged with a lot of numbers and today won't be the last day of it.

I would just like to make some general comments about our analysis. They are based on actual outputs, current program harvest on national forest lands, and they relate current administrative situations. We have related these impacts against recent harvest levels, not the harvest levels associated with the current economic situation, by going back several years, so we get a good accurate base to measure impact from. These impacts relate to existing administrative withdrawing that has been made by the Forest Service, some over a fairly long period of time, such areas as Cougar Lakes limited area which still is in effect to some degree. It includes some areas that were initially added to the wilderness study list of 1973, and for which programed harvests have never effectively been changed since that time. It certainly includes existing RARE II wilderness proposals as foreseen by the Forest Service, and also includes some areas where Forest Service has apparently taken a position and removed certain areas from the cut. They are also included within your proposal, there are some areas, North Peak Unit, for example. In addition it also deals with the question of marginal land. Not all marginal lands are programed by national forests and this analysis accounts for that.

Now in addition to those kinds of factors we also try to examine those areas where the Forest Service for whatever reason, doesn't settle the full program harvest, and this is certainly the case in the

White River Ranger District of the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie Forest, and also the case in the Colville National Forest in northeast Washington. In that case the allowable harvest is undersold by significant value.

The bottom line for all this discussion is an impact of 3 percent.

I would like to just summarize these comments and say that we agree with Mr. Anderson of the American Plywood Association, that the timber economy certainly does respond to housing starts, but based on data that we have reviewed, we do not see that it responds to very small changes in the timber supply.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Parks follows:]

STATEMENT OF DONALD PARKS

The future of Washington's economic growth has been and will continue to be closely tied to the maintenance of our environmental quality. S. 837 appears to be an attempt to address this issue, although it requires revisions that will ensure protection is provided to areas that are the very essence of the natural character of this state.

While these areas are of great environmental significance in terms of watershed values, critical wildlife habitat, unmatched scenic qualities and primitive recreation opportunities; they contain a relatively small portion of the states extractive resource base. The most vocal opponent to wilderness designation, the forest products industry, uses every possible opportunity to describe massive economic dislocations that would be caused by the withdrawl of forest land into wilderness. However, only about 3% of the state's timber harvests would be impacted if a maximum wilderness package were implemented at this time.

The Forest Service has often claimed that they should be allowed to manage unprotected roadless lands in the state in order to address development versus non-developmental issues. The track record of the Forest Service makes it quite clear that the Forest Service is wholely unable to resist the pressures for development. A listing of a few proposed timber sales in our priceless natural heritage will illustrate the point: Fish Fall and Lake Creek in the Glacier Peak Additions; Rattler in the South Unit Cougar Lakes; Helen in the Kettle Range; and Maggie Creek in the North Unit Cougar Lakes.

We support the concept of Title I of the bill because further additions are required to Washington's existing Wilderness Units. However, the Title I list should be expanded to include areas noted in Title II.

In section 102 (a)(1) we support the inclusion of the Buckhorn Wilderness as it is depicted in the January 1979 map except more of the upper Gray Wolf River should be included in the wilderness. Please consider renaming the area Quilcene.

We endorse the Colonel Bob Wilderness as you have proposed it. This wilderness will protect visual quality for the views as seen from Lake Quinault and the lower Quinault Valley.

We support the concept of the Cougar Lakes Wilderness as noted in Section 102 (a)(3) except the area needs enlargement in some significant locations. (1) Add the North end of Nelson Ridge to Little Bald Mountain to protect the scenic values and several existing trails, (2) Add the lower ends of both the North Fork and Main Rattlesnake Creek drainages to protect the fisheries resource, i.e. native cut throat trout (3) Add the South end of the Tumac Plateau to Dog Lake to protect primitive recreation values because of terrain as well as a significant trail system, (4) Add more of the lower drainages of Carlton and Cortright Creeks on the Southwest corner of the area to protect critical access trails to the Cascade Crest. The Cougar Lakes is a key area that now, receives substantial wilderness use on its relatively dense trail system. Since this area is so close to major population centers (Tacoma and Yakima), its usage can be expected to increase with time. This precious resource must be passed on to future generations. At the present time nearly all of this area is off-limits to all motorized use. Without wilderness protection, the Forest Service could give in to the demands of bikers and open the area to massive conflict.

In section 102 (a)(4) an expansion of the Glacier Peak Wilderness is proposed. However, this package was defined by the Forest Service RARE II Study and it is woefully inadequate. The following additions to ~~that study~~ the proposal should be made: (1) the Cascade Crest south of Benchmark Mountain to Stevens Pass, the Lake Valhalla area. This area has had a long history of protection from the Alpine Lakes Limited Area in 1946 to the Wilderness Study Area List of 1973. Not only should the Pacific Crest Trail (a route of National significance) be protected, but also a number of Alpine Lakes set in high mountain basins. These lakes comprise the greatest concentration of lakes in the entire Glacier Peak Wilderness. The Rapid River should also receive wilderness protection to preclude roading and logging. Much of the west slope forest land is in the highly unproductive mountain helmlock zone, much reducing real resource conflicts. (2) The Middle Fork Cascade River, a notch between the existing wilderness and North Cascades National Park should be filled in and protected area to ensure scenic and wildlife values are maintained; (3) Buck and Jug Creek Area: It is critical that the lower end of Downey and the main portion of Buck Creeks receive protection so that the magnificent views from Green Mountain to the east and west are retained. Green Mountain is one of the finest day hikes in the Suiattle drainage; (4) The Glacier Peak Wilderness would not be complete without the magnificent mountain masses of Sloan, Keyes, and Monte Cristo Peaks; (5) The Entiat River, both north and main forks should be added to the wilderness to ensure that primitive recreation values are retained. If Congress does not act to make a significant expansion of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, the remaining old growth forests contained in the undeveloped, unprotected portions will be quickly accessed and cut. The Glacier Peak region is a wilderness resource that must be protected before major conflicts, such as logging, roading and motorized recreation use significantly reduce its irreplaceable value.

In section 102 (a)(5), the Mount Adams Wilderness additions should be enlarged to encl~~ose~~ude as much of the Pacific Crest Trail as possible on the Southwest corner of the unit in order to maintain existing recreation values.

In section 102 (a)(6), the Mt. Skokomish Wilderness proposal is satisfactory as shown on the 1979 map.

In section 102 (a)(7), Paysaten additions should be greatly expanded to include Long Swamp (now noted as further planning) in order to protect the maximum length of the Chewack River. Also the Paysaten Rim roadless area should be added to the existing wilderness as well as the Liberty Bell area with its section of the Pacific Crest trail and spectacular scenery.

The Salmo Priest Wilderness proposal must be expanded to ensure that the priceless caribou habitat is not impacted by short-sighteddevelopment activities. Time and time again, the Forest Service has displayed its disregard ~~to~~ for the caribou's survival by plotting timber sales in critical areas. Wilderness designation is the only way to ensure the Forest Service does not manage these animals to death.

The Tatoosh Wilderness proposal in Section 102 (a)(9) very much deserves protection to ensure that its scenery and critical mountain goat habitats are passed on to future generations. Tatoosh should be added to the National Park as discussed in the North Cascades Study.

In section 102(a)(10), The Brothers Wilderness proposal should be expanded to include Lena Lake and the beautiful Lena Lake Trail that passes through a magnificant stand of red barked old growth Douglas Firs. This hike was one of Seth's first.

We support the "soft" release language defined by Section 104 (b)(1) because it makes good sense.

Title II lists several areas that are critical to the integrity of Washington's natural area system. These lands should be placed in Title I of this bill so that their wilderness values will remain intact:

BOULDER RIVER

Boulder River, with its old growth forest, and low elevation valley is a special resource for year around recreation. This valley is one of the few accessable places where both young and old, vigorous and reserved, may enjoy the Puget Sound lowlands in the same condition they were found by the first white settlers. The Boulder River was recognized for its oustanding qualities when the Forest Service placed this area on its 1973 Wilderness Study lists. Now the Boulder River needs the permanent protection only wilderness can provide.

CLEARWATER

The Clearwater Valley is one of the few low elevation valleys left unlogged in the south of Puget Sound. This area includes deep forests and high alpine ridges, a substantial variety for such a small area. Its accessability to Tacoma and the other Puget Sound communities make it a significant recreational resource. Please protect this irreplaceable natural area, in order to ensure its long term survival.

GLACIER VIEW

Glacier View, with its lakes and trail system should be managed inconjunction with Mount Rainier Natural Park, as Wilderness.

GOAT ROCK WILDERNESS ADJUSTMENTS

Any adjustments, i.e. deletions to the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness are totally unjustified, unacceptable, and represent an attack on the Wilderness System itself. The expansion of the White Pass Ski Area, at the expense of a long established wilderness unit could provide a precendent for future Wilderness deletions that readily open the system up to future development at the "drop of a hat". Expansion of existing ski areas could come at a variety of places that would not require wilderness deletions and such locations could potentially serve more people, such as Crystal Mountain and Early Winters. The portion of Goat Rocks suggested for deletion is of high environmental quality ~~that~~ and now receives significant Wilderness recreation use. This is a strange proposal when one considers that New Wilderness Study areas were established at the north and northeast ends of the Goat Rocks Wilderness in 1973.

JUNIPER FOREST

The sand dunes of the Juniper Forest need permanent and legal protection from the mindless waves of off-road vehicles known to frequent the area. We need to keep intact a small tract of this unusual part of Washington so that future generations can better understand our varied heritage. Please add this area to the Wilderness System so that the endangered wildlife species can also survive.

KETTLE RANGE

In Wilderness poor Northeast Washington, the balance between development and amenity values is greatly skewed toward development. Congress must act to restore some balance by adding the Kettle Crest with its rock ridges, rolling medows, and open forests to the Wilderness System. Even at this, the Kettle Range proposed Wilderness will represent only a small fragment of the natural landscape that once existed. Preservation of the natural beauty of Northeast Washington will potentially aid the tourist economy and help to off-set the area's dependence upon timber. Although this wilderness proposal includes commercial forest land, no negative impacts are projected by its implementation.

Consequently, the positive benefits of the wilderness on tourism and recreation appear to be additive to the existing economic base of the region. The Kettle Range contains ecological values that are not found anywhere else in Washington, and these values must be preserved.

LAKE CHELAN-SAWTOOTH

This wilderness proposal contains some of the most spectacular scenery in our state's treasurey of natural values. It is really part of the North Cascades Parks complex, and should be managed as wilderness. A large trail system allows access to many magnificant places. These opportunities must not be erroded.

NORSE PEAK

We believe the Norse Peak area should be added to the Wilderness System because it possesses many outstanding attributes:

1. Opportunity for solitude. The area is large enough for users to disperse and the land form can prevent these users from being aware of each other.
2. High wildlife values. The Norse Peak - Greenwater provides habitat for a significant elk herd as summer range, mountain goat habitat, and old growth forest for the many old growth dependent species such as spotted owls and pileated wood peckers. At least three spotted owls have been sighted in Maggie Creek, necessitating a SOMA in the Lower Greewater drainage.

3. Existing Primitive Recreation Values. The Conservationist proposal includes 100 miles of trails, including 25 miles of the Cascade Crest Trail. Nearly all of the existing usage is compatible with Wilderness classification since most of the trails are now closed to motorized use.
4. Threatened habitats. The lower Greenwater drainage contains a dense old growth forest that is becomming scarce in Washington. This forest contains habitat for several threatened species. Old growth forests should be protected.

The Norse Peak area contains some timber values, but they are not significant to local economies. The west slope of the area is capable of supplying less than 2 % of Pierce County's current harvests, and the east slope only about 1% of Yakima County harvest. See Table 1, Figure 1, and the Cougar Lakes Timber Supply Study, 1980. Relatively little forest land is included, about 2% of the Pierce Country forests and only 3% of Yakima County forests

The Norse Peak area has received several special study designations over the years. A portion of the area was classified as part of the Cougar Lakes Limited area in 1946 and in 1977 the USFS proposed to designate part of the area as a special management unit, precluding timber harvest. Presently, the eastern side of the old limited has been withdrawn from timber harvest by the Wenatchee National Firest (1980). Clearly the Forest Service has recognized the area's special values.

Please protect this irreplaceable area and add it to Title I of S.837. In particular, include the old growth forests below Echo Lake as Wilderness.

Other critical areas in the state also deserve Wilderness protection such as Dark Divide, Eagle Rock, Indian Heaven, Mt. Baker, and Higgins Mountain.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this important piece of legislation.

Donald Parks
D Parks 6-2-83
Linda Parks
Linda Park
Seth Parks
Seth Parks

TABLE I

POTENTIAL HARVEST CONTRIBUTION ANALYSIS FOR
WILDERNESS PROPOSALS - MT BAKER - SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST

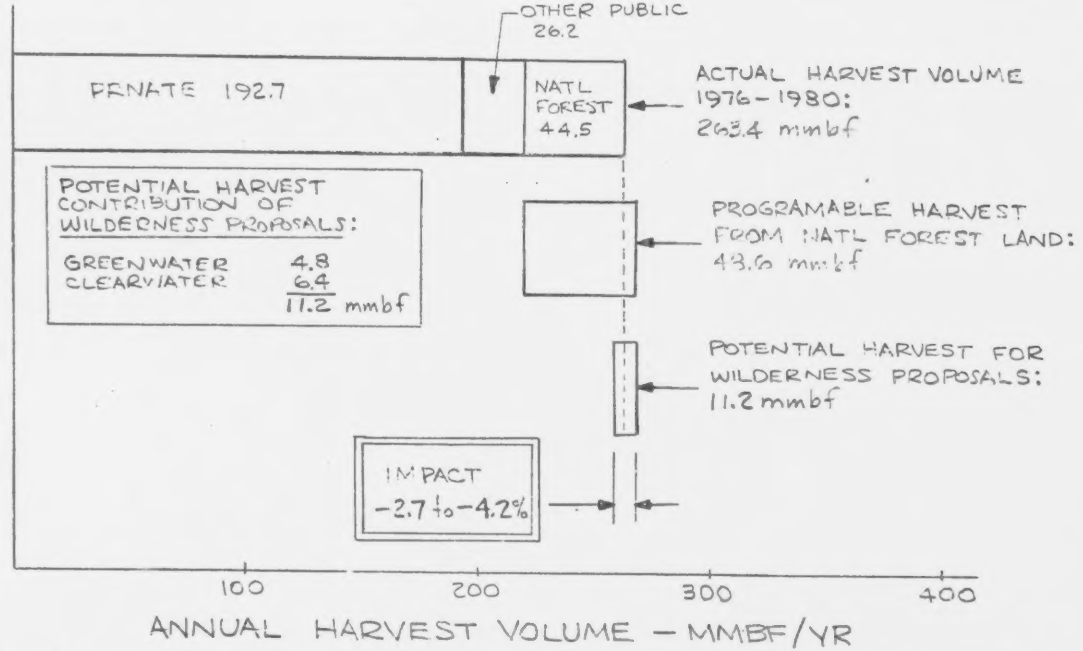
	NORSE/PEAK GREENWATER	CLEAR WATER	NOTES
GROSS AREA - ROADLESS/ACRES	28,200	26,400	1/
CFL/ACRES	19,600	21,309	1/
PROG HARVEST/MMBF	9.0	9.8	1/
CONSERVATIONIST PROPOSAL/ACRES	19,880	21,560	2/
CFL/ACRES	11,920	15,769	2/
PROG HARVEST/MMBF	5.7	7.3	2/
MARGINAL CFL/ACRES	-	1,854	1/
PROG HARVEST MAR/MMBF	-	.7	2/
UNREG CFL/ACRES	-	362	1/
PROG HARVEST UNREG/MMBF	-	NOT CALC.	2/
MTN HEMLOCK CFL/ACRES	2,900	600	2/
PROG HARVEST M.H./MMBF	.9	.2	2/
TOTAL IMPACT			
CFL CONTRIBUTING/ACRES	9,020	12,953	
PROG HARVEST/MMBF	4.8	6.4	

1/ FOREST PLAN DATA 2/ ESTIMATED

FIGURE 1

HARVEST VOLUME

IMPACT OF WILDERNESS PROPOSALS ON PIERCE COUNTY HARVESTS



SOURCE: DNR TIMBER HARVEST REPORTS 1976-1980. NATIONAL FOREST VOLUMES FROM WHITE RIVER R.D. 1976-1981

5-31-83

TIMBER SUPPLY ANALYSIS
OF
PROPOSED COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS

An analysis of the effects on regional timber supply of four Cougar Lakes Wilderness proposals in the Naches-Tieton-White River Study Area of the Central Cascade Mountains of Washington State.

Prepared by Donald Parks
for
THE COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS ALLIANCE
March 1, 1980

Cougar Lakes Wilderness Alliance
P.O. Box 2634
Yakima, Washington 98902

TIMBER SUPPLY ANALYSIS

NACHES-TIETON-WHITE RIVER STUDY AREA (COUGAR LAKES)

SCOPE

Four Wilderness proposals for the Cougar Lakes were evaluated for their impact upon the timber supply in the economic influence zone surrounding the Naches-Tieton-White River Study Area in the Central Cascades Mountains of Washington.

This study evaluated not only the four different Cougar Lakes Wilderness Plans (McCormack HR 5782; Forest Service, Conservationists; and Pritchard-Lowry HR 4528), but also the other potential Wilderness and Administrative land use designations in the Study Area, such that combined impacts could be measured. See Table 1.

RESULTS

The McCormack and Forest Service Plans would result in small harvest increases (< 1%). These increases are caused by designating commercial forest land (CFL) available for timber harvest that was previously withdrawn from development.

The Conservationist and Pritchard-Lowry plans would tend to decrease annual harvest volumes. These negative impacts range from small to insignificant. They are small because much of the CFL in the proposed wilderness units is low in quality and substantial portions have never contributed to the annual programmed harvest. Consequently, timber economies in the counties surrounding the study area are minimally dependent upon the CFL within the proposed areas.

The combined impact of either the Conservationists or the Pritchard-Lowry plans amounts to no more that .3% of the Washington State harvest, and only 1.6% of the harvest in the three counties (Yakima, Pierce, and Lewis) in which the proposals are located.

While Table 1 projects a negative impact for the Conservationist and Pritchard-Lowry plans in Yakima County, it is unlikely that any such reduction (4.7%) in harvests will actually occur. Both the National Forest and Yakima Indian Nation undersell their allowable harvest by a greater volume than the negative impact caused by the largest wilderness proposals.

MITIGATING FACTORS

The BIA (Yakima Indian Res.) could increase its harvest level by over 30 mmbf, more than offsetting any impact of HR 4528 if future demands materialize.

Increases in the timber management intensities applied to already developed National Forest and private lands would more than offset the slight harvest reductions caused by HR 4528. This is evidenced by the draft proposal for the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest Timber Management Plan (1979) which projects a potential for a 90.0 mmbf increase (27%) due to intensified management for that forest.

Small shifts in log flows from foreign export (> 2000mmbf) to domestic manufacture would more than offset the impacts of HR 4528. Presently, more than 30% of Washington's raw logs are exported.

TABLE 1

TIMBER SUPPLY IMPACT SUMMARY - PERCENT CHANGE

COUNTY	McCORMACK	FOREST SERVICE	CONSERVATIONIST	PRITCHARD-LOWRY
PIERCE				
Harvests	-1.0	-1.0	-3.4	-2.7
Mill Consumption	-0.4	-0.4	-1.5	-1.0
LEWIS				
Harvests	+0.4	+0.4	-0.1	-0.2
Mill Consumption	+0.3	+0.3	-0.1	-0.2
YAKIMA*				
Harvests	+5.6	+5.2	-2.3	-4.7
Mill Consumption	+6.2	+5.8	-2.5	-5.2

*Impacts based upon changes to the programmed National Forest Harvests. Both the USFS and the Yakima Indian Reservation undersell their allowable harvests by a significant amount. The BIA undersell is equivalent to 15% of the Yakima County total harvest.

INTRODUCTION

This study will concern itself with the timber resources of the Naches-Tieton-White River (N-T-WR) Land Use Study Area as defined by the Forest Service (see Figure 1). Most of the N-T-WR Study Area lies within Pierce and Yakima Counties. Small parts of the Study Area are located in Kittitas, Lewis, and King Counties. With the exception of about 300 acres in Kittitas County, all of the Wilderness proposals are located in Pierce, Lewis, and Yakima Counties.

Nearly all of the lands affected by any of the Wilderness proposals are in National Forest ownership. Other ownerships account for less than .1% of the land included in the wilderness proposals.

The existing transportaion system and wood processing facilities generally cause logs from western Washington to be consumed in the Puget Sound area and logs from eastern Washington to be consumed on the east slope of the Cascades. This log flow causes the following discussion to be divided into western and eastern Washington situations.

This timber supply study will examine the effects of four potential land use proposals on present harvests and mill consumption. The impact area will be defined as Pierce, Lewis, and Yakima Counties because any economic impacts caused by timber supply revisions will be limited to this subregional level.

WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

This timber supply study will evaluate the McCormack Wilderness and National Recreations Area proposal, The Forest Service Wilderness proposal, the Conservationist Wilderness proposal, and the Pritchard-Lowry Wilderness proposal. The evaluation will discuss not only the land use allocations requiring Congressional action but will also discuss the effect of other potential administrative designations. The potential designations evaluated were those proposed in the Draft EIS of the N-T-WR Land Use Study in 1977. These designations are included along with the statutory proposals in order to examine the combined impact of each of the four proposals. See

Table 2 for summary of proposals.

The timber supply analysis will also account for the administrative timber withdrawals that have occurred during the last 50 years within the Study Area.

McCORMACK WILDERNESS AND RECREATION AREA PROPOSAL

In April, 1979, Congressman McCormack introduced HR 5782 which would establish a Cougar Lakes Wilderness of 23,000 acres, a Mt. Aix Wilderness of 15,600 acres, within a National recreation area of 138,800 acres. This proposal includes basically the same area that was proposed by the Forest Service for a Cougar Lakes Wilderness in 1976. The McCormack proposal would allow timber harvest in the recreation area. For the purposes of comparative analysis, it will be assumed that the recreation area will produce 10% of the annual timber volume that could be harvested if there were no harvest restrictions.

In addition to the Cougar Lakes area proposal, impact of potential Forest Service administrative proposals for Norse Peak, Bearhead (Clearwater), and Goat Rocks will be included. See Table 2.

FOREST SERVICE WILDERNESS AND MANAGEMENT UNIT PROPOSALS

The RARE II exercise has resulted in a Forest Service Wilderness proposal of Cougar Lakes of 130,000 acres. In addition to the Wilderness proposal, Forest Service draft proposals for Norse Peak, Bearhead, and Goat Rocks will also be evaluated. See Table 2.

CONSERVATIONIST WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

Conservationists have proposed a two unit Cougar Lakes Wilderness with a 190,000 acre South Unit and a 68,000 acre North Unit (Norse Peak-Greenwater). Additionally, conservationists have also proposed a Clearwater Wilderness in Pierce County of 25,000 acres.

Along with the above Wilderness proposals, the effects of the Forest Service

T A B L E 2

LAND USE COMBINATION SUMMARY
(ACRES) 1/

AREA	McCORMACK	FOREST SERVICE	CONSERVATIONISTS	PRITCHARD-LOWRY
COUGAR LAKES				
North Unit	46,340 MU	46,340 MU	68,000 W	79,440 W
South Unit				
Wilderness	38,600	130,000	190,000	199,380
Recreation Area	100,200			
CLEARWATER	10,450 MU	10,450 MU	26,000 W	10,450 MU
GOAT ROCKS - WSU	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100

1/ MU - MANAGEMENT UNIT; W - WILDERNESS ; WSA - WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

Wilderness Study Areas in the Goat Rocks area will be evaluated. See Table 2.

PRITCHARD-LOWRY WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

In June, 1979, Congressmen Pritchard and Lowry introduced a bill to establish a two unit Cougar Lakes Wilderness, HR 4528. The proposal includes a 79,340 acre North Unit and a 192,410 acre South Unit.

This Wilderness proposal will be evaluated with the impacts of the Forest Service draft proposals for the Clearwater and Goat Rocks areas. See Table 2.

TIMBER SUPPLY ANALYSIS

Methodology

Impacts for each of the four land use proposals within the N-T-WR Study Area will be evaluated on local timber supplies in Pierce, Lewis, and Yakima Counties by the following methodology:

Potential timber outputs for all CFL acres located in the N-T-WR Study Area will be determined from Forest Service N-T-WR Land Use Study timber data. For the purpose of this study, potential harvest is taken to mean programmable harvest that may or may not be presently available for harvest. Next, the potential programmable timber outputs for all CFL acres in each of the Wilderness/management unit proposals will be estimated from data based upon Forest Service N-T-WR Land Use Study timber data. The residual output of the Study Area can be determined for each of the proposals by subtracting the potential output of the proposed areas from the potential output of the entire Study Area. Changes in National Forest timber outputs, either positive or negative, can be estimated by comparing the residual output volumes to the presently programmed volumes. The presently programmed volumes are those annual harvest volumes that were programmed as of September 30, 1979.

Impacts were determined by comparing the changes in National Forest outputs to the total present level of timber harvested and milled for all ownerships in the three counties noted.

This study relied primarily upon timber data from the N-T-WR Land Use Study. It should be noted that the use of timber data from the RARE II study yields similar results, particularly in Yakima County where the impacts are greatest.

Withdrawals

The analysis will account for the administrative timber withdrawals that have occurred during the last 50 years within the Study Area because the Forest Service recognized the environmental values of the region. These past actions have greater significance to Yakima County than to either Pierce or Lewis Counties. These withdrawals are:

- Mather Memorial Parkway -1931, 24,000 acres
- Cougar Lakes Limited Area -1946, 90,000 acres
- Mt. Aix Wild Area Proposal -1963, 45,800 acres
- Cougar Lakes Scenic Corridor -1966, 28,000 acres
- Cougar Lakes Wilderness Study Area -1974, 176,800 acres.

The above areas overlap to varying degrees. The Cougar Lakes Wilderness Study Area includes most of the South Unit and is itself a composite of earlier withdrawals. Nearly 30,000 acres of the North Unit was withdrawn in 1946 with the Limited Area designation. While the above designations have been apparently eliminated by the RARE II exercise, in fact these administrative actions still stand since the timber management plans of the Mt. Baker, Snoqualmie, Gifford Pinchot, and Wenatchee National Forests had not been revised at the time of this writing (January 1, 1980). In October, 1979, the Wenatchee National Forest requested the annual allowable harvest for the Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts be increased from 67.7 to 72.6 mmbf/yr. To date, this request has not been approved. Given the lead time associated with revising timber management plans and administering timber sales, it would appear that the practical effect of the noted withdrawals will stand for at least another several years.

POTENTIAL OUTPUTS

The potential outputs for the entire Study Area, each of the management proposals, and the residual output of the Study Area with the management proposals incorporated were evaluated. The timber data is based upon the Forest Service N-T-WR Land Use Study data developed in 1974-1976. See Table 3 for a summary of potential timber outputs for the Study Area by land use proposal. See Appendix Tables A, B, C, and D for more detained breakdown by proposal area and county.

PRESENT SITUATION

The largest part of the N-T-WR Study Area lies within Pierce and Yakima Counties. The study area contributes 20% of the total annual timber harvest of those two counties. See Table 4.

Western Washington Counties

Pierce County is an important log production center in Washington, currently harvesting 344 mmbf (million board feet) of timber annually. About 75% of this volume originates from private land and 14% from Federal lands in the study area (DNR, 1970a - 1977a). See Figure 2.

Pierce County is a major log processing center for Washington's forests, ranking fourth out of 33 counties that processed logs in 1974. County mills and log export operations currently process 718 mmbf annually. Between 1972 and 1976, the share of Pierce County's harvests that became log exports increased from 40 to 50% (DNR, 1968b-1976b).

National Forest lands from the study area presently supply about 13% of Pierce County's harvest volume and 7% of the mill consumption. Although many firms purchase timber from the White River Ranger District, no one purchaser appears to have a high dependence on the District's total output. Between 1970 and 1975, 10 firms purchased 89% of the sale volume with the largest single purchaser accounting for 19% of the volume (USFS, 1976b). About 80% of the National Forest timber harvested in Pierce

TABLE 3

POTENTIAL HARVESTS

Potential Residual National Forest Timber
Harvest Outputs of Four Land Use Proposals
In the Naches-Tieton-White River Study Area.

mmbf/yr.

	McCORMACK	FOREST SERVICE	CONSERVATIONIST	PRITCHARD-LOWRY
POTENTIAL STUDY AREA	164.9	164.9	164.9	164.9
POTENTIAL FORGONE	-32.5	-33.3	-61.9	-66.1
POTENTIAL RESIDUAL	132.4	131.6	103.0	98.8

REFERENCE: USFS N-T-WR LAND USE STUDY TIMBER DATA, McCORMACK WILDERNESS AND RECREATION AREA PROPOSAL NEWS RELEASE April 16, 1979.

TABLE 4

PRESENT HARVESTS

PRESENT ANNUAL TIMBER HARVEST, MILL CONSUMPTION AND PROGRAMMED ALLOWABLE HARVEST IN N-T-WR STUDY AREA FOR PIERCE, LEWIS, AND YAKIMA COUNTIES.

COUNTY	ANNUAL AVERAGE TOTAL TIMBER HARVEST 1/	ANNUAL AVERAGE MILL CONSUMPTION 2/	PROGRAMMED ALLOWABLE HARVEST (NF LANDS IN N-T-WR STUDY AREA) 3/
PIERCE	343.5	717.6	47.4
LEWIS	751.3	229.0	5.3
YAKIMA	228.1	205.0	67.7
TOTAL	1322.9	1151.6	120.4

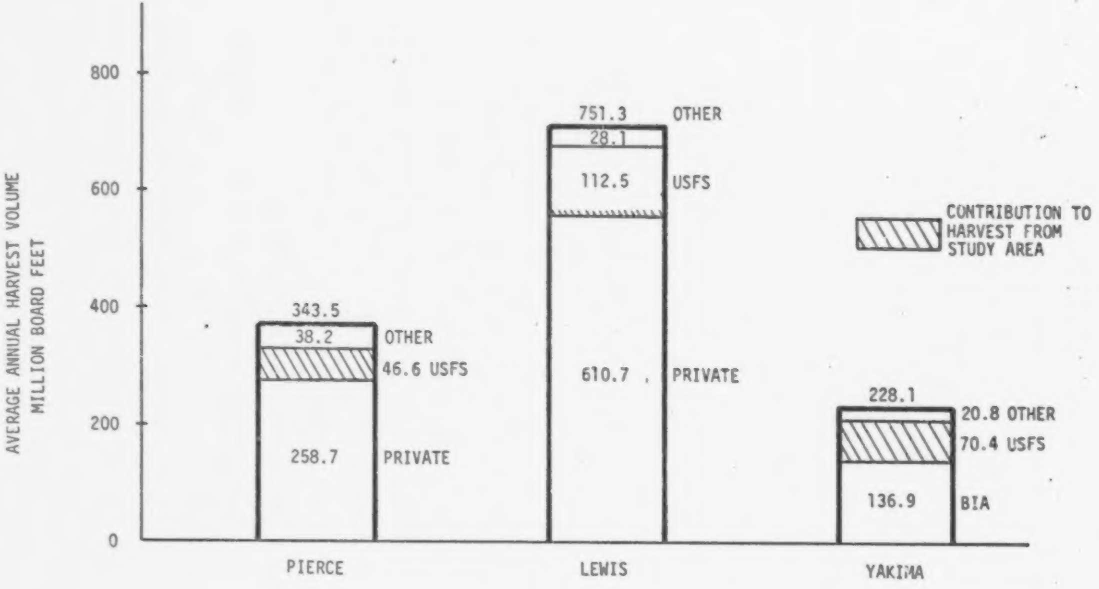
3/ N-T-WR LAND USE PLAN DEIS, USFS 1977

2/ FOR ALL OWNERSHIPS. REF: WASHINGTON MILL SURVEY, DNR, 1968-1974. EXCEPT PIERCE COUNTY 1968-1976. DATA FOR EVEN-NUMBER YEARS ONLY.

1/ FOR ALL OWNERSHIPS. REF: DNR TIMBER HARVEST REPORTS 1970-1977.

FIGURE 2

AVERAGE ANNUAL TIMBER HARVEST BY OWNERSHIP FOR PIERCE, LEWIS, AND YAKIMA COUNTIES FOR THE YEARS 1970-1977



SOURCE - DNR TIMBER HARVEST REPORTS 1970-77

3/80

County is milled in Pierce County (DNR 1968b-1974b).

The White River R. D. share of the past administrative withdrawals include the Mather Memorial Parkway and the Cougar Lakes Limited Area. The quality of CFL in the North Unit Cougar Lakes west slope ranges from low to medium productivity with almost no high productivity acres (USFS, 1977b).

At the present time, 80% of Pierce County's CFL is committed to wood fiber production and about 15% has been reserved by Mt. Rainier National Park (USFS, 1974). Congressional action on the Cougar Lakes will determine the allocation of most of the remaining virgin forest land within the county (5%). See Appendix Table E.

Lewis County is one of the most important log producing areas of Washington, ranking second out of 35 counties that harvested logs in 1974. In recent years, harvests from the county have averaged 751 mmbf annually from all ownerships, with private lands accounting for over 80% of the volume. All National Forest ownerships supply about 15% of the county harvests (DNR, 1970a-1977a). See Figure 2.

Lewis County's mills and log export operations consume 229 mmbf annually, this being only about one third of the log volume originating from the county's forests. County forests provide 192 mmbf per year of raw logs for foreign export, almost one quarter of the county harvest (DNR, 1968b-1974b).

The small part of the N-T-WR Study Area within Lewis County contributes less than 1% to the county harvest volume. The Packwood R.D. share of past administrative withdrawals includes the Cougar Lakes Wilderness Study area, most of which was part of the Limited Area (USFS, 1977b).

More than 90% of the county CFL is committed to timber production and about 5% has been withdrawn for amenity uses, Mt. Rainier National Park, and Goat Rocks Wilderness (USFS, 1974). See Appendix Table E. Forest Service RARE II recommendations that could potentially lead to additional Wilderness allocations in Tatoosh, Glacier View, and Goat Rocks include as little as 1% of the county's CFL (USFS,1979a). Congressional action on Cougar Lakes will determine the fate of another 1.2% of the CFL base (USFS, 1977b).

Eastern Washington

Yakima County is the most important timber producing county in eastern Washington, currently harvesting 228 mmbf per year. Yakima Indian reservation lands supply 60% of the volume and National Forest lands, mostly from the study area, supply 30% (DNR, 1970a-1977a). A study of Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and Forest Service timber sale data indicates that neither ownership sells its full annual allowable harvest (BIA, 1978 and USFS, 1979b). See Figure 2.

Yakima County is the leading timber producing county in eastern Washington. In recent years, mills within the county have consumed an average of 205 mmbf of logs annually. These mills have been receiving 41% of their wood supply from National Forest lands, 27% from Indian lands and other public lands, 20% from forest industry ownerships, and the remaining volume from other sources (DNR, 1968b-1974b). See Appendix Table F.

The Naches-Tieton R. D. presently programmed harvest supplies about 30% of the county harvest volume. The Naches-Tieton has undersold its annual allowable harvest for the period 1968-1979 by about 6 mmbf per year or about 8%. During that period, the average annual volume sold was 69.4 mmbf or very nearly equal to the currently programmed harvest of 67.7 mmbf (USFS, 1979b).

Nearly all of the Naches-Tieton volume is purchased by two Yakima County firms, Boise-Cascade with 69% of the volume and Layman with 29% (USFS, 1976a).

Most of the administrative timber withdrawals in the study area occur in the Naches-Tieton R. D.'s. The Cougar Lakes Wilderness Study Area encompasses most of the South Unit and the northern part of the Cougar Lakes Limited Area includes an important part of the North Unit.

Much of the CFL in the Cougar Lakes area is low in quality for the sustained production of timber. Two-thirds of the programmable CFL in the Forest Service Wilderness Study Area (South Unit) is considered by the Forest Service to be of low productivity. One half of the programmable CFL in the North Unit is considered to be of low productivity (USFS, 1977b).

About 85% of the county's forest land has been committed to wood fiber production and 1% has been reserved for other uses, the Goat Rocks Wilderness (USFS, 1974). The ultimate disposition of the remaining 14% will be determined by Congressional action. See Appendix Table E.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The summary of impacts from each of the four land use combinations is shown in Table 5. These data show that both the McCormack and Forest Service combinations result in an increase in timber outputs from the study area. The conservationist and Pritchard-Lowry conbinations result in a decrease in study area outputs. Each of the proposals impact county level outputs differently. Therefore, the discussion will be focused on each of the three counties.

Pierce County

All of the proposals result in some decrease in harvests from Pierce County forests, ranging from 1.0 to 3.3 percent. The greatest impact is from the Conservationists proposal. Assuming present log flow patterns hold, the Conservationist Wilderness proposals is the North Unit Cougar Lakes and the Clearwater would impact mill consumption by 1.3%. This reduction, though small, could be mitigated by either shifts in log export patterns or implementation of intensified management of National Forest lands in the study area. Since half of the Pierce County harvest is exported, a relatively small change from foreign to domestic manufacture would tend to eliminate the impact of the Conservationist proposal. The draft EIS for the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest has recommended forest management be intensified. The DEIS indicates that programmed harvests could potentially be increased by almost 90 mmbf/yr. or 27% over the entire forest (USFS, 1979c). Much smaller increases in programmed harvests would more than offset the impacts noted above.

TABLE 5

IMPACT SUMMARY

SUMMARY - IMPACT UPON PRESENT HARVEST AND MILL CONSUMPTION VOLUMES OF FOUR LAND USE COMBINATIONS FOR PIERCE, LEWIS, AND YAKIMA COUNTIES.

	McCORMACK	FOREST SERVICE	CONSERVATIONIST	PRITCHARD-LOWRY
		mmbf/yr.		
STUDY AREA POTENTIAL RESIDUAL	132.4	131.6	103.0	98.8
STUDY AREA PROGRAMMED HARVEST (NF)	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.4
HARVEST CHANGE	+12.0	+11.2	-17.4	-21.6
PIERCE COUNTY				
HARVEST VOL (MMBF/YR)	-3.8	-3.8	-11.8	-9.4
HARVEST IMPACT (%)	-1.1	-1.1	-3.4	-2.7
MILL CONSUMPTION IMPACT (%)	-0.4	-0.4	-1.3	-1.0
LEWIS COUNTY				
HARVEST VOL (MMBF/YR)	+3.1	+3.1	-0.4	-1.5
HARVEST IMPACT (%)	+0.4	+0.4	-0.1	-0.2
MILL CONSUMPTION IMPACT (%)	+0.3	+0.3	-0.1	-0.2
YAKIMA COUNTY				
HARVEST VOL (MMBF/YR)	+12.7	+11.9	-5.2	-10.7
HARVEST IMPACT (%)	+5.6	+5.2	-2.3	-4.7
MILL CONSUMPTION IMPACT (%)	+6.2	+5.8	-2.5	-5.2

Lewis County

Little of the study area is within Lewis County. Consequently, land use decisions in this part of the Study Area will have minimal impact on Lewis County timber supplies. The Conservationist and Pritchard-Lowry proposals result in decreases in county harvest volumes ranging from .1 to .2 percent. The projected decreases in mill consumption are of a similar magnitude assuming present log flow patterns hold.

Yakima County

The McCormack and Forest Service positions both would increase the outputs of the Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts. These proposals could increase county harvest and presumably mill consumption by 5 to 6 %. The Conservationist and Pritchard-Lowry proposals could reduce both harvests and mill consumption by 2 to 3% and 5%, respectively. These impacts are based upon estimated changes to the Naches and Tieton R. D. programmed harvests. However, these impacts may be overstated since both districts have undersold their programmed annual harvest by 6.0 mmbf/yr. during the period 1968 through 1979 (USFS, 1979b). See Appendix Table G.

Should the Wenatchee National Forest choose to adopt increased timber management intensities as part of the new Forest plan, some increase in programmed annual timber harvests could offset reductions caused by the two largest Wilderness proposals.

It is apparent from this examination of the Yakima County timber supply and demand situation that NO long term reduction in timber harvests can be forseen.

It should be further noted that the Yakima Indian Reservation timber lands have undersold their annual allowable harvest by 33.5 mmbf/yr. for the period 1970 through 1977 (BIA, 1978). The undersell volume has occurred during a period of increasing allowable harvest levels. Consequently, any reduction in National Forest harvest could potentially be replaced by increased timber sale volumes from county Indian lands. Whether additional sale volume occurs would depend upon future demands. The Yakima Indian Nation has indicated it may attempt to increase harvest levels on the reservation in 1980 by offering more volume for sale.

Impact of Other Forest Service Land Use Decisions

The Forest industry has been quick to point out that a timber supply impact analysis of one Wilderness decision is incomplete unless the combined effects of all other studies and potential designations are examined simultaneously. The Forest Service RARE II study has generated timber harvest data that allows a combined impact assessment. If all of the Washington roadless areas inventoried by the Forest Service in the RARE II process were to be designated Wilderness, Washington State harvests would be reduced by only 3.9% annually (USFS, 1979a). The effect of all Conservationists endorsed Wilderness areas in the state would be a net reduction of approximately 3.5%, all other factors remaining the same. Increased management intensity for all forest land owners on roaded and developed CFL could certainly more than offset the withdrawals of all RARE II lands. Reductions in log consumption by foreign raw log exports would have a similar effect.

TIMBER SUPPLY ANALYSIS

APPENDIX TABLES

A. POTENTIAL NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER HARVEST OUTPUTS OF FOUR LAND USE PROPOSALS IN THE NACHES-TIETON-WHITE RIVER STUDY AREA- THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, PIERCE COUNTY.

B. POTENTIAL NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER HARVEST OUTPUTS OF FOUR LAND USE PROPOSALS IN THE NACHES-TIETON-WHITE RIVER STUDY AREA- THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, LEWIS COUNTY.

C. POTENTIAL NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER HARVEST OUTPUTS OF FOUR LAND USE PROPOSALS IN THE NACHES-TIETON-WHITE RIVER STUDY AREA-FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, YAKIMA COUNTY.

D. SUMMARY-POTENTIAL, RESIDUAL,PROGRAMMED AND HARVEST CHANGE BY COUNTY AND PROPOSAL FOR THE NACHES-TIETON-WHITE RIVER STUDY AREA.

E. COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND ALLOCATIONS FOR PIERCE,LEWIS, AND YAKIMA COUNTIES.

F. YAKIMA COUNTY MILL CONSUMPTION-ANNUAL AVERAGE 1968-1974.

G. PROGRAMMED HARVEST AND SOLD VOLUMES FOR THE NACHESAND TIETON RANGER DISTRICTS 1966-1979.

TABLE A

POTENTIAL TIMBER HARVEST

PIERCE COUNTY

POTENTIAL NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER HARVEST OUTPUTS OF FOUR LAND USE PROPOSALS IN THE NACHES-TIETON-WHITE RIVER STUDY AREA- THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, PIERCE COUNTY.

mmbf/yr.

	McCORMACK	FOREST SERVICE	CONSERVATIONIST	FRITCHARD-LOWRY
POTENTIAL STUDY AREA	49.7	49.7	49.7	49.7
POTENTIAL FORGONE				
COUGAR LAKES	3.4	3.4	5.3	9.0
CLEARWATER	2.7	2.7	8.8	2.7
RESIDUAL POTENTIAL	43.6	43.6	35.6	38.0

Presently programmed harvest 47.4 (ref)

REFERENCE - USFS N-T-WR LAND USE STUDY TIMBER DATA AND RARE II DATA BASE REPEATING GROUP 30.

TABLE B

POTENTIAL TIMBER HARVEST

LEWIS COUNTY

POTENTIAL NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER HARVEST OUTPUTS OF FOUR LAND USE PROPOSALS IN THE NACHES-TIETON-WHITE RIVER STUDY AREA - THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, LEWIS COUNTY.

mmbf/yr.

	McCORMACK	FOREST SERVICE	CONSERVATIONIST	PRITCHARD-LOWRY
POTENTIAL STUDY AREA	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
POTENTIAL FORGONE				
COUGAR LAKES	3.4	3.4	6.9	8.0
GOAT ROCKS	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
RESIDUAL POTENTIAL	8.4	8.4	4.9	3.8

Presently programmed harvest 5.3 (ref)

REFERENCE - USFS N-T-WR LAND USE STUDY TIMBER DATA

TABLE C

POTENTIAL TIMBER HARVEST

YAKIMA COUNTY

POTENTIAL NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER HARVEST OUTPUTS OF FOUR LAND USE PROPOSALS IN THE NACHES-TIETON-WHITE RIVER STUDY AREA - FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, YAKIMA COUNTY.

mmbf/yr.

	McCORMACK	FOREST SERVICE	CONSERVATIONIST	FRITCHARD-LOWRY
POTENTIAL STUDY AREA	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0
POTENTIAL FORGONE				
COUGAR LAKES				
NORTH UNIT	3.8	3.8	10.0	11.4
SOUTH UNIT				
Wilderness	3.1	18.2	29.1	33.2
Recreation Area	14.3			
GOAT ROCKS	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
POTENTIAL RESIDUAL	80.4	79.6	62.5	57.0

Presently programmed harvest 67.7 (ref)

REFERENCE - USFS N-T-WR LAND USE STUDY AREA TIMBER DATA, McCORMACK WILDERNESS AND RECREATION AREA PROPOSAL NEWS RELEASE, APRIL 16, 1979, AND RARE II DATA BASE REPEATING GROUP 30.

T A B L E D

SUMMARY TIMBER HARVESTS (NF)

SUMMARY - POTENTIAL, RESIDUAL, PROGRAMMED AND HARVEST CHANGE BY COUNTY AND PROPOSAL FOR THE NACHES-TIETON-WHITE RIVER STUDY AREA.

mmbf/yr.

	McCORMACK	FOREST SERVICE	CONSERVATIONIST	FRITCHARD-LOWRY
POTENTIAL HARVEST (NF)				
PIERCE	49.7	49.7	49.7	49.7
LEWIS	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
YAKIMA	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0
TOTAL	164.9	164.9	164.9	164.9
RESIDUAL HARVEST (NF)				
PIERCE	43.6	43.6	35.6	38.0
LEWIS	8.4	8.4	4.9	3.8
YAKIMA	80.4	79.6	62.5	57.0
TOTAL	132.4	131.6	103.0	98.8
PROGRAMMED HARVEST (NF)				
PIERCE	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4
LEWIS	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
YAKIMA	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.7
TOTAL	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.4
CHANGE FROM PRESENTLY PROGRAMMED HARVEST				
PIERCE	-3.8	-3.8	-11.8	-9.4
LEWIS	+3.1	+3.1	-0.4	-1.5
YAKIMA	+12.7	+11.9	-5.2	-10.7
TOTAL	+12.0	+11.2	-17.4	-21.6

TABLE E

COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND ALLOCATIONS FOR PIERCE, LEWIS, AND YAKIMA COUNTIES.

COUNTY	CFL x 1000 ACRES			REMARKS
	TOTAL 1/	RESERVED	WITHIN COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS	
PIERCE	652	94	13 2/	RESERVED IS MT. RAINIER N.P.
LEWIS	1282 5/	58	16 3/	RESERVED IS MT. RAINIER N.P. AND GOAT ROCKS WILDERNESS
YAKIMA	928	12	128 4/	RESERVED IS GOAT ROCKS WILDERNESS

5/ USFS RARE II DECISIONS WOULD WITHDRAW 10,700 ACRES FOR TATOOSH WILDERNESS, GLACIER VIEW FURTHER PLANNING AND GOAT ROCKS FURTHER PLANNING. REF - USFS LAND USE PLANS.

4/ 99,000 ACRES ARE DEFERRED WITHIN COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS STUDY AREA AND COUGAR LAKES SCENIC CORRIDOR. REF - USFS N-T-WR LAND USE STUDY AND NACHES-TIETON TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLAN.

3/ 16,000 ACRES ARE DEFERRED WITHIN COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS STUDY AREA. REF - USFS N-T-WR LAND USE STUDY.

2/ 7,000 ACRES HAVE BEEN DEFERRED WITHIN COUGAR LAKES LIMITED AREA. REF - USFS N-T-WR LAND USE STUDY.

1/ USDA FOREST SERVICE BULLETIN PNW-53, 1974.

TABLE F

YAKIMA COUNTY MILL CONSUMPTION - ANNUAL AVERAGE 1968 - 74

(mmbf)

PLYWOOD & VENEER	NF	STATE	FOREST INDUSTRY	MISC. FRN	BIA & PUBLIC	TOTAL
KITTITAS	7.6	0.9	4.4	1.9	2.5	17.3
KLICKITAT	3.6	0.7	2.5	2.2	1.0	10.0
YAKIMA	9.4	1.4	8.6	6.0	3.2	28.6
SAWMILLS						
KITTITAS	14.6	1.8	8.2	1.8	7.7	34.1
KLICKITAT	4.6	0.8	3.4	0.5	3.4	12.7
YAKIMA	43.4	2.3	14.2	5.5	36.9	102.3
TOTAL IMPORTS	30.4	4.2	18.5	6.4	14.6	74.1
TOTAL YAKIMA	52.8	3.7	22.8	11.5	40.1	130.9
TOTAL CO. MILLS	83.2	7.9	41.3	17.9	54.7	205.0

EXPORTED NF ANNUAL VOLUMES FROM N-T R.D. WERE 1.8 mmbf.

SOURCE- DNR MILL SURVEY DATA 1968, 1970, 1972, AND 1974.

5 AUG 76

TABLE G

NATIONAL FOREST HARVESTS

PROGRAMMED HARVEST AND SOLD VOLUMES FOR THE NACHES-TIETON RANGER DISTRICTS 1966 - 1979.

(mmbf/yr.)

YEAR	PROGRAMMED HARVEST VOLUME	ACTUAL VOLUME SOLD
1966 - 1967	81.7	NOT KNOWN
1968	81.7	67.5
1969	81.7	91.6
1970	81.7	69.6
1971	81.7	89.5
1972	81.7	64.9
1973	81.7	72.5
1974		62.9
TO 6-30-74	81.7	
AFTER 71-174	67.7	
1975	67.7	85.9
1976	67.7	50.2
1977	67.7	14.7
1978	67.7	72.2
1979		
TO 9-30-79	67.7	73.5
AFTER 10-1-79	72.6 (PROPOSED)	NOT KNOWN

SOURCE: WENATCHEE NF TIMBER STAFF. OBTAINED FEB. 2, 1978 and NOVEMBER 7, 1979.

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Senator GORTON. Thank you very much.
Mr. Sotak.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT J. SOTAK, FRIENDS OF THE CLEARWATER

Mr. SOTAK. Thank you for having the hearing here today so all of us can speak on this issue. My name is Bob Sotak and I am a teacher in the Clover Park School District and am an active member of the Tatoosh Group of the Sierra Club and am on the executive board of Friends of the Clearwater. I am speaking today for the Friends of the Clearwater.

The area about which I am most concerned today is the Clearwater. The Clearwater Wilderness proposal encompasses an area of approximately 20,000 acres. The area is in northeastern Pierce County, approximately 50 miles southeast of Tacoma. It is bordered on the south by Mount Rainier National Park. The area contains the headwaters of the Clearwater River. Elevation ranges from about 2,000 feet to the top of Bearhead Mountain, at over 6,000 feet.

One unique feature of this relatively small area is that it contains environments ranging from near rainforest to subalpine. The Clearwater Valley is one of the few low elevation river valleys in the Cascades not yet invaded by roads and clearcuts. It is a major lowland river valley which is not glacier fed. This distinguishes it from the valleys located within Mount Rainier National Park. The river itself forms as a result of several spring-fed creeks converging in the upper valley.

The north-facing aspect of the valley, along with abundant moisture and low elevation provide the right conditions to promote tremendous vegetative growth. In the upper valley, there is an interesting distribution of Alaska cedar, which is rare for the region. Further down the river, the giant representatives of the western red cedar, Douglas-fir, and western hemlock make their appearance, contributing to an especially fine old growth forest. This unique forest is in itself adequate justification for designating the area as wilderness.

In a matter of a few miles, one can walk through dense and silent forest and emerge into a spectacular garden of wild flowers in a setting complete with panoramic views of Mount Rainier and the Cascades to the south—and seemingly endless clearcuts to the north.

Fishing is a popular use of the Clearwater, which is why the wilderness proposal is supported by fisherman. Steelhead and Coho salmon are found in the lower reaches of the river, within the proposed wilderness area. The river also contains both native cutthroat and rainbow trout. The lakes within the area contain stocked populations of brook, cutthroat, and rainbow trout. The annual flow cycle of the streams in the area could be seriously altered by logging activities within the area, which would have an adverse effect upon fish populations.

Significant wildlife species include mountain goat, elk, marten, black bear, porcupine, badger, deer, bald and golden eagle, goshawk, and redtailed hawk. There are cougar, fisher, wolverine and ptarmigan in the area. Several of these have selective habitat requirements which exist in the Clearwater. Recently, the northern spotted owl has been discovered in the area. This species is dependent on old growth forest habitat, and protection of nesting spotted owls is necessary to prevent the addition of this species to the endangered species list.

The factors to consider when evaluating this wilderness proposal are: Timber, recreation, and public support. Let me expand on each of these.

It is obvious that timber is the most controversial question when the Clearwater is considered for wilderness status. The negative impacts upon the timber supply caused by conservationists' proposals for wilderness will range from small to insignificant. The impacts will be small because the timber economics in the surrounding area are minimally dependent upon the commercial forest land within the proposed units for timber. Most of the timber supply for local mills originates from other ownership. Since the area has never been logged, no curtailment of logging activities would be involved. It has been estimated that, if commercially logged, the Clearwater/Carbon Ridge area and the north unit of Cougar Lakes together could potentially yield less than 4.2 percent of Pierce County's annual timber harvest. If compared to the Eighth Congressional District (King and Pierce Counties), the potential would represent less than 1.5 percent of current harvest. It is doubtful this potential could be achieved with any economic soundness, however, because of excessive costs to access the area and the problem of coping with steep slopes and unstable soils. Modest increases in the timber management intensity on developed commercial forest land outside the proposed wilderness units would more than offset the slight harvest reductions caused by conservationists' proposals. It should be noted that if the two spotted owl management units proposed by the Forest Service, just outside the Clearwater Valley, were moved into the valley, it would reduce the impact of wilderness designation by 2,000 acres, thus further reducing the impact on annual harvest.

Hunting, fishing, and hiking are the most popular recreational activities in the Clearwater area, and would continue to be so under wilderness designation. Elk, deer, and goat hunting occur, and the meadows carpeted with alpine flowers are a favorite destination for hikers in later summer. The Summit Lake/Bearhead Mountain area is the most accessible and the most intensively used. Forest Service figures estimate approximately 1,000 visitors per month during July, August, and September on the Summit Lake Trail alone. Officials of Mount Rainier National Park are pleased with the increasing use of the Clearwater area for backpacking as this relieves pressure on backcountry use in the national park. The close proximity of the Clearwater to Puget Sound population centers makes the area important for wilderness recreation. It is the only roadless area within 2 hours drive from Tacoma. It takes only 60 minutes to drive to the area from Tacoma.

There has been historical sentiment for preserving the Clearwater as wilderness. In 1974, during Forest Service planning for the area, hundreds of individuals wrote supporting wilderness status. Later, during the Cougar Lakes Wilderness hearings in 1978, substantial numbers of those testifying at hearings in Tacoma specifically mentioned the Clearwater. Today, the wilderness proposal enjoys the support and endorsement of the following groups: Sierra Club, Tahoma and Black Hills Audubon Societies, Puget Sound Fly Fishers of Tacoma, U.P.S. Environmental Law Society, the Mountaineers, Washington Environmental Council, Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, Friends of the Earth, and the Washington Native Plant Society. Equally as important, the proposal has been endorsed by Pierce County legislators representing every legislative district in the county.

This base of support becomes especially significant in light of the Forest Service Rare II recommendation of nonwilderness. Despite many individual letters of support and a high wilderness quality ranking, the Forest Service chose to place greater weight on some rather doubtful criteria——

Senator JACKSON. Times up. Your entire statement will go in.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Sotak follows:]

Testimony
of

Robert J. Sotak
Tacoma, Washington

on behalf of

FRIENDS OF THE CLEARWATER

June 3, 1983

Senator Jackson and Senator Gorton, I am pleased to be with you today to share with you the importance of preserving a very special place, a place which deserves special recognition and designation as wilderness. My name is Bob Sotak. I am a teacher in the Clover Park School District and am an active member of the Tatoosh Group of the Sierra Club and am on the Executive Board of Friends of the Clearwater. I am speaking today for the Friends of the Clearwater.

The area about which I am most concerned today is the Clearwater. The Clearwater Wilderness Proposal encompasses an area of approximately 20,000 acres. The area is in northeastern Pierce County, approximately 50 miles southeast of Tacoma. It is bordered on the south by Mt. Rainier National Park. The area contains the headwaters of the Clearwater River. Elevation ranges from about 2000 feet to the top of Bearhead Mountain, at over 6000 feet.

One unique feature of this relatively small area is that it contains environments ranging from near rainforest to subalpine. The Clearwater Valley is one of the few low elevation river valleys in the Cascades not yet invaded by roads and clearcuts. It is a major lowland river valley which is not glacier fed. This distinguishes it from the valleys located within Mt. Rainier National Park. The river itself forms as a result of several spring-fed creeks converging in the upper valley.

The north-facing aspect of the valley, along with abundant moisture and low elevation provide the right conditions to promote tremendous vegetative growth. In the upper valley, there is an interesting distribution of Alaska cedar, which is rare for the region. Further down the river, the giant representatives of the western red cedar, Douglas fir, and western hemlock make their appearance, contributing to an especially fine old growth forest. This unique forest is in itself adequate justification for designating the area as wilderness.

In a matter of a few miles, one can walk through a dense and silent forest and emerge into a spectacular garden of wildflowers in a setting complete with panoramic views of Mt. Rainier and the Cascades to the south --- and seemingly endless clearcuts to the north.

Fishing is a popular use of the Clearwater, which is why the wilderness proposal is supported by fishermen. Steelhead and Coho salmon are found in the lower reaches of the river, within the proposed wilderness area. The river also contains both native cutthroat and rainbow trout. The lakes within the area contain stocked populations of brook, cutthroat, and rainbow trout. The annual flow cycle of the streams in the area could be seriously altered by logging activities within the area, which would have an adverse effect upon fish populations.

Significant wildlife species include mountain goat, elk, marten, black bear, porcupine, badger, deer, bald and golden eagle, goshawk, and redtailed hawk. There are cougar, fisher, wolverine and ptarmigan in the area. Several of these have selective habitat requirements which exist in the Clearwater. Recently, the Northern Spotted Owl has been discovered in the area. This species is dependent on old growth forest habitat, and protection of nesting spotted owls is necessary to prevent the addition of this species to the endangered species list.

The factors to consider when evaluating this wilderness proposal are: timber, recreation, and public support. Let me expand on each of these.

It is obvious that timber is the most controversial question when the Clearwater is considered for wilderness status. The negative impacts upon the timber supply caused by conservationists' proposals for wilderness will range from small to insignificant. The impacts will be small because the timber economics in the surrounding area are minimally dependent upon the commercial forest land within the proposed units for timber. Most of the timber supply for local mills originates from other ownership. Since the area has never been logged, no curtailment of logging activities would be involved. It has been estimated that, if commercially logged, the Clearwater/Carbon Ridge area and the North Unit of Cougar Lakes together could potentially yield less than 4.2% of Pierce County's annual timber harvest. If compared to the 8th Congressional District (King and Pierce Counties), the potential would represent less than 1.5% of current harvest. It is doubtful this potential could be achieved with any economic soundness, however, because of excessive costs to access the area and the problem of coping with steep slopes and unstable soils. Modest increases in the timber management intensity on developed commercial forest land outside the proposed wilderness units would more than offset the slight harvest reductions caused by conservationists' proposals. It should be noted that if the two spotted owl management units proposed by the Forest Service, just outside the Clearwater Valley, were moved into the valley, it would reduce the impact of wilderness designation by 2000 acres, thus further reducing the impact on annual harvest.

Hunting, fishing and hiking are the most popular recreational activities in the Clearwater area, and would continue to be so under wilderness designation. Elk, deer, and goat hunting occur, and the meadows carpeted with alpine flowers are a favorite destination for hikers in later summer. The Summit Lake/Bearhead Mountain area is the most accessible and the most intensively used. Forest Service figures estimate approximately 1000 visitors per month during July, August, and September on the Summit Lake Trail alone. Officials of Mt. Rainier National Park are pleased with the increasing use of the Clearwater area for backpacking as this relieves pressure on backcountry use in the national park. The close proximity of the Clearwater to Puget Sound population centers makes the area important for wilderness recreation. It is the only roadless area within 2 hours drive from Tacoma. It takes only sixty minutes to drive to the area from Tacoma.

There has been historical sentiment for preserving the Clearwater as wilderness. In 1974, during Forest Service planning for the area, hundreds of individuals wrote supporting wilderness status. Later, during the Cougar Lakes Wilderness Hearings in 1978, substantial numbers of those testifying at hearings in Tacoma specifically mentioned the Clearwater. Today, the wilderness proposal enjoys the support and endorsement of the following groups: Sierra Club, Tahoma and Black Hills Audubon Societies, Puget Sound Fly Fishers of Tacoma, U.P.S. Environmental Law Society, the Mountaineers, Washington Environmental Council, Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, Friends of the Earth, and the Washington Native Plant Society. Equally as important, the proposal has been endorsed by Pierce County legislators representing every legislative district in the county.

This base of support becomes especially significant in light of the Forest Service RARE II recommendation of non-wilderness. Despite many individual letters of support and a high wilderness quality ranking, the Forest Service chose to place greater weight on some rather doubtful criteria when it made its non-wilderness recommendation. One reason was the allegedly high mineral potential of the area. Yet, in the Forest Service data, the Clearwater was determined to have no critical or non-critical minerals. There are four old mining claims along the roadless area boundary, three of which are excluded from our wilderness proposal and the fourth of which is a played-out mine on Bearhead Mountain.

The Forest Service also claimed that the roadless area contained three sections of private land, which it was unwilling to accommodate by adjusting boundaries. Our proposal includes only one section of private land, owned by Burlington-Northern, which could be exchanged.

Finally, the Forest Service used the popularity of the area against it. It seems particularly odd to eliminate a widely used hiking and camping area from wilderness designation.

We feel that during the RARE II process the Forest Service manipulated the public input. The Forest Service determined that, as a whole, "public input on RARE II favored non-wilderness by 58%" for the Clearwater. Closer examination reveals that this figure was derived from form letters and petitions, which the Forest Service had earlier explained would not be given the weight appropriate to personal letters. Of those who took the time to write individual letters, 767 favored wilderness and 99 favored non-wilderness.

The RARE II process should be discredited. It is now up to the Washington State Congressional delegation to examine the true worth of the Clearwater to the citizens of the state. We urge you to support the inclusion of the Clearwater area in the Washington State Wilderness Bill.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today.

Spotted Owl

Friends of the Clearwater

ORGANIZATIONS ENDORSE CLEARWATER WILDERNESS

The Clearwater/Carbon Ridge proposed Wilderness Area would conserve forever a valuable recreational, ecological, hydrologic, and scientific asset in Pierce County. The Clearwater Wilderness proposal, advocated by the FRIENDS OF THE CLEARWATER, has been endorsed by the following organizations:

* **Pierce County Democratic Central Committee** (unanimously)
1. Second District Democratic Club
2. Pierce County League of Women Voters
3. Tahoma Audubon Society
4. Puget Sound Fly Fishers of Tacoma
5. Cascade Chapter, Sierra Club
6. Tacoma Branch of the Mountaineers
7. U.P.S. Environmental Law Society
8. Enumclaw Plateau Preservation Society
9. Tacoma Mushroom Society
10. Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs
11. Washington Native Plant Society
12. Washington Wilderness Coalition
13. Washington Environmental Council
14. Friends of the Earth
15. The Wilderness Society

Spotted Owl ! !

Friends of the Clearwater

PIERCE COUNTY STATE LEGISLATORS
ENDORSE
CLEARWATER WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

State legislators throughout Pierce County have endorsed the Clearwater/Carbon Ridge Wilderness Proposal as advanced by the FRIENDS OF THE CLEARWATER and other groups.

The State Senators and Representatives who have endorsed the Clearwater come from every legislative district in Pierce County.

The endorsing legislators include:

State Senators

Marcus Gaspard (25th Dist.)
Lorraine Wojahn (27th Dist.)
Ted Haley (28th Dist.)
A.L. Rasmussen (29th Dist.)
Barbara Granlund (26th Dist.)
Frank J. Warnke (31st Dist.)
Ted Bottiger (2nd Dist.)
A.H. Shinpoch (11th Dist.)

State Representatives

Wayne Ehlers (2nd Dist.)
Art Wang (27th Dist.)
Brian Ebersole (29th Dist.)
Eugene V. Lux (11th Dist.)
Avery Garret (11th Dist.)
Ernest Crane (31st Dist.)
Mike Todd (31st Dist.)

In addition, a number of public officials in South King County have likewise endorsed the proposed Wilderness. These include 47th District Representative Frances North, 33rd District Representative Lorraine Hine, Enumclaw City Councilman Mike Stenson, and 8th Congressional District candidate Beth Bland, currently Mayor of Mercer Island.

Spotted Owl

Friends of the Clearwater
P.O. Box 3496, Federal Way, WA 98003 Phone: 927-6253

WHAT WILL WILDERNESS MEAN FOR THE CLEARWATER VALLEY?

Wilderness is truly multiple-use, not the "lock up" that many are led to believe.

Prohibitions are Minimal

Only four things are prohibited in designated Wilderness Areas: 1. road building, 2. use of motorized vehicles, 3. commercial logging, 4. structures. For the Clearwater, this means simply keeping things the way they are now.

Present Use Maintained

Use of the area would continue exactly as at present. Hiking, hunting, fishing, and camping are all permitted in Wilderness Areas. The area would continue to be managed by the U.S. Forest Service, providing additional "elbow room" to alleviate the overcrowding of Mt. Rainier National Park.

No Road Closures

Since the area is presently roadless, wilderness designation would not involve any road closures. Because of the rugged terrain of the area, the area is not used by off-road vehicles.

No Curtailment of Logging Activities

Since the area has never been logged, no curtailment of logging activities would be involved. It has been estimated that, if commercially logged, the Clearwater/Carbon Ridge area could potentially yield only about 2.4% of Pierce County's annual timber harvest. According to Forest Service data, the general quality of the timber resource in the area is only average or less than average for Western Washington. Furthermore, Pierce County's share of timber sale revenues from the national foreests is computed on the percentage of national forest acreage within the county, which will remain unchanged by wilderness designation.

No Conflict with Structures

Because there are no existing structures in the proposed Wilderness, there would be no removal of facilities.

Wilderness Provides Multiple-use Benefits

The recreational and tourism values of the Clearwater wilderness will help to enhance and diversify the local economy. Watershed protection will aid cities downstream, and help to mitigate flooding. Wildlife species uncommon elsewhere thrive in the area. As a natural laboratory, the area is not only a teaching tool in biology, but also a scientific baseline by which to measure and improve other lands used for timber production.

WILDERNESS IS MULTIPLE USE!

Teacher views area as classroom

The Clearwater area southeast of Tacoma has potential not only for recreation, but for educational and scientific purposes as well, says a man who teaches college biology classes there.

He is Dennis White, a Green River Community College instructor who has been leading mountain biology classes into the Clearwater for about seven years.

About 30 miles from Tacoma, on the White River District of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, the area ranges from a high of 6,089 feet above sea level at the summit of Bearhead Mountain to about 2,500 feet at the bottom of the Clearwater River Valley.

Three life zones can be found in the Clearwater area, wrote White in a Clearwater Wilderness proposal for environmentalists seeking its protection. They are the humid transition, the Canadian and the Hudsonian. Two of them are not unusual in Washington wilderness areas.

"**BUT THE HUMID** transition of the Clearwater Valley makes this area so unique," White wrote.

"In the upper valley there is an interesting distribution of Alaska cedar," he wrote. "Further down the river the giant representatives of the western red cedar, Douglas fir and western hemlock make their appearance.

"Along the valley the salmon berry, thimble berry and devil's clu are abundant. On the benches above the river dense clusters of salal and Oregon grape can be found."

White said the area is used by hunters and fishermen. The lakes hold stocked brook, cutthroat and rainbow trout, he said, and the Clearwater River holds native cutthroats and rainbows.

THERE ARE ELK in the river valley and in the meadows of the higher elevations, he said. Blacktail deer and black bear are found throughout the area, and mountain goats reside on the slopes of Bearhead Mountain.

Cougar frequent all of the region's life zones, White said, and marten, bobcat, porcupine and beaver also have been observed there.

"Of all the potential recreational uses for the Clearwater Wilderness area the most popular would be hiking and fishing," White wrote. "Elk, deer and goat hunting occurs, but not as heavily as in the Greenwater and White River areas.

"People can go into the Clearwater Wilderness area and experience the solitude of a virgin forest river valley, can camp adjacent to an open meadow, or beside a crystal clear subalpine lake," he wrote. "There are many potential recreational uses of the Clearwater-Bearhead-Summit Lake, only if it is retained in its present state.

"With the tremendous increase in the population of the Puget Sound area and the yearly increase in people experiencing the mountain habitats, we need not only the Clearwater but additional areas as well."

Tacoma, Sun., Aug. 19, 1979 **The News Tribune**

Statement
on
Clearwater Wilderness Study Area Lands Outside North Boundary
Mount Rainier National Park

This is the only sizable area of national forest lands between Mount Rainier's north boundary and State Highway #410 that is not yet interlaced with logging roads. Thus, its value as a non-park wilderness area close to major metropolitan areas is apparent.

Nearly all of Mount Rainier's north boundary has logging roads coming to within a half mile or less of the boundary, except for the land in the Clearwater Study Area. This leaves approximately three and one-half air miles of land road-free. At this time roads come to within a half-mile of the north park boundary for approximately 13 of its 18 air miles. Consequently, preservation of the Clearwater would help protect the park from additional harmful activities (poaching, tree cutting, off road vehicle use) and inappropriate access such as is now being experienced along the West Fork of the White River, at Lake Eleanor, Buck Creek, and Doe Creek. Visitors entering the park from these areas usually do so without contact by park personnel and thus without backcountry permits, informational contacts, and sometimes without the realization that they have entered the park. Chenuis Falls is one of the more heavily visited, short-walk, destinations in the Carbon River area and perhaps in the park. Future logging activity could have an adverse affect upon the clarity of the water at the falls and, because of loss of trees, upon the volume of water in the creek throughout the summer.

Poaching is a problem, as indicated by recent elk poaching convictions and other alleged activities. Mountain goats have been poached from the north slope of Tyee Peak by hunters driving to the end of the Chenuis Road (#1846) and then hiking the short distance into the park to Tyee Peak. Additional spur roads being considered by the Forest Service would, if built, allow for additional access to Chenuis Mountain where there is another resident goat herd.

Scenic values would also be impaired by opening up the Clearwater area to logging activities. Already, much of the park boundary has clearcuts next to or within a short distance of it. Views from many areas along the west, north, southeast, and southwest portions of the park include views of large clearcut areas. The north central portion of the park is one of the remaining areas where largely uncut forest can still be viewed from the park and where logging noises aren't easily heard from the park. One popular destination for hikers in the Carbon River area is Tyee Peak, near Windy Gap. A social trail, in fact, leads one to the broad grassy summit from which there are spectacular views into the national forest as well as into the park. Clearcutting along the north park boundary would adversely affect the aesthetics of this scene.

There appears to be a real demand, by the public, for the recreational values offered by the Clearwater Study Area. At least one-fourth of the questions received at Mount Rainier's Carbon River entrance are about national forest lands in the Coplay Lake, Summit Lake, Bearhead Mountain area. Protecting this area of the national forest for recreational purposes would be appropriate.

C 6 The Seattle Times
Thursday, April 5, 1979

Plan would border 3 national parks with wilderness

by DEAN KATZ
Times Washington bureau

WASHINGTON — The National Park Service has recommended establishing wilderness areas bordering three national parks in Washington State.

The recommendations vary considerably from those in the Forest Service's controversial Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) study.

The Forest Service had recommended wilderness status for only 256,000 acres of the 2.1 million acres involved in the RARE II study in Washington State. It proposed further study for another 220,000 acres, with the remaining 1.6 million acres available for logging or multiple use.

The Park Service proposal, if adopted by Congress, would place nearly 1.3 million of the 2.1 million RARE II acres in wilderness classification.

The Park Service recommended wilderness status for 748,624 acres in what it calls the North Cascades Complex, which includes Mount Baker and the area surrounding the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and North Cascade National Park.

The Forest Service had not included those lands in its wilderness proposals.

The Park Service also asked wilderness classification for 57,320 acres in the North Cascades Complex which the Forest Service had proposed for further study.

The biggest single section of RARE II lands on which the two federal agencies differ is a 275,000-acre area on the south and west sides of Mount Baker. The Park Service wants it for wilderness and the Forest Service does not.

Another large section in dispute is a 223,000-acre area next to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, which was proposed for wilderness status by the Park Service but not by the Forest Service.

Near Mount Rainier National Park, the Park Service proposed wilderness designation for 225,675 acres which the Forest Service had recommended for multiple use and another 6,480 acres which the Forest Service had proposed for further study.

The Park Service recommended that 138,000 acres in the Cougar Lakes area east of Mount Rainier be added to the 23,000 acres proposed for wilderness classification by the Forest Service.

In the Olympic National Park area, Park Service officials proposed wilderness status for 47,106 acres which the Forest Service had recommended for nonwilderness designation and for 9,468 acres the Forest Service had proposed for further study.

Of the total 144,230 acres of wilderness recommended for the Olympic Peninsula, the Park Service said: "These parcels are roadless, with timber growing on steep slopes which would be subject to soil erosion in the event the area was logged."

It added that the area provides scenery "of extremely high quality; it should be protected and preserved."

In discussing its reasons for proposing more wilderness in the North Cascades, the Park Service said mountain goats are dependent on some of the land and more development could increase hunting pressure on the goats as well as create "visual impacts" from some mountain peaks.

The Park Service said the proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area "has been reduced too drastically."

It added that the 26,400-acre Clearwater section, which the Forest Service had proposed for nonwilderness status, "contains an especially fine stand of Western red cedar, Douglas fir and Western hemlock.

"It is a major lowland valley which is not glacier fed. This makes it different from any of the valleys located within Mount Rainier National Park."

The Clearwater area also provides habitat for elk and bear which move in and out of the park and "the unique forest itself is justification enough for recommending (it) for wilderness."

C-12 Tacoma Sun Aug 19 1979 The News Tribune

Hike reveals the treasure of unprotected Clearwater

By ROBERT H. MOTTRAM
TNT Outdoor Writer

Three hikers stood in the blackness of a subalpine meadow, under the curving Milky Way, waiting for a rising moon to illuminate the snowclad slopes of Mt. Rainier.

Their tents and other members of their party were among the trees on the ridgetop behind them. Except for the blinking lights of a distant airplane, civilization did not intrude.

It was the kind of moment that makes hiking worthwhile — the kind that makes aching legs seem like a trifling price to pay.

The spot might have been deep in any of several Cascade Mountain wilderness areas. But it was not.

It was virtually in Tacoma's backyard, well within round-trip range of only a part of a tank of gasoline. But it is a 27,000-acre region of mountain meadows and old-growth forests, on the edge of Mount Rainier National Park, and its future is in doubt.

IT IS KNOWN AS "the Clearwater," after the rivsr which reaches far into the heart of it, and it has been excluded deliberately by the U.S. Forest Service from lands proposed for inclusion in the national wilderness system.

Some Pierce County residents feel it is far too valuable to leave out, however, and they are trying to get Washington lawmakers to introduce bills in Congress to grant it wilderness protection.

One of those is Bob Sotak, a high-school chemistry teacher and Sierra Club member from Lakewood, who organized a three-day hike into the area last weekend.

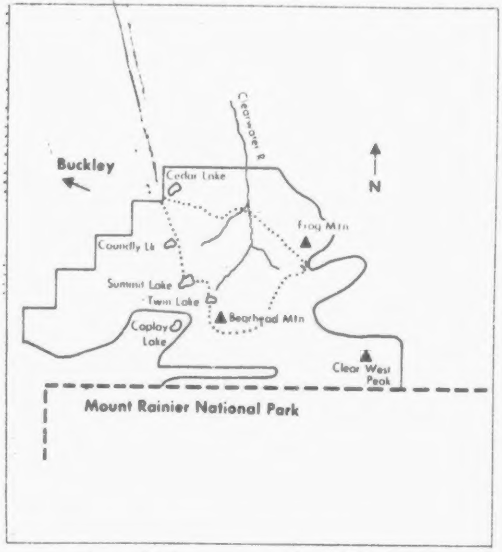
It began on the northeast boundary of the Clearwater, at the edge of a Weyerhaeuser clearcut. Sotak had planned a 20-mile trip of about 2½ days, traveling counterclockwise from starting point back to starting point.

IT WAS ABOUT 4 P.M. on Friday when the six hikers arrived at the jumpoff point at the end of Weyerhaeuser Road No. 6050. It was a spur off Road No. 6000, which connects with Washington 410 east of Mud Mountain Reservoir.

With Sotak were Stewart Wright and Alice Bond, members of the Tacoma branch of the Mountaineers, and Colleen Campbell and Martha Sabol, both Sierra Clubbers from Tacoma's Tatoosh Group.

After a short walk into the timber at road's end they struck Forest Trail 1178, and turned left for several hundred yards to the junction with Trail 1177. A right turn there pointed them toward Summit Lake, nestled pristinely at 5,400 feet, beneath gentle peaks about 2½ miles to the south. It was their destination for the night.

It would be four difficult hours to the lake, however, over a trail that was faint in the best of places and nonexistent in others. Part of the way was a scramble over a rock formation known as the "Rooster Comb," a rugged outcropping that provided a beautiful view of forested Coundly Lake to the west, but which made for slow going.



Map of hike, proposed wilderness

IT WOULD PROVE TO be the most difficult section of the entire loop, and not a good bet for hikers unfamiliar with the route unless they are adept with map and compass.

It was as beautiful as the rest of the Clearwater would prove to be later, however, with forests of hemlock, fir and cedar, profusions of wildflowers, and bear and elk sign on the trail.

Light already was failing when the group reached Summit Lake and took one of the few unoccupied campsites there. The other campers had reached that popular spot from the opposite direction, over a shorter and well constructed trail that takes off from Forest Road 1811.

Dinner was cooked in the dark that night at the ridgetop campsite, and eaten as a bright-orange moon rose rapidly over the rugged Cougar Lakes country to the east.

CLEANUP COMPLETED, it was time to walk into the meadow to view the moon's effect on Mount Rainier.

The campers slept that night with the mountain standing solemn watch, looming into the star-filled sky seemingly within reach.

The route the next day took them down Trail 1177 to its junction with 1179 at Twin Lake, then south on that to the Bearhead Mountain spur. A side trip followed to the Bearhead summit, after caching the packs, up an easy switchback trail of about eight-tenths of a mile. It afforded an eagle's-eye view of the entire Clearwater.

From the 6,089-foot mountaintop it was easy to determine the area's boundaries, for naked clearcuts pushed right up to the line from adjacent private lands.

Back at the Bearhead Mountain Trail junction again, the party met the last hiker it was to see for the rest of the trip. From there it was an easy downhill hike on 1179 to Hurricane Gap and lunch, after momentary confusion caused by a new Forest Service sign which announced the presence of the gap about three-quarters of a mile prematurely.

CARPETS OF WILDFLOWERS — blue, yellow and red — bordered the path.

From Hurricane Gap the trail led down steep switchbacks, badly grown over in places, into old-growth forest of fir and hemlock to an abandoned Forest Service facility known as "W-E Camp."

The trail showed less evidence of use the next few miles, being mostly good but requiring some occasional climbing over blowdowns. At one blowdown the hikers blundered into a nest of ground-dwelling bees, the first of two times they were to do that on this trip. Martha Sobel was stung.

The trail crossed a tributary of the Clearwater River, where the hikers gathered water in plastic and canvas bags. They pushed on uphill another long, dry mile-and-a-half to a nearly waterless campsite known as "Double Camp," just short of Martin Gap.

Next morning it was an easy 25-minute hike to the gap, where Forest Road 1810 touches the trail — a jumping-off point for hikers wishing to enter the Clearwater from the east.

FROM MARTIN GAP the trail drops more than 2,000 feet to the Clearwater River, down steep switchbacks, from the dry ridgetops thick with elk droppings to the moss-carpeted coolness of the rain forest below. At the river, two hours later, it opens into a beautiful campsite, tucked under towering old-growth cedars and firs.

Rainbow and cutthroat trout inhabit the river, whose sparkling waters rush down over polished rocks here with a sound like a Siren's call to thirsty hikers. This is the area most threatened with clearcutting, Sotak said, if the Forest Service decides to open up the area for timber sales.

From here the trail crosses the river and winds its way up Lily Creek, over several blowdowns and through a bog, heading generally west toward the starting point. Elk tracks on the trail testify to the presence of game, and drinking water everywhere on the lower stretch makes hiking pleasant.

Where the trail terminates at Lily Creek hikers must backtrack a few yards to find the crossing. From there, the way is indistinct in places, sometimes very steep. A stop at Test Creek for lunch, and at Jerry Creek for water and rest, put the hikers at Celery Meadows about 3:45.

IT WAS ABOUT 30 minutes farther to where they had left their cars.

Environmentalists have several reasons for wanting to protect the Clearwater from the saw, the hikers said.

One is that it is becoming unique. It contains one of what now are only three low valleys left in the western Cascades without a road, said Sotak.

And it is the only virgin river valley on the slopes of Mt. Rainier, said Campbell.

But of major importance is its potential for recreation in an era of gasoline scarcity, the hikers said, and for providing some relief to the overcrowded lands of the adjacent national park.

Sotak summed it up the second evening out. The last light was just fading from the sky, and blackness pressing closer, when he cast a glance through the gloom of the forested hillside below Double Camp.

"It feels like we're on a wilderness trek," he remarked. "It's hard to believe we're only 50 miles from Tacoma."

Tacoma, Sun., Aug. 30, 1981, The News Tribune

Clearwater wilderness in hands of Congress

Reagan officials unsympathetic to protected status

By TNT Staff

Around the turn of the century, the only fears for wilderness areas like the 26,000-acre Clearwater roadless area north of Mount Rainier National Park were that the trees would burn down.

The trails that were built into the area were primarily for fire control, not recreation.

Today, the fears are that the trees will be cut down.

Environmentalists have mounted a renewed campaign to achieve official "wilderness" status for the Clearwater area to preserve what's left of a natural heritage.

But the boosters of a wilderness designation — among them the Tatoosh Group of the Sierra Club, Citizens for Washington Wilderness, Tahoma Audubon Society and Friends of the Clearwater — face an uphill battle against a Reagan administration bent on expanding development of the nation's natural resources.

The final decision will be up to Congress, which is studying several wilderness proposals affecting areas in Washington state.

Two years ago, a U.S. Forest Service nationwide inventory study known as RARE II recommended non-wilderness status and multiple use for the Clearwater area. The Reagan administration wants to keep it that way.

In recent hearings, Reagan administration officials stood by the RARE II recommendation, according to Grant Degginger, press secretary for U.S. Rep. Joel Pritchard (R-Wash.) Reagan's officials argued that the wilderness proposals would take thousands of valuable timber out of production and cost hundreds of lumber-industry jobs.

Of 2.5 million acres of nationally-owned forest that could be declared wilderness, the Reagan administration seeks only 300,000 acres as wilderness. By contrast, Degginger said, the Carter administration had recommended 350,000.

Harold Wood, a Tacoma-area attorney and Sierra club member who is chairman of Friends of the Clearwater, maintains that extensive logging in the Clearwater area would provide an insignificant amount of timber compared to the loss of a valuable natural area so close to civilization.

The Clearwater area, only about

Continued on Page F-2

Clearwater

Continued from Page F-1

an hour's drive from Tacoma, contains alpine lakes, flower-filled meadows and one of the few remaining low-elevation valleys in the Cascades unmarred by roads and clearcuts.

The area is popular for hiking, fishing and camping, Wood said.

The area is used for biology field trips, he added, giving students an opportunity to learn first-hand how the undisturbed ecological system operates.

Logging activities could seriously alter the annual flow cycle of streams and jeopardize the fish population, Wood maintained.

Wood asserted that Clearwater's close proximity to Mount Rainier National Park provides an important buffer for the park, which is suffering from overuse.

It also provides an additional habitat for wildlife, he said. Significant species include mountain goat, elk, marten, black bear, porcupine, badger, deer, bald and golden eagle, goshawk and redtailed hawk. Wood said there may be cougar, fisher, wolverine and ptarmigan in the area, as well as spotted owl.

Several of these have selective habitat requirements that exist in the Clearwater, Wood said. A field study is in progress to determine whether spotted owl inhabit the area.

If spotted owl, a threatened species, are found there, some form of protection will be needed to meet Fish and Wildlife Service and Forest Service management goals, Wood said.

Even if the U. S. Forest Service goes ahead with plans for logging in the Clearwater, only the northern part of the area would be logged, said Don England, forestry technician for the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest's White River Ranger District office at Enumclaw. Clearwater is in that district.

> "This administration has not been supportive toward adding new wilderness areas."
>
> —U.S. Rep. Norm Dicks

The popular scenic area around Summit Lake would never be logged, he said.

The Forest Service hasn't yet authorized any timber sales in the Clearwater area.

"It's on hold until we see what Congress does," Englund said.

Meanwhile, the environmental groups, worried that time is running out, are busy. Wilderness plans are in the works by various groups, Wood said, and pressure is being applied on the Washington state Congressional delegation, particularly senators Henry Jackson and Slade Gorton and Congressmen Don Bonker and Norm Dicks.

"Wilderness plans are usually political things," Wood said. "The change in leadership in key positions in the Senate could hurt it (Clearwater area)."

Wood, like most environmentalists, is disturbed by the pro-development views of Secretary of Interior James Watt and John Crowell, who as assistant secretary of agriculture is in charge of the Forest Service. Crowell is a former Oregon timber executive.

"I feel Crowell is worse than Watt," Wood opined. "He (Crowell) said that he didn't think the Congressional delegation from Washington should be able to decide about wildernesses. He's just as arrogant as Watt and thinks he knows what's best."

Wood and others are pushing for a statewide wilderness bill that would include the Clearwater area.

The Clearwater, however, may become a pawn in a larger struggle involving separate proposals — now before Congress in bill form — for a 371,750-acre Cougar Lakes Wilderness east of Mount Rainier National Park and a 51,300-acre Boulder River Wilderness near Darrington in Snohomish County.

Environmentalists were outraged when neither area was included in RARE II's wilderness recommendations, and the two larger areas may get most of the attention in Congress wheeling-and-dealing.

U.S. Rep. Norm Dicks, 6th District Democratic congressman, said he believes a single bill covering all of the state's proposed wilderness areas will be developed.

"It will be a question of looking at each of the areas," Dicks said. "There is considerable interest in Clearwater. The problem is it wasn't considered when the Forest Service did its RARE II study. It's something that will have to be discussed by the delegation in light of Cougar Lakes."

In the consideration for wilderness areas, Dicks said, it is "always a balancing thing" between how much goes into wilderness and how much for multiple use.

He vowed to remain in the thick of the battle to get wilderness status for Clearwater.

"A lot of people in my district are interested and I'm sensitive to that," Dicks said.

The congressman said he is hopeful a state wilderness bill could get through Congress. But it was cautious optimism, at best.

"Watt will have something to say about it and so will Crowell," Dicks noted. "This administration has not been supportive toward adding new wilderness areas. In fact, I think this administration is opposed to it."

The forest products industry is interested in the Clearwater area being left as is and available for timber harvest, Dicks said.

"The key on the whole thing will be a look at the entire state," Dicks said, "and how many thousands of acres will be wilderness compared to acres available for timber.

"It will be a balancing act. I can only hope Clearwater will be saved."

Another point of view on the Clearwater issue belongs to R. Nevan McCullough, 77, who was district ranger of that area for 30 years until he retired in 1959.

McCullough, who now lives in Enumclaw, said he helped build the trails that cross the Clearwater region now.

"The trails were first put in from a fire standpoint," McCullough recounted. "You couldn't get into those areas. Thb big job of the U.S. Forest Service in those days was to keep the woods from burning up."

When he was a young man, McCullough said, he looked at logging differently than he does today.

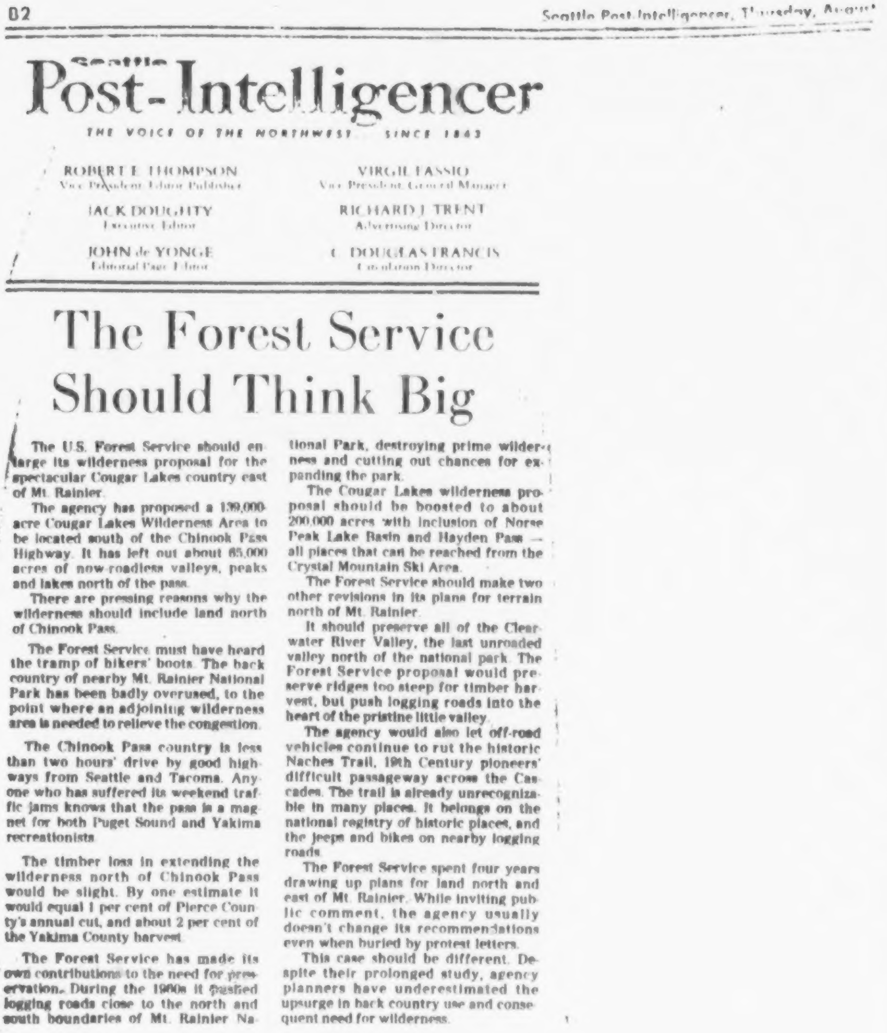
"I see environmentalists' point of view," he said. "They think loggers are raping the place. Sometimes it looks that way. But I have pictures over the years when an area was clearcut and when it grew back. Some of those Sierra Club people think it never grows. It does but it takes a long time."

"I know now how trees grow and if they're not harvested at the right time and seedlings replanted, there won't be any for future generations," McCullough said.

He said he can 'sympathize with those who think there is a need for more wilderness "because I've spent a lot of time enjoying it. We've still got quite a bit of wilderness left."

But McCullough remembers 'a fella saying in 1930 that a particular ridge would never be logged because the timber wasn't marketable." Years after that remark, McCullough said, he visited that ridge and all the trees were gone.

"It's the American way," McCullough said. "When we run out of good stuff, we take poorer stuff. The loggers' philosophy has always been to take the best first because then they have the best left."



B2 Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Thursday, August

Seattle Post-Intelligencer
THE VOICE OF THE NORTHWEST SINCE 1863

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The Forest Service Should Think Big

The U.S. Forest Service should enlarge its wilderness proposal for the spectacular Cougar Lakes country east of Mt. Rainier.

The agency has proposed a 139,000-acre Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area to be located south of the Chinook Pass Highway. It has left out about 65,000 acres of now-roadless valleys, peaks and lakes north of the pass.

There are pressing reasons why the wilderness should include land north of Chinook Pass.

The Forest Service must have heard the tramp of hikers' boots. The back country of nearby Mt. Rainier National Park has been badly overused, to the point where an adjoining wilderness area is needed to relieve the congestion.

The Chinook Pass country is less than two hours' drive by good highways from Seattle and Tacoma. Anyone who has suffered its weekend traffic jams knows that the pass is a magnet for both Puget Sound and Yakima recreationists.

The timber loss in extending the wilderness north of Chinook Pass would be slight. By one estimate it would equal 1 per cent of Pierce County's annual cut, and about 2 per cent of the Yakima County harvest.

The Forest Service has made its own contributions to the need for preservation. During the 1960s it pushed logging roads close to the north and south boundaries of Mt. Rainier National Park, destroying prime wilderness and cutting out chances for expanding the park.

The Cougar Lakes wilderness proposal should be boosted to about 200,000 acres with inclusion of Norse Peak Lake Basin and Hayden Pass — all places that can be reached from the Crystal Mountain Ski Area.

The Forest Service should make two other revisions in its plans for terrain north of Mt. Rainier.

It should preserve all of the Clearwater River Valley, the last unroaded valley north of the national park. The Forest Service proposal would preserve ridges too steep for timber harvest, but push logging roads into the heart of the pristine little valley.

The agency would also let off-road vehicles continue to rut the historic Naches Trail, 19th Century pioneers' difficult passageway across the Cascades. The trail is already unrecognizable in many places. It belongs on the national registry of historic places, and the jeeps and bikes on nearby logging roads.

The Forest Service spent four years drawing up plans for land north and east of Mt. Rainier. While inviting public comment, the agency usually doesn't change its recommendations even when buried by protest letters.

This case should be different. Despite their prolonged study, agency planners have underestimated the upsurge in back country use and consequent need for wilderness.

ENUMCLAW COURIER-HERALD
May 14, 1981

This Earth

by Mary Houston

"Clearwater/Carbon Ridge Roadless Area"

Very near to us, just outside the northwest corner of Mt. Rainier National Park, is a 24,000-acre wilderness area, one of the last undisturbed wild places in the central Cascades, much as it was 150 years ago, before Europeans came. Many of us know about it, have backpacked into it, have fished or hunted or hiked; but we seldom talk about it, just for the reason that we have not wanted too many people to know where it is.

Now the wild quality of this land is threatened. It is under the administration of the U.S. Forest Service and is currently being considered for "multiple use" status. This concept, if adopted, will allow road building, mining, clear cutting of timber even on the steep slopes, or other commercial uses. A true multiple use concept would allow for it remaining wilderness, one little pocket out of millions of acres which were once like it, both for the benefit of recreation-minded humans, and for wildlife. If the chainsaw and the bulldozer take over, there will soon be no place for the quiet, back-country recreation which is becoming so hard to find these days.

The Clearwater contains beautiful lakes, alpine meadows with abundant wildflowers in summer, lush oldgrowth forests on the slopes and valuable wildlife habitat. It is a nesting ground for many birds which spend winters in Central and South American forests and come to the Cascades each summer to raise their young.

If you have experienced the wonder of walking alone in a primeval woods, the renewal of spirit which comes of sleeping out under the stars, the thrill of waking to a bird chorus at 3 o'clock in the morning, the fun of fishing in a clear mountain stream - then you appreciate wilderness. Once it is destroyed it cannot be replaced. We must save a little bit, both for ourselves and for all the generations who come after us.

You are asked to help. Early May, 1981, has been set as the time for scheduled hearings in Washington, D.C., by the House Subcommittee on Public Lands, concerning Washington state wilderness proposals. The hearings are going on now and the record is to close by the end of May.

Please write to your congressman at once! Ask him to introduce and support legislation to designate the Clearwater/Carbon Ridge Roadless Area as a wilderness within the Forest Service lands, to protect its natural features.

(continued on page A12)

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this earth

(continued from page A4)

The Forest Service itself has estimated that if logged, this now pristine area would produce less than 2.4 per cent of the annual Pierce County timber harvest. Also, the quality of the timber is only average or less than average. Therefore the economic impact of keeping the Clearwater/Carbon Ridge a wilderness is negligible. Better management of already developed forest lands outside the boundary would easily make up the difference.

Make your letters brief, well organized and to the point. Perhaps it should be stressed that the area is within an hour's drive of large population centers; that it is used by high school and college classes for biological, geological and ecological field trips; that it is an important buffer zone for the National Park, both for recreation and wildlife and that it is one of the few remaining roadless areas of the Cascades.

Addresses for all congressmen are: U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515. Ask to have your letter entered in the Public Lands hearing record.

COPY FOR YOUR
INFORMATION

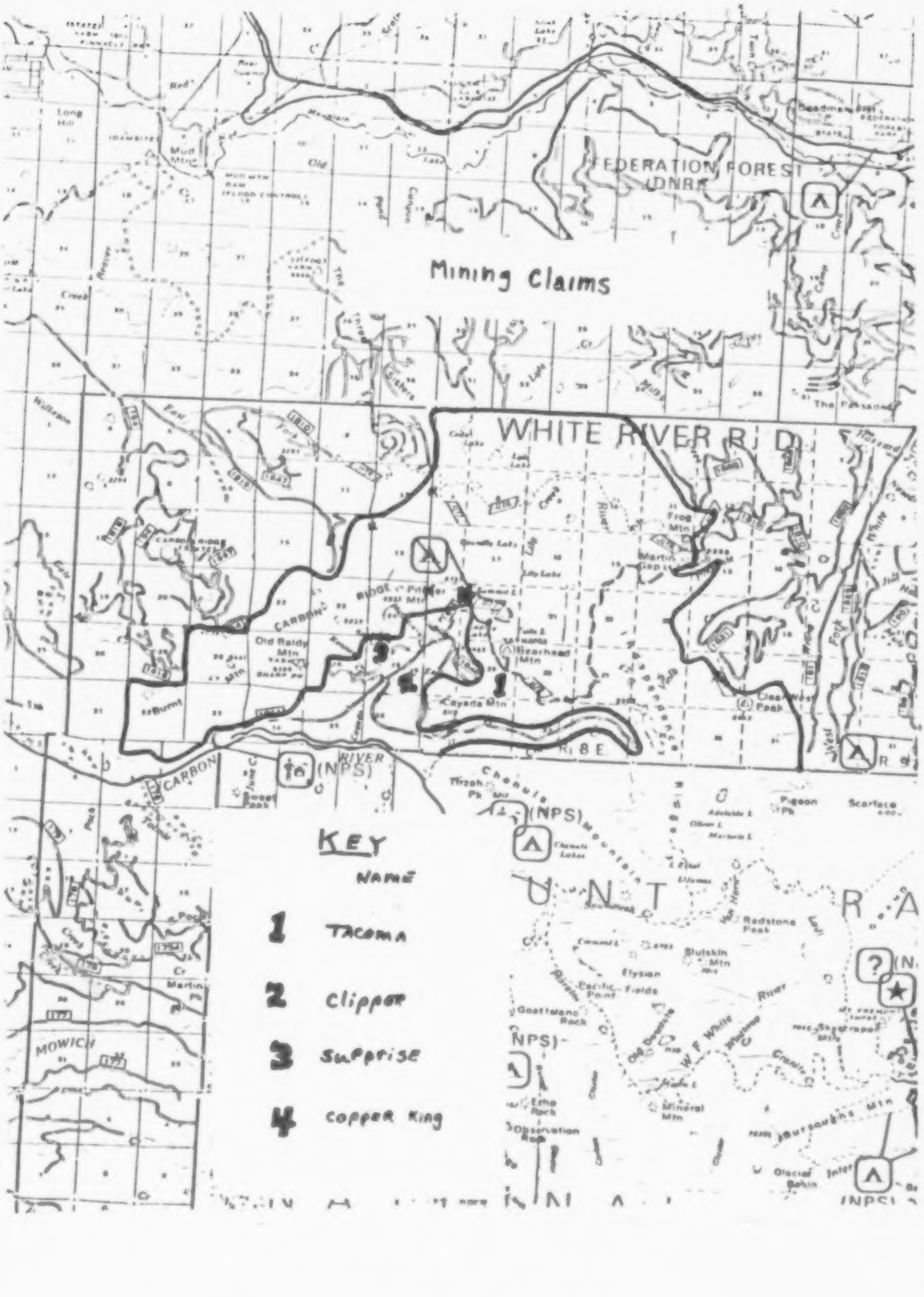
RARE II AND THE CLEARWATER

The Forest Service RARE II program resulted in a non-wilderness recommendation for the Clearwater, despite strong public support for wilderness protection for many years.

The RARE II study claimed minerals, public use and input, and presence of private lands were the major resource uses which conflicted with wilderness for the Clearwater.

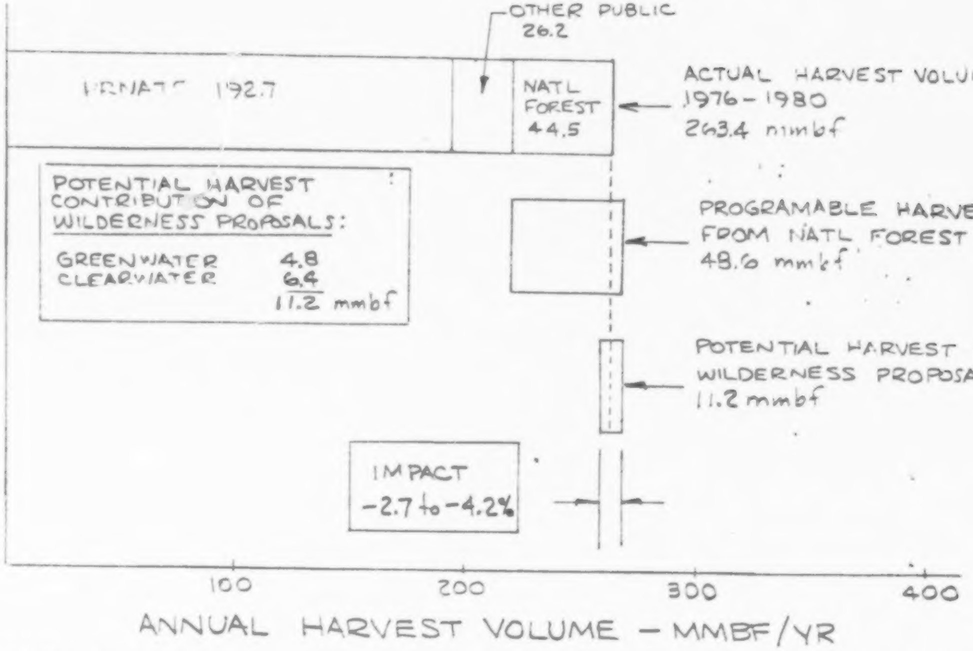
A comparison of Forest Service RARE II documentation for the area with other data available indicate severe discrepancies.

USFS Rationale for NW Recommendation	Facts
Public input on draft LMP slightly favored NW.	Most NW input to 1974 LMP were form letters. In personal letters specifically mentioning the Clearwater, most persons preferred wilderness designation.
Public input on RARE II favored NW by 58%.	Most NW inputs were form letters. Of personal letters 227 favored Wilderness, 540 favored wilderness with modifications, and 99 letters favored non-wilderness. Most non-wilderness inputs were form letters. With 939 signatures favoring Wilderness, this area had the 2d highest W signature total for Washington. 167 letters from out of state favored W, with 15 favoring NW.
Area has high mineral potential and active exploration.	No active mining claims in area. Existing claims are outside conservationists' boundaries or can be easily deleted. See attached map.
Contains 3 sections of private land.	Conservationists' boundaries include only one section of private land, in commercial ownership.
Has high dispersed recreation uses.	Popularity of area for hiking and camping is not a reason against Wilderness!


Mining Claims
FEDERATION FOREST (DNR)
WHITE RIVER R. D.
CARBON RIDGE
Old Baldy Mtn
Pitcher Mtn
Hearhead Mtn
Coyote Mtn
Frog Mtn
Clear West Peak
The Palisades
Mud Mtn
Long Hill
CARBON RIVER
(NPS)
Sweet Peak
Tirzah Pk
Chenuis Mountains
Chenuis Lakes
Pigeon Pk
Scarface
Redstone Peak
Slutskin Mtn
Elysian Fields
Pacific Point
Goat Island Rock
Old Desolate
W F White River
Mineral Mtn
Echo Rock
Observation Rock
Burroughs Mtn
Glacier Basin
MOWICH
R 8 E
KEY
NAME
1 TACOMA
2 Clipper
3 Surprise
4 Copper King

HARVEST VOLUME

IMPACT OF WILDERNESS PROPOSALS ON PIERCE COUNTY HARVESTS



SOURCE: DNR TIMBER HARVEST REPORTS 1976-1980. NATIONAL FOREST VOLUMES FROM WHITE RIVER R.D. 1976-1981

5-31-8

PROPOSED RESEARCH NATURAL AREA
AREA B on MAP 2

Cell Need: Mountain hemlock-Pacific silver fir forest, northern portion
Table 17, #16
Lake and drainage basin of subalpine forest, with fish
Table 18, #8

This is from the Washington Natural Heritage Program (WNHP) assessment of vegetation types needing to be preserved [illegible])

Preferred Alternative: Lily Lake
T18N, R8E, portions Sections 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 20
White River R.D.

The proposed Lily Lake RNA is approximately 800 acres. The north- and northeast-facing slopes are predominantly covered by the cold, high-elevation mountain hemlock/Cascades azalea habitat type. Several habitat types are found on the slopes north and east of the lake. Pacific silver fir/Alaska huckleberry is generally on moister sites, Pacific silver fir/wide-leafed huckleberry on the drier sites.

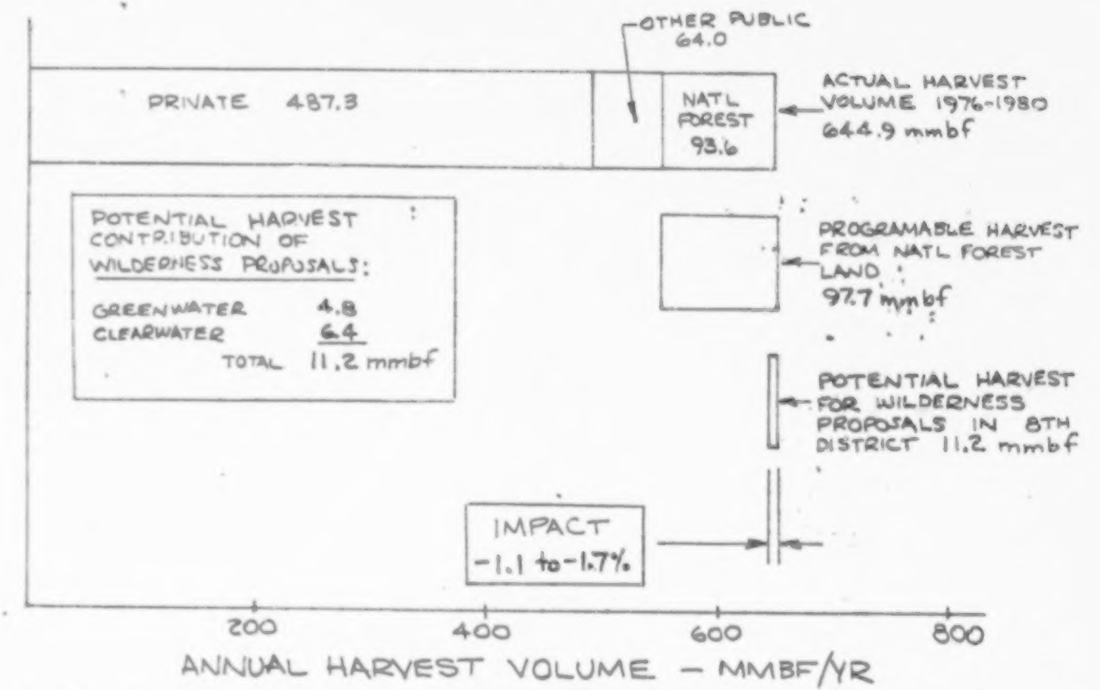
Several nonforest types also occur. Sitka alder grows on several wide avalanche tracks. Devil's club is found in wet, seepy openings. There are fragments of wet sedge meadows around the lake and of subalpine meadows on the ridgetop.

The lake is generally undisturbed. Fish have been planted in it. Access to the area is somewhat arduous.

The area is a good representation of high-elevation mountain hemlock-Pacific silver fir forests. The lake is typical of mid- to high-elevation subalpine lakes.

HARVEST VOLUME

IMPACT OF WILDERNESS PROPOSALS ON KING AND PIERCE COUNTY HARVESTS - 8TH DISTRICT



SOURCE: DNR TIMBER HARVEST REPORTS 1976-1980, NATL FOREST VOLUMES FROM NORTH BEND AND WHITE RIVER R.D. 1976-1981.

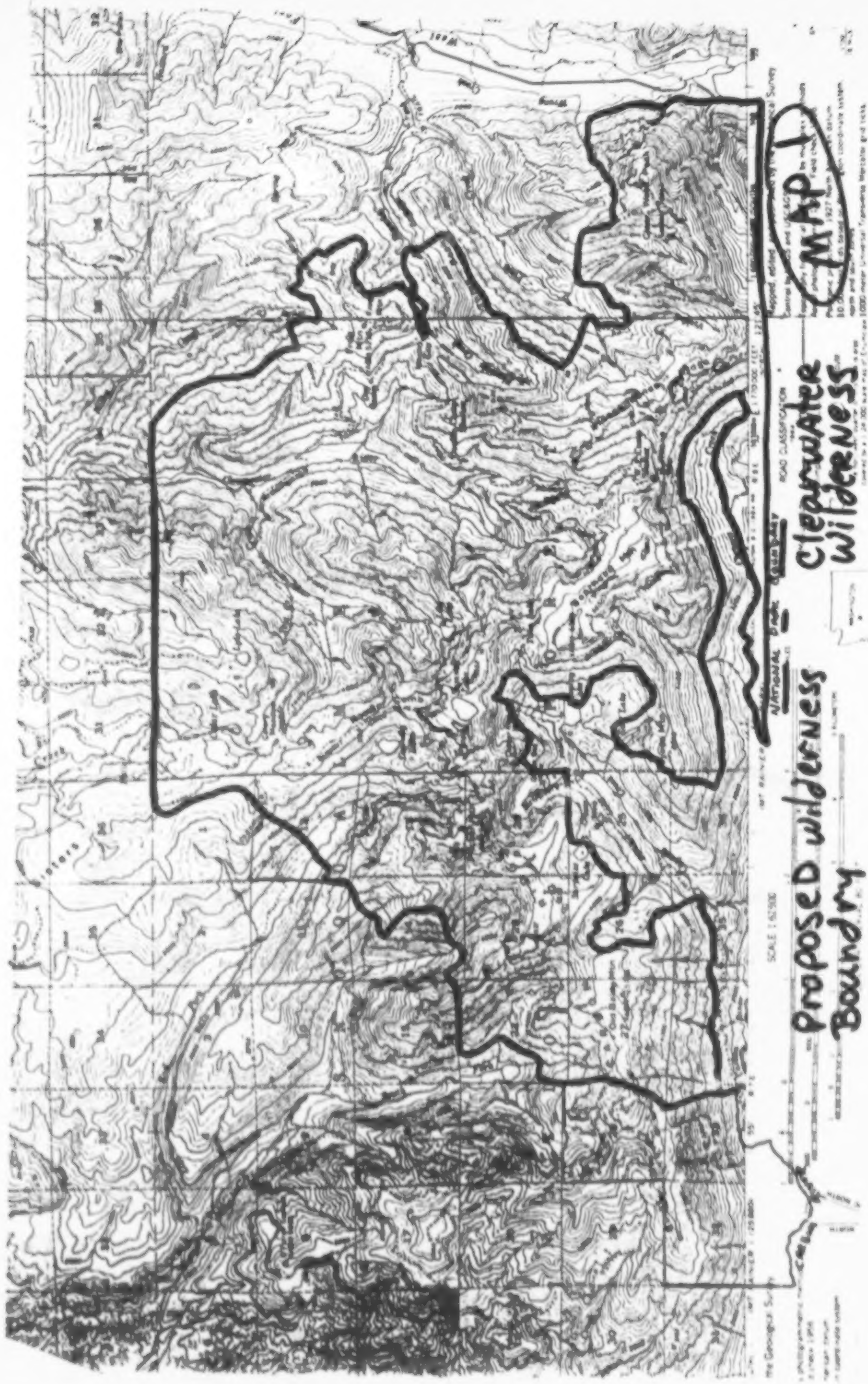
5-31-83

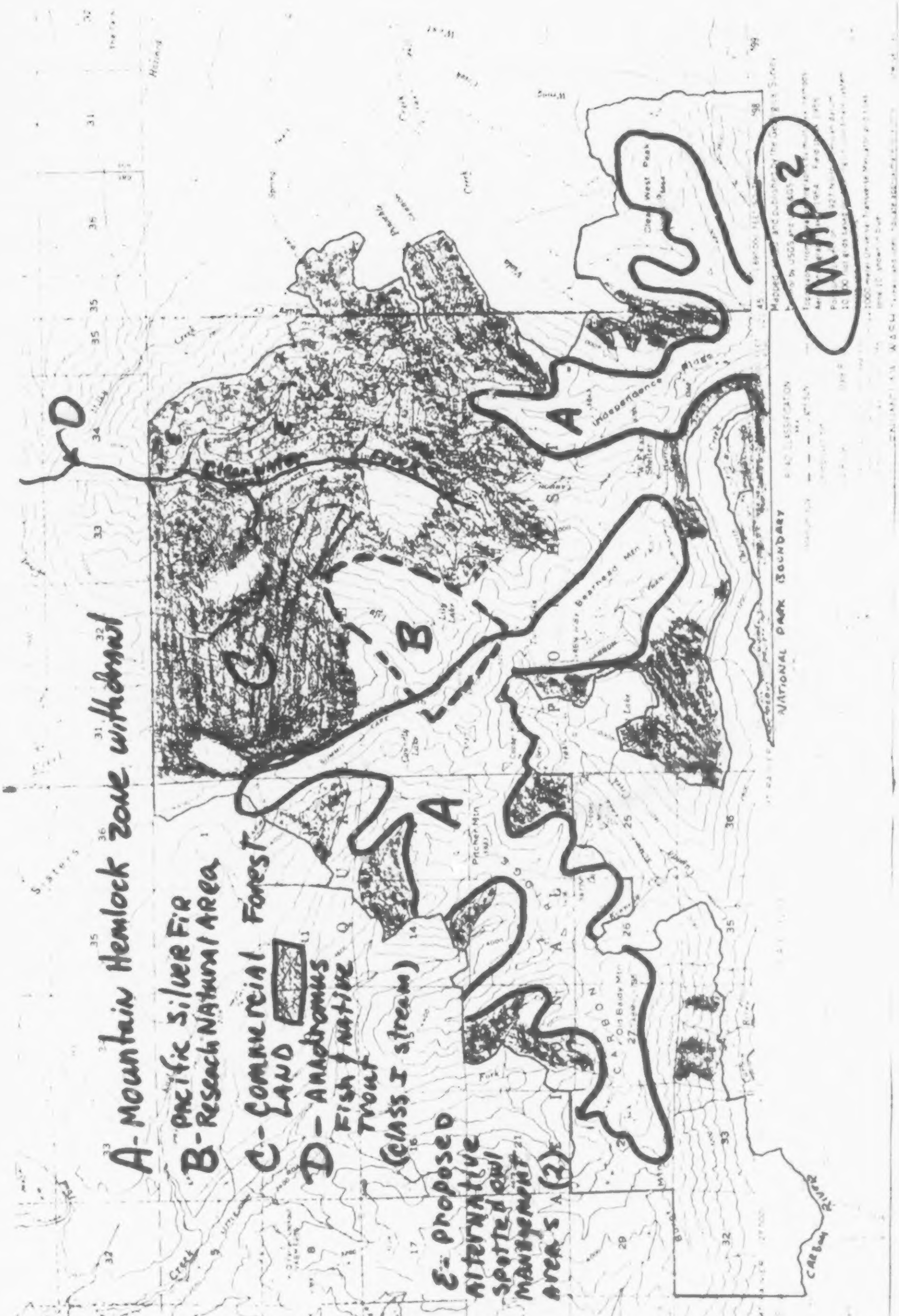
POTENTIAL HARVEST CONTRIBUTION ANALYSIS
MT BAKER—SNOQUALMIE NAT'L FOREST

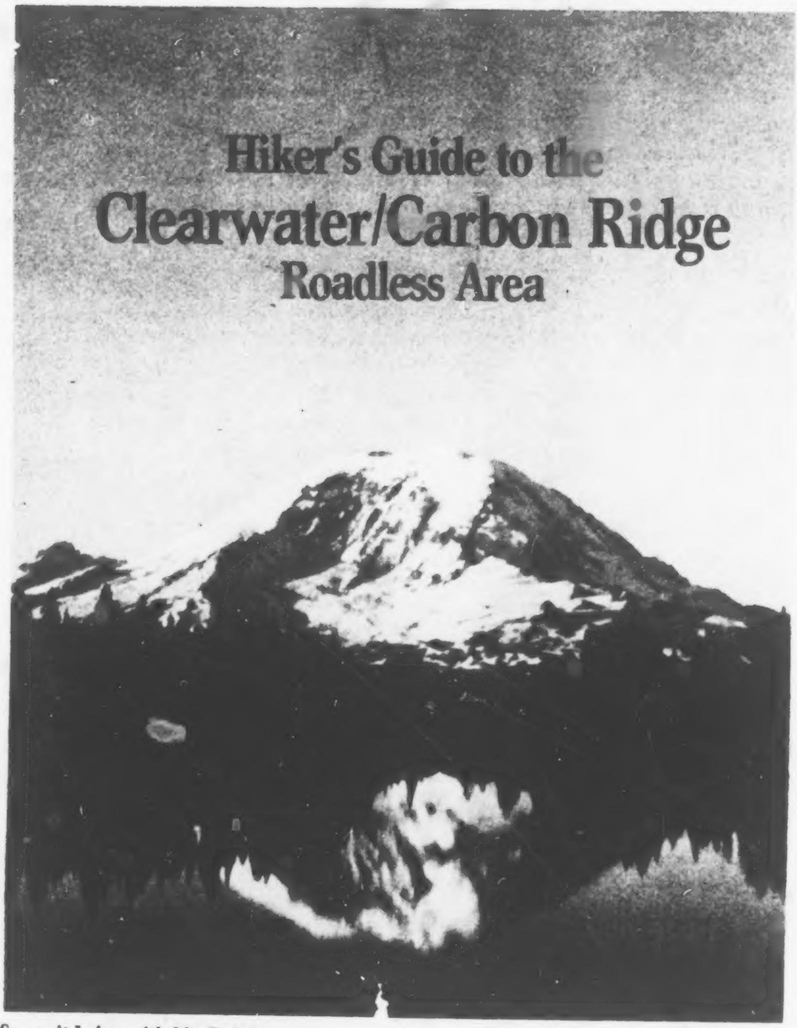
	NORSE PEAK/ GREENWATER	CLEARWATER	NOTES
GROSS AREA - ROADLESS/ACRES	28,200	26,400	1/
CFL/ACRES	19,600	21309	1/
PROG HARVEST/MMBF	9.0	9.8	1/
CONSERVATIONIST PROPOSAL/ACRES	19,880	21560	2/
CFL/ACRES	11,920	15,769	2/
PROG HARVEST/MMBF	5.7	7.3	2/
MARGINAL CFL/ACRES	—	1854	1/
PROG HARVEST MAR/MMBF	—	.7	2/
UNREG CFL/ACRES	—	362	1/
PROG HARVEST UNREG/MMBF	—	NOT CALC.	2/
MTN HEMLOCK CFL/ACRES	2900	600	2/
PROG. HARVEST M.H./MMBF	.9	.2	2/
TOTAL IMPACT			
CFL CONTRIBUTING/ACRES	9020	12953	
PROG. HARVEST/MMBF	4.8	6.4	

1/ FOREST PLAN DATA 2/ ESTIMATED

5-31-83


MAP 1
Clearwater Wilderness
Proposed wilderness Boundary


A- Mountain Hemlock zone withdrawn
B- Pacific Silver Fir
B- Research Natural Area
C- Commercial Forest Land ▨
D- Anadromous Fish / Native Trout (Class I stream)
E- Proposed Alternative Spotted owl Management Area's (2)
MAP 2
A
B
C
D
Clearwater Creek
Independence Ridge
Bearhead Mtn
NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY
CARBON RIVER
Old Baldy Mtn
Pitcher Mtn
West Peak



Hiker's Guide to the

Clearwater/Carbon Ridge Roadless Area

Summit Lake, with Mt. Rainier

Bob Sotak

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Introduction

The Clearwater/Carbon Ridge roadless area is wild, beautiful, and easily accessible to residents of Puget Sound. Located adjacent to the northwest corner of Mt. Rainier National Park, this area is public land currently administered by the U.S. Forest Service. The outstanding value of the land is the opportunity it provides for wilderness recreation within close proximity of Puget Sound population centers. Hundreds of visitors of all ages come to the Clearwater/Carbon Ridge annually to hike, hunt, fish, and backpack.

Unfortunately, many visitors are unaware of the threat that looms over the Clearwater/Carbon Ridge area. In 1979, after conducting a highly controversial study of roadless areas, the Forest Service recommended that the Clearwater/Carbon Ridge be managed for "multiple use". This designation allows road building, clearcutting, and off-road vehicle use in the area, and therefore, virtually eliminates any possibility for backcountry recreation. A true multiple use concept would allow for wilderness uses as well as for commercial ones.

The economic impacts of keeping the Clearwater/Carbon Ridge area a wilderness are negligible. The available timber supply from the area represents less than 2.4% of the annual Pierce County harvest. Better management of already developed commercial forest land outside the Clearwater boundary would easily off-set the slight harvest reduction.

To preserve the pristine quality of this wild land, conservationists recommend that the Clearwater/Carbon Ridge area be designated as a unit within the National Wilderness Preservation System. Without such protection, old growth forests and valuable wildlife habitat would be destroyed, and it would be decades before wilderness recreation, as it now exists, would be possible.

A Clearwater/Carbon Ridge Wilderness Area will become a reality only if you help. Write to your congressperson today and urge him or her to introduce legislation to designate the area as Wilderness.

Senator ____________________
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Representative ________________
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

How To Get From Here To There . . .

The Clearwater/Carbon Ridge area is surrounded on three sides by a number of logging roads, including some which run right up to the edge of the area. The following approaches take you to the most convenient trailheads. But don't let them limit you. Weyerhaeuser owns the land along the north border, and is expanding its road system right up the Clearwater River valley to the national forest boundary.

Approach A – Summit Lake/Bearhead Mountain

Drive Highway 410 to Buckley. At the southwest corner of town, take the Highway 165 turnoff to Wilkeson/Carbonado. Continue along the road through Wilkeson, past Carbonado, and follow the signs to Fairfax and Ipsut Creek Campground. The road leads to the Carbon River entrance to Mount Rainier National Park. Just before you reach the Park entrance, turn left onto Forest Service road No. 1811. Cross the Carbon River and follow the road to its end above Coplay Lake. The trail begins at the end of the road.

Approach B – Martin Gap/Frog Mountain

This route takes you through the intensively managed forest of the West Fork White River. Drive east of Enumclaw on Highway 410 for about 21 miles (3 miles past the town of Greenwater). Turn right onto the West Fork Road, Forest Service road No. 191. The road begins paved but soon turns to gravel. At about 10 miles, turn right onto Forest Service road No. 1810. Follow the signs to the end of the road at Martin Gap. (Note: Approach D also ends on a Road 1810. Locate these two roads on the map and see if you can guess the Forest Service's intentions concerning the Clearwater valley.)

Approach C – Three Sisters clearcut/Celery Meadow

This road winds through miles of clearcuts in various stages of regrowth. It passes the turn-offs to Cedar and Lyle Lakes and ends in the middle of a clearcut which can be easily seen from all over south Puget Sound. The view from the top of the clearcut on a clear day makes the drive worthwhile.

Travel east from Enumclaw on Highway 410 for about 9 miles and turn right onto a logging road marked "Bridge Creek Camp." Descend, cross the river, and turn right at the first major road – No. 6000. Four miles from the highway, turn right onto road No. 6050, crossing the Clearwater River. About 11½ miles from the highway, you pass the spur road to Lyle Lake Trail, and soon thereafter, you pass the spur road to Cedar Lake Trail. Thirteen miles from the highway, you cross Canyon Creek and begin to drive up the back of the Three Sisters clearcut. At about 17 miles, there is a major "Y" which is poorly marked. Stay to the right on No. 6050. (The left branch leads partway up the highest section of the clearcut to a panoramic view.) At about 1½ miles, turn left and follow the road up to and along the ridge above Cedar Lake. Park and walk along the road into the forest, where in about 20 yards you will pick up the Clearwater Trail. Turn left and follow it to Celery Meadow and the Rooster Comb.

Approach D – Prairie Creek/Celery Meadow

This is another route to the trailhead mentioned in Approach C. It is more interesting and it provides a starting point for a cross-country hike to Coundly Lake.

Drive to Buckley on Highway 410. At the southwest corner of town, turn onto Highway 165 to Wilkeson/Carbonado. Follow the road to Wilkeson. As you reach the far side of town, there is a place where railroad tracks cross the road. Turn left onto Railroad Avenue. Keep the the main road as it winds up to a plateau. About 5 miles from the highway is a "Y": the right road is No. 194, the left road is No. 1810. Follow No. 1810. At 2½ miles, there is another "Y". Continue left for 2 miles and round the ridge until you reach the place where the main road switchbacks up the hill. Go straight ahead on a narrow road 1¼ miles to a turnaround. Park here and walk ¼ mile to the east fork of Prairie Creek. The trail continues across the stream, following an old railroad bed. About 1 mile from the stream crossing, turn left and leave the old overgrown road and find trail No. 1178. It is not signed or maintained. The trail switchbacks up one mile until it enters the Three Sisters clearcut at about 3800 feet. Continue up across the clearcut for about 1 mile until you reach the ridge overlooking Cedar Lake. Turn right, re-enter the forest and connect with trail No. 1178 (Clearwater Trail).

Note: All road and trail information is current as of August 1979.

Other Guides to the area:

Harvey Manning, Footsore 1, pp. 194-189 . . . gives trail and road descriptions for vistas along the north side of the Clearwater/Carbon Ridge area.

Harvey Manning, Footsore 4, pp. 26-33 . . . gives short hike ideas along the Carbon Ridge to Prairie Creek and Three Sisters clearcut.

Summit Lake Trail No. 1177
Trailhead to Summit Lake – 2.5 miles, 4300 ft. to 5400 elev. gain
Summit Lake to Celery Meadow – 2.5 miles, 5400 ft. to 4800 ft. elev. drop

This trail once started from the Carbon River entrance to Mt. Rainier National Park, providing a beautiful 5 mile prelude to Summit Lake. Today the first 5 miles has been replaced by a logging road which ends at the new trailhead above Coplay Lake. Start at the well-marked trailhead at the end of the road and climb through a clearcut into a virgin hemlock/fir forest. In about .8 mile and 400 ft., you come upon Twin Lake and the Carbon Trail junction leading to Bearhead Mountain. There are several undeveloped campsites along the trail just past Twin Lake, and also at the far end of the lake where the trail climbs up toward Summit Lake. The trail from Twin Lake to Summit Lake is steep at first, but then becomes a gradual incline for the 1.7 miles, 700 ft. elevation gain to Summit Lake. This lake (elev. 5400 ft.) is a popular destination for good reason as it is nestled among alpine meadows, and provides a great view of the highest mountain in the Cascades. There are campsites along the south and east sides of the lake. The trail moves past the lake to an outlook above Coundly Lake. This stretch of trail is well maintained and heavily used. About 20 feet before the trail seems to disappear over a cliff, follow a small branch trail over the edge to the right.

This section of trail follows the top of a ridge aptly named the Rooster Comb. The next 2 miles can take 2-3 hours. The route consists of bits of trail mixed with scrambling around and over outcrops. This section of trail should be attempted by experienced backpackers only and never alone. Be sure to have a map and compass with you.

Summit Lake Trail No. 1177 ends at the north end of the Rooster Comb where it forms a junction with the Clearwater Trail No. 1178. Turning right will lead to Celery Meadow and turning left will take you to the Three Sisters clearcut for a spectacular view of the Puget Sound lowlands.

Clearwater Trail No. 1178
Martin Gap to River – 2.5 miles, 4200 ft. to 2200 ft. elev. drop
River to Celery Meadow – 4.5 miles, 2200 ft. to 4800 ft. elev. gain

The end of road No. 1810 at Martin Gap marks the beginning of the Clearwater Trail. The Carbon Trail branches to the left while the Clearwater trial branches to the right. Both trails are marked and the trailhead is well maintained. Before descending to the valley, it is worth the climb to Frog Mountain. This trail is all that remains of the old Flip-O-Way trail, and it begins near the trailhead off the Clearwater Trail. It is a 1000 ft., one mile climb through a forest to a bare rock which has an excellent view of the rugged side of Bearhead Mountain and Mt. Rainier. The view provides an opportunity to contrast the heavily managed West Fork White River Valley with the uninterrupted forest of the Clearwater Valley.

From Martin Gap at 4200 ft., the trail drops 2000 ft. to the Clearwater River. There is no water until the river is reached. From a mountain hemlock forest, the trail winds down into a cedar/fir/hemlock rain forest, complete with hanging moss and huge trees. It is dark down there. Only the tops of the trees are touched by small amounts of direct sunlight. The Forest Service ranger in charge of the district during the '30's tells how the CCC workers who built the trail turned white from lack of sunlight during the summer they spent in the valley. There is a campsite with room for a few tents where the trail crosses the river. It is worth spending some time exploring the valley.

The trail crosses the river at a ford and climbs steadily up to Lily Creek at about 1½ miles. Expect blow downs across trail. After crossing the creek, the trail becomes faint for about ⅛ mile as it passes through an area of solid canopy and very little undergrowth. Soon the tread becomes clear and for the next 3 miles, climbs steadily, steeply at times, to Celery Meadow. There are several small creeks which cross the trail providing refreshing spots for breaks. The best camping area is where Celery Meadow and the trail meet, near the remains of a shelter. There is plenty of water and space for several tents.
From the former shelter in Celery Meadow, cross the meadow to where the trail picks up again. From this point, it is about ½ mile to the Summit Lake Trail (No. 1177). Follow trail for about ½ mile to the huge Three Sisters clearcut. The road system at the end of the trail is Weyerhaeuser road No. 6050.

Carbon Trail No. 1179
Martin Gap to Twin Lake – 9 miles, elev. 5400 ft. high, 2200 ft. low

This trail once connected the former fire lookouts on Bearhead Mountain and Clear West Peak with the Carbon River and the White River. Most of this trail and almost all of the Flip-O-Way trail to which it is connected have been replaced by clearcuts and roads. A 9 mile segment through the wilderness is almost all that remains of a once extensive trail network.

The trail begins at the junction with the Summit Lake Trail No. 1177, at the west end of Twin Lake. The trailhead is marked with a sign and the trail is maintained and well-traveled up to the Bearhead spur trail junction (1½ miles, 600 ft. elev. gain). The trail is a mixture of virgin forest and open hillside meadows offering huckleberries in season, along with abundant wildflowers and views of Mt. Rainier. The .6 mile and 600 ft. elevation gain through beargrass and alpine flower fields to the summit of Bearhead is well worth the effort. The summit (6085 ft.) is the site of a former fire lookout and it is the highest point between the Park boundary and the Alpine Lakes to the north, and Castle Mountain to the east. It is also an ideal place from which to view the richly forested Clearwater River valley. There is a remarkable contrast between the valley and the seemingly endless clearcuts that stretch northward to the Alpine Lakes and Mt. Stewart.

From the Bearhead summit spur junction, the main trail drops down and traverses the side of the mountain to Hurricane Gap. You can't miss Hurricane Gap: the trail suddenly drops 500 ft. in about ¼ mile to the remains of a shelter at W.E. Camp. Before the drop, take one last look at Mt. Rainier. The trail drops down into a primeval forest that only rarely sees the sun. From here flow the headwaters of the Clearwater River. W.E. Camp has a fairly reliable water supply and room for a couple of tents. At this point, the trail drops down to and follows the Clearwater River to a crossing in about 2 miles (about a 1200 ft. elevation drop). The trail crosses the river and then climbs steadily to Martin Gap (4200 ft.). About ½ mile before Martin Gap is Double Camp. It is marked by the remains of two shelters, and is the only fairly reliable water supply beyond the Clearwater River. (About mid-August it is advisable to carry an adequate supply of water with you into the area.) There are several spots for tents here, and it is a better campsite than Martin Gap.

Martin Gap is the end of the Carbon Trail (except for a short branch which descends to the clearcuts along Pinochle Creek). It is also the end of road No. 1810.

Other Hikes and Trips . . .

Clearwater River (from the bottom) – Following Approach C, do not turn off road No. 6000 onto No. 6050. Instead, continue along the river for about 2 miles to the place where the road crosses the river. If the gate is closed, walk the 3 miles to the national forest boundary; if open, drive through to the trailhead. It is a 2 mile cross-country hike to the point at which the Clearwater Trail (No. 1178) crosses the river. Remember as you proceed that you are walking along one of the last unroaded low elevation rivers left in the Washington Cascades. (Note: The Clearwater Valley is a popular hunting area and is best avoided during hunting season.)

Frog Mountain – From Martin Gap (Approach B), 1 mile hike, 1,000 ft. up.

Cedar Lake – Follow road No. 6050 about ⅓ mile past the Lyle Lake turnoff. Turn left and follow the road about ⅔ mile to its end. Steep 1 mile trail to the lake.

Coundly Lake – Follow Approach D. Hike the over-grown road bed past the turnoff for trail No. 1178 for about 1 mile. There is no established trail to the lake, but with luck, a map and a compass, you can find the fishermen's trail which angles up 1 mile and 1500 feet to the lake. It is also possible to get to the lake by dropping down the talus slope from the low point on the Rooster Comb.

Clear West Peak – Follow Approach B. From Road No. 1810, turn left onto road No. 1821 about 1 mile from where you crossed the river. The road ends in about 3 miles. Short trail to former lookout site, great Rainier view.

Printing paid for by Tatoosh Group Sierra Club, Citizens for Washington Wilderness, Friends of the Clearwater.

For further information, contact:

Sierra Club, Tatoosh Group
10914 Butte Drive S.W.
Tacoma, WA 98498

I would like to help in saving this area.

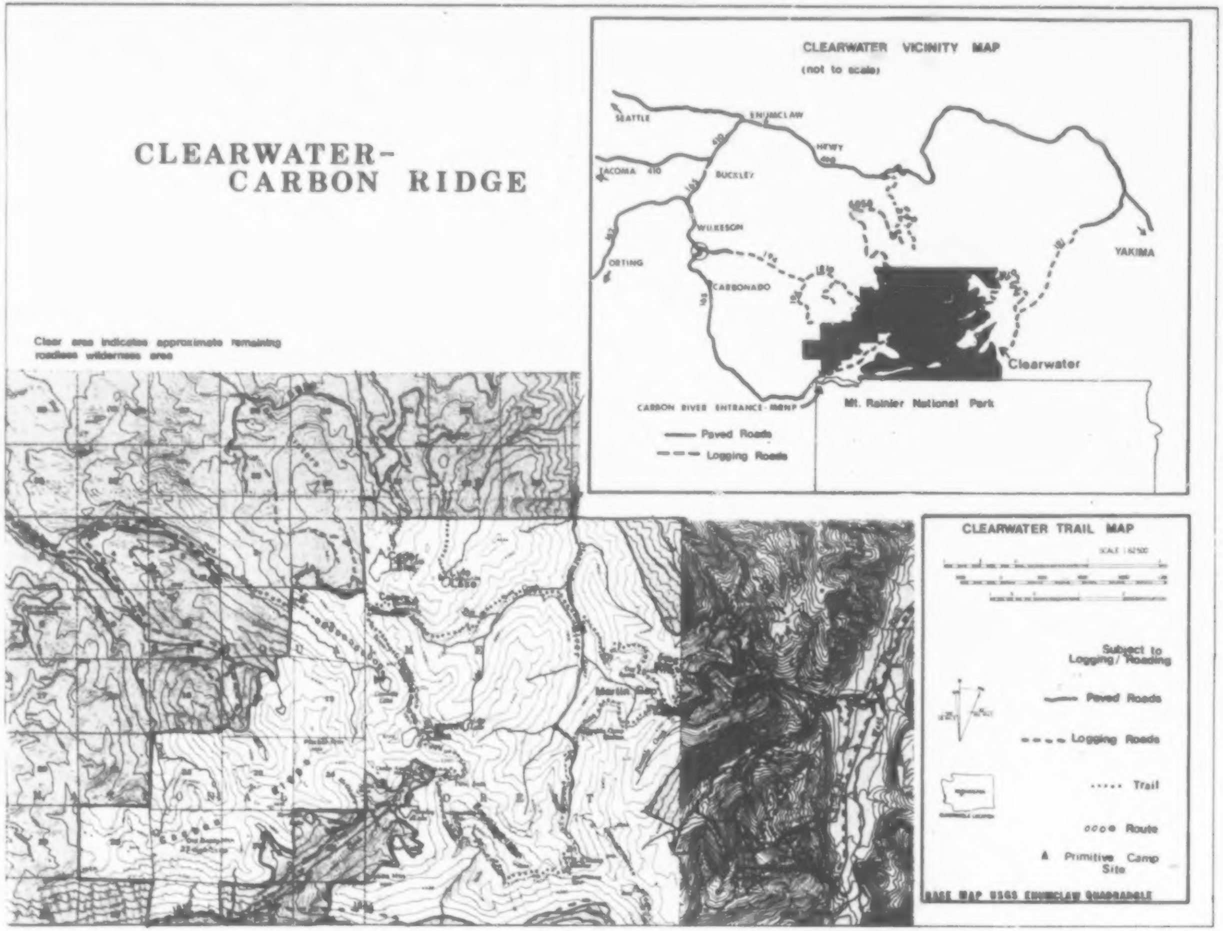
☐ Please contact me. I can contribute ☐ time; ☐ skills (________________);
☐ funds; ☐ other (______________________).

☐ Please put me on your mailing list.

Name ________________________ Phone ______________________

Address ____
Street City ZIP

CLEARWATER–CARBON RIDGE


Clear area indicates approximate remaining roadless wilderness area
CLEARWATER VICINITY MAP
(not to scale)
SEATTLE
ENUMCLAW
TACOMA 410
BUCKLEY
HIWY 410
WILKESON
ORTING
CARBONADO
YAKIMA
Clearwater
CARBON RIVER ENTRANCE-MRNP
Mt. Rainier National Park
Paved Roads
Logging Roads
CLEARWATER TRAIL MAP
SCALE 1:62500
Subject to Logging/Roading
Paved Roads
Logging Roads
Trail
Route
Primitive Camp Site
BASE MAP USGS ENUMCLAW QUADRANGLE

Senator **Jackson**. Our next witness is Faye Ogilvie.

STATEMENT OF FAYE OGILVIE, RETIRED ROVERS

Ms. **Ogilvie**. I represent the Retired Rovers who are a group of people who have spent the last 40 years enjoying the wilderness trails of Washington. We still go out to hike, and also work to maintain these trails.

Title II of section 201, S. 837, provides for review and evaluation of national forest wilderness not already protected by legislation. Areas included range from Mount Adams to Glacier Peak, and are all bisected by the Pacific Crest Trail which follows the crest of the Cascade Mountains through Washington. This wilderness provides watershed protection and undisturbed animal habitat. It is unsuitable for timber harvest, but it is our best primitive recreation opportunity in Washington. No jobs will be forfeited and spotted owl habitats will be secured if this long studied primitive area is kept in roadless state.

The Retired Rovers are particularly interested in knowing that the Grizzly Peak addition to Glacier Peak Wilderness north of Stevens Pass is made larger than President Carter recommended. We seniors want Glacier Peak Wilderness to incude the mountain ridges and the upper valleys of the Little Wenatchee, the North Fork Skykomish, the Rapid River, Quartz Creek, West Cady Creek, Fish Creek, Martin and Johnson Creek headwaters, and Lake Valhalla. We would also like to see Lake Blanca and the adjoining Monte Cristo range. Sloan Peak and Sloan Creek added to Glacier Peak Wilderness. That is the unroaded wilderness of today. Roads have gone far enough.

We want this not because we are bound to the past and rememberances of many fine visits to the Cascades, but becasue these valleys and ridges are part of the watershed complex of our part of the State, and we know future generations will be poorer without this wilderness heritage.

I would like personally to say a word for Eagle Rock which lies between the Vector River and the North Fork of the Skyomish River. It includes many of the favorite scrambles the Rovers have made and still make such as Spire Peak, Merchant and Townsend, above Eagle Lake, Darrin above Barkley Lake. This is not in suitable timber harvest areas. I know because I am a citizens member of the planning team for Mount Baker-Snoqualmie Forest.

Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you.

Father Tim Saur.

STATEMENT OF FATHER TIM SAUR, CATHOLIC YOUTH ORGANIZATION

Father **Saur**. Good morning, gentlemen. My name is Tim Saur and I am a Catholic priest currently assigned as adviser to the Catholic Youth Organization of the Archdiocese of Seattle. I am here this morning to express strong support for the conservation proposal to increase designated widerness in Washington State. This proposal recommends additional wilderness designation for lands adjacent to the Olympics, Mount Baker, Glacier Peak, the

Goat Rocks, and 13 other areas. I am personally familiar with a number of these proposed additions.

Over the past 20 years, the Catholic Youth Organization in western Washington has run a wilderness program for youth. We estimate that in this period we have introduced nearly 3,000 young people to the wilderness through 6- to 10-day backpacking, canoeing, and saddle trips. In recent years we have doubled the number of trips we take in one summer, and the age-group of our participants has also expanded. Our program presently serves junior high students through young adults. I believe these increases demonstrate a greater interest in and need for wilderness experiences. To keep pace with this demand we need many more wilderness areas in our State. Currently, we find ourselves retracing the same trips about every 2 years because of the minimal number of areas where one can have a 40- to 50-mile wilderness experience. Further, we are encountering more and more other people on the trails, who are seeking the same kind of experience.

We believe that the wilderness provides important lessons and opportunities for the young people we work with. Our youth experience a sense of community among themselves and acquire a keener sensitivity to others' needs. They discover personal leadership skills, and the interdependent nature of human relationships. They grow in appreciation of the natural world around them—its beauty and its fragility. All these lessons aid their personal maturation. Above all, we believe that wilderness experiences give them a healthy sense of who they are. In the high-tech, fast-paced, dehumanizing society in which we live, with its incessant bombardment of noise, demands, and difficulties; the constant turmoil of individual families and the entire human family; and the ever-growing threat of nuclear annihilation, our youth and indeed, all of us, need to be able to retreat for a time to places of quiet, rest, serenity, and beauty. As we journey into wilderness we are also able to journey, free from pressure, to our own centers—where we can truly discover ourselves, the peace we so desperately seek, and our God.

At the beginning of this century, President Theodore Roosevelt, who gave this country so much of its wilderness legacy, responded to the critics of his environmental program by saying: "We are not building this country of ours for a day. It is to last through the ages." This morning I urge you to support significant expansion of our State's Wilderness System and so create a legacy for Washingtonians in the near and distant future to enjoy.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Reverend Sauer.

Panel No. VII: Howard Wolf, West Coast Lumber Mill; Russ Westmark, West Coast Orient Co.; Mark Burrowes, Manke Lumber Co.; Carol Wilson, Puget Sound Plywood; Tom McNeil, Boise Cascade; Gene Austin, White Swan Lumber Co.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Austin is not with us.

Senator JACKSON. OK.

Carol, we are delighted to have you, go right ahead.

STATEMENT OF CAROL WILSON, PUGET SOUND PLYWOOD, INC.

Ms. Wilson. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senators and Congressmen, may name is Carol Wilson and I am worker/owner and treasurer/comptroller of Puget Sound Plywood.

Puget Sound Plywood is a worker-owned plywood plant and has been located in Tacoma for 43 years. We employ approximately 150 persons, 125 of which are shareholders. We depend 100 percent upon Forest Service timber. It is my desire to discuss only those additions to the Wilderness System as proposed by S. 837 which are located in the White River Ranger District of the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, more particularly the Norse Peak Area and the Clearwater Area.

The Norse Peak and the Clearwater River roadless areas have been studied for wilderness possibilities six different times. Beginning with the North Cascades study team in 1965; RARE I—1973; Forest Service land use plans, Naches, Tieton, and White River Recreation District—recommended alternative—1977; RARE II final EIS in 1979; Carter administration recommendation RARE II—1979; and again the Reagan administration recommendation RARE II in 1981. Each and every study since 1965 has developed a "no wilderness" recommendation for the Norse Peak and Clearwater River areas. Public opinion in 1978-79 during the RARE II study was clearly opposed to wilderness in these areas. Norse Peak had the highest total number of responses and the highest number of signatures—65 percent—for nonwilderness. Clearwater River had the largest number of signatures for nonwilderness of the 75 RARE II areas in Washington State.

Of the areas proposed for wilderness by S. 837 which are located within the portions of the national forests from which my company has historically obtained its timber needs, the Clearwater River and Norse Peak Areas are areas least likely to meet the criteria for wilderness. The proposed Clearwater Area has 80 percent of its area containing commercial forestland as defined by the U.S. Forest Service. The Norse Peak Area contains 70 percent of its area in commercial forestland classification.

The U.S. Forest Service has prepared plans for both the Norse Peak Area and the Clearwater Area. I have included a map showing management units as proposed by Forest Service.

The maps included were prepared for the final draft environmental impact statement on the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest management plan. As you review the maps the committee will note that the Forest Service has reserved from timber production certain areas around the high country lakes for dispersed recreation only.

The Forest Service is the public agency which has the most experience in resource planning and management. The Forest Service for years has been meeting the needs of the public for all kinds of outdoor recreation, wildlife management, and other resource uses. We feel that the opnions and judgments of the Forest Service should have great influence upon any decisions regarding land management upon the national forests. The Forest Service component staff has probably more expertise regarding the subject we are discussing today than any of us in this room.

Puget Sound Plywood agrees that certain areas within the national forest must be reserved from timber production. It is our opinion that such decisions should be made primarily upon the ability of the land to grow trees. There are vast areas of noncommercial and very low tree growing capacity remaining upon the national forests.

We believe that the Forest Service proposals for the Clearwater and Norse Peak Areas are very adequate to preserve the proper areas for dispersed recreation and other nontimber needs.

Puget Sound Plywood needs approximately 30 million board-feet annually to meet its needs. If the Clearwater and Norse Peak Areas were included in wilderness as proposed by Senate bill 837 the annual allowable cut for the White River district would have to be reduced by one-third from 47 million board-feet to 30 million board-feet. The 17 million board-feet reduction in annual allowable cut will mean a reduction of 1,000 jobs in the Pierce County area.

As the timber supply figures indicated the capacity of mills dependent upon public lands for their timber needs is somewhat greater than the potential of these lands to grow trees. This means that we who are involved in the operation of such mills have before us some very difficult times. It appears to us to be unconscionable for our freely elected representatives to the Federal Congress to add to our problems by considering legislation which will reduce the amount of timber available to our mill.

There are approximately 10 million acres of commercial forest land in public ownership within the State of Washington. Approximately 1.5 million acres of the commercial forest land is presently included in wilderness areas and national parks. S. 837 will add another approximately 750,000 acres of commercial forest land to the wilderness system and reduce the potential annual allowable cut by approximately 216 million board feet. This reduction in allowable cut will result in a reduction of 6,500 potential jobs in the State.

It is beyond our comprehension the justification for adding more wilderness areas to the system. There is presently vast areas of old growth timber which the public can walk through. The unique recreation areas and wildlife needs will be preserved by the Forest Service as can be seen in its proposed management plan. The public as a whole will have the same opportunities to enjoy the areas as much or more under the Forest Service plan as if these areas were wilderness.

In summary Puget Sound Plywood believes that, one, no additional wilderness areas can be justified; two, the remaining land under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service should be managed as proposed in the national forest plans; three, if politics demand that additional wilderness areas be set aside such areas should be those proposed by the U.S. Forest Service.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

[Attachments to Ms. Wilson's statement follow:]

HISTORY OF STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
CLEARWATER RIVER & NORSE PEAK ROADLESS AREAS

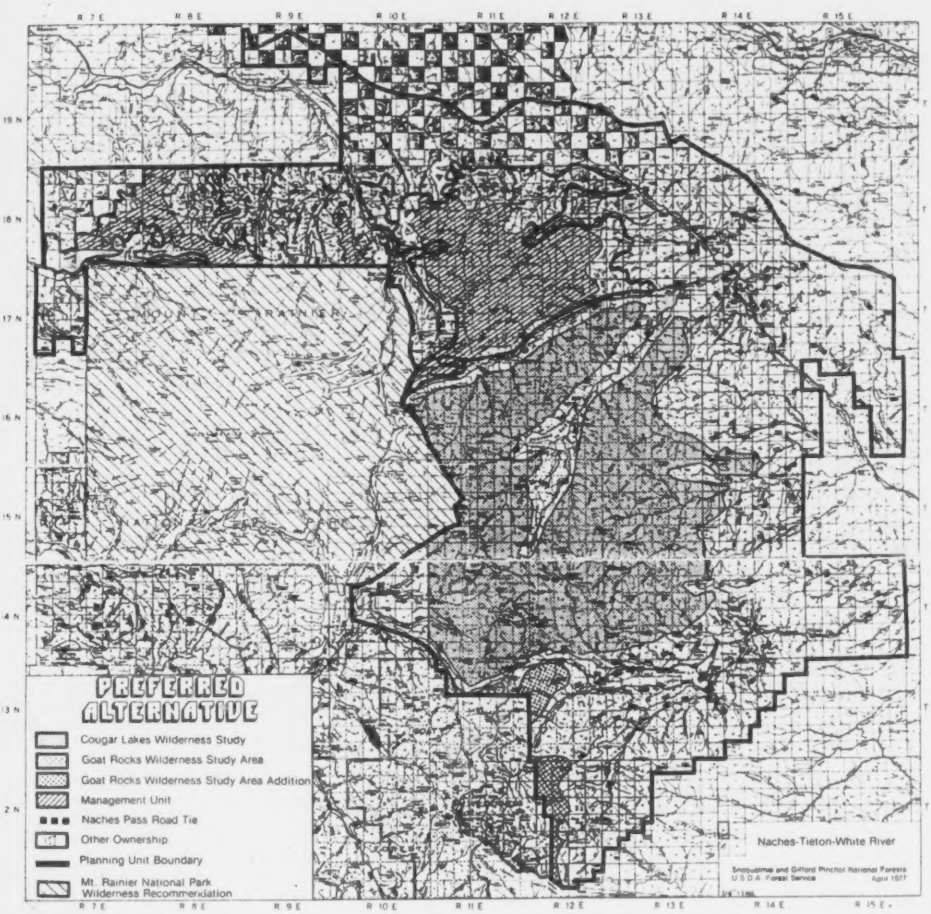
Year		
1965	North Cascades Study Team	No wilderness - Norse Peak & Clearwater River
1973	RARE I	No wilderness - Norse Peak & Clearwater River
1977	F.S. Land Use Plans, Naches, Tieton & White River R.D. - Recommended Alternative	No wilderness - Norse Peak & Clearwater River
1979	RARE II Final EIS	No wilderness - Norse Peak & Clearwater River
1979	Carter Administration Recommendation RARE II	No wilderness - Norse Peak & Clearwater River
1981	Reagan Administration Recommendation RARE II	No wilderness - Norse Peak & Clearwater River

RARE II PUBLIC OPINION PREFERENCE FOR ALLOCATION

	Clearwater River #6055		Norse Peak #6034	
	No. Signatures	% of Total	No. Signatures	% of Total
Wilderness	1,381	26	1,604	22
Wilderness w/adj.	869	16	942	13
Further Planning	23	0	34	0
Further Planning w/adj.	2	0	0	0
Non-wilderness	3,130	58	4,716	65
TOTAL	5,405	100%	7,296	100%

Norse Peak had the highest total number of responses and the highest number of signatures for non-wilderness.

Clearwater River had the 6th largest number of signatures for non-wilderness of the 75 RARE II areas in Washington State.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12 N
MOUNT RAINIER
NATIONAL PARK
PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE
Cougar Lakes Wilderness Study
Goat Rocks Wilderness Study Area
Goat Rocks Wilderness Study Area Addition
Management Unit
Naches Pass Road Tie
Other Ownership
Planning Unit Boundary
Mt. Rainier National Park Wilderness Recommendation
Naches-Tieton-White River
Snoqualmie and Gifford Pinchot National Forests
U S D A Forest Service
April 1977
1/4" = 1 mile

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Carol.
The next witness is Mark Burrowes.

STATEMENT OF MARK BURROWES, FORESTER, MANKE LUMBER CO., INC.

Mr. BURROWES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee.

My name is Mark Burrowes and I am a forester for Manke Lumber Co. located in Tacoma. This issue today is of particular importance to us, since our Sumner sawmill is almost entirely dependent on Federal timber and particularly timber from the White River District. With this mill we are attempting to compete against foreign mills in the export lumber market. A market which requires the type of timber within the Clearwater and West Side Norse Peak areas.

I would like to give the committee an idea as to the timber productivity of these areas and also to relate this to existing wilderness and national parks. In comparing these areas in terms of acres of commercial forest lands, it is evident that the Clearwater and Norse Peak areas are much better than the average existing wilderness. Of the 26,000 acres of the Clearwater, or roughly 21,000, 81 percent of the total are commercial forest lands. Likewise of the 28,000 acres in the West Norse Peak area, 19,000 or 70 percent are commercial forest lands. When you compare this to existing wilderness in national parks which consist of only 42 percent commercial forest land the percentage of commercial forest land in the Clearwater and West Norse Peak are nearly twice that of the average, very good forest lands.

The Forest Service estimates of annual programed yield for these areas are 9.8 million BF/year (U.S. Forest Service RARE II EIS, January 1979) for the Clearwater and 9 million BF/year (U.S. Forest Service RARE II EIS, January 1979) for the West Side Norse Peak. Dividing these volumes by acres of commercial forest land the Clearwater produces 460 BF/AC/YR; Norse Peak 459 BF/AC/YR. Compare this to land under title I of the bill at 206 BF/AC/YR or land under title II at 256 BF/AC/YR and again the Clearwater and West Side Norse Peak are twice the average. In fact, producing at 460 BF/AC/YR, these areas are 26 percent above the average 365 BF/AC/YR, for the entire Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.

So far as productivity this land is superior but you also have to look to the dollar values involved. Of the value on the Clearwater, roughly 960 million board feet, and West Norse Peak, roughly 780 million board feet at $163.68 per board feet, these two areas total 285 million dollars.

The issue here is productivity of the land, value as timberland and wilderness. The usage of, visitor usage of the Clearwater is pretty much restricted to the high lakes regions which are not involved in the kind of productive timberlands, the ones we are so concerned about.

So for this reason I think the industry and public will be unquestionably adversely affected by removal of these areas as public forest land inventory. We feel in light of the quality and value of the land, its inconsistency with other wilderness areas that the Clearwater and West Norse Peak areas remain in their highest and best use as commercial forest land.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Burrowes follows:]

STATEMENT OF: MARK BURROWES
MANKE LUMBER COMPANY, INC.
ON
S. 837 - WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983
BEFORE: PUBLIC LANDS & RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE SENATE ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
SEATTLE, WA.
JUNE 3, 1983

My name is Mark Burrowes, Forester for Manke Lumber Co. located in Tacoma. This issue today is of particular importance to us, since our Sumner sawmill is almost entirely dependent on Federal Timber and particularly timber from the White River District. With this Mill we are attempting to compete against foreign mills in the export lumber market. A Market which requires the type of timber within the Clearwater and West Side Norse Peak Areas.

I would like to give the Committee an idea as to the timber productivity of these areas and also to relate this to existing Wilderness and National Parks. In Comparing these areas in terms of acres of commercial forestlands, it is evident that the Clearwater and Norse Peak areas are much better than the average existing wilderness:

	TOTAL ACRE	CFL ACRES	% CFL
CLEARWATER	26,400	21,300	81
W. NORSE PEAK	28,200	19,600	70

Existing wilderness and National Parks consist of 42% CFL. The percentage of commercial forest land in the Clearwater and W. Norse Peak is nearly twice that of the average.

The Forest Service estimates of annual programmed yield for these areas are 9.8 Million BF/Year[1] for the Clearwater and 9.0 Million BF/Year[1] for the West Side Norse Peak. Dividing these volumes by acres of commercial forest land the Clearwater produces 460 BF/AC/YR; Norse Peak 459 BF/AC/YR. Compare this to land under Title I of the Bill at 206 BF/AC/YR or land under Title II at 256 BF/AC/YR and again the Clearwater and West Side Norse Peak are twice the average. In fact, producing at 460 BF/AC/YR, these areas are 26% above the average 365 BF/AC/YR for the entire Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.

It is evident that Clearwater and W. Norse Peak areas are higher quality and highly productive Forest Lands that are inconsistent with the existing Wilderness System. Dollar value of this resource must also be considered:

VOLUME ON CFL:

Clearwater - 45 MBF/Acre x 21,300 = 958.5 Million BF or
960 Million BF (rounded)

West Side Norse Peak - 40MBF/Acre x 19,600 = 784. Million BF or
780 Million BF

Total 1,740 Billion BF

VALUE OF TIMBER ON COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND:

Clearwater - 960 Million BF x $163.68[2] = $157 Million
W. Norse Peak - 780 Million BF x $163.68[2] = 128 Million
Total $285 Million

The industry and the public will unquestionably be advisedly affected by removal of these areas from our public forestland inventory. We feel that in light of the quality and value of this land and inconsistency with other existing wilderness areas that the Clearwater and West Norse Peak Areas, remain in their highest and best use as commercial forest land.

[1] U. S. Forest Service Rare II EIS, January 1979

[2] Based on average price Forest Service timber sold during last five years as reported by PNW Experiment Station "Price, Production, Employment, and Trade in Northwest Forest Industries."

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TIMBER HARVEST ON WESTSIDE NORSE PEAK AND

CLEARWATER ROADLESS AREAS TO WASHINGTON STATE

	Westside Norse Peak #6034		Clearwater River #6055	
Average Annual Impacts	Programmed Yield Basis	Avg. Estimated Sell 1984-2000	Programmed Yield Basis	Avg. Estimated Sell 1984-2000
Annual Sell (million b.f.)	1/ 9.0	2/ 15.0	1/ 9.8	2/ 20.0
3/Total Receipts (100%)	$1,473,000	$2,455,000	$1,604,000	$3,274,000
Federal Share (75%)	$1,105,000	$1,841,000	$1,203,000	$2,456,000
Schools Share (12½%)	$ 184,000	$ 307,000	$ 200,500	$ 409,000
County Share (12½%)	$ 184,000	$ 307,000	$ 200,500	$ 409,000
King	50,300	83,800	54,700	111,600
Kittitas	8,300	13,800	9,000	18,400
Lewis	10,300	17,200	11,200	22,900
Pierce	19,500	32,500	21,300	43,500
Snohomish	25,400	42,300	27,700	56,500
Thurston	200	300	200	400
Yakima	70,200	117,000	76,300	155,700
State Harvest Tax Gen. Fund 6½%	$ 95,745	$ 120,000	$ 104,000	$ 213,000
4/Jobs, Industry	90	150	98	200
4/Jobs, Total	270	450	294	600
4/Total Business Income	$5,600,000	$9,300,000	$6,100,000	$12,400,000

Source: 1/ U.S. Forest Service RARE II final EIS, January, 1979
2/ NIFM estimate average annual volume to be sold in roadless area based on five year Timber Action Plan.
3/ Based on Average Price F.S. timber sold for during last five years as reported by PNW Experiment Station, "Price, Production, Employment and Trade in Northwest Forest Industries."
4/ Industrial Forestry Association

Prepared by: Northwest Independent Forest Manufacturers 5/83

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Burrowes.

Our next witness is Mr. Russ Westmark of West Coast Orient Co.

STATEMENT OF R. A. WESTMARK, WEST COAST ORIENT CO.

Mr. **Westmark**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

West Coast Orient Co. has a sawmill located in the Spanaway area of Pierce County. It employs 44 full-time employees on a single shift and has an annual payroll of $850,000. Our annual log usage on a single shift is 12 million board feet and if market conditions improve, we double that.

We designed our mill to cut logs from the Cascade Mountain Range, particularly the logs in the White River and tributary drainages. This timber is of a quality that produces lumber for both the export market as well as the domestic market, which not all stands of timber are capable of.

West Coast Orient Co., along with six other mill facilities in Pierce County, is very heavily dependent on timber produced in the White River area. Adding the Clearwater and/or the Norse Peak areas to the wilderness system would force the Forest Service into cutting more heavily in the existing timber management zones to sustain their annual cut. The Forest Service with this limited timber base would only be able to continue the annual cut at the present levels for approximately 5 more years before being forced to reduce the annual cut drastically. This reduced cut would most likely force one or more of the Tacoma mill facilities into a permanent closure.

Fifty-nine percent of the 1984 planned annual cut, 77 percent of the 1985 planned annual cut, 82 percent of the 1986 planned annual cut, 89 percent of the 1987 planned annual cut, and 65 percent of the 1988 planned annual cut is in the RARE II areas of the White River Ranger District. This is 74 percent of the total cut in the next 5 years located in the RARE II areas. Between 1984 and the year 2000, 15 million board feet would be lost annually on the west side of Norse Peak RARE II area, and 20 million board feet would be lost annually in the Clearwater RARE II area if these two were to be designated as wilderness.

I have heard that the proximity to Tacoma of the Clearwater and Norse Peak areas would make them desirable as wilderness due to travel time. In comparison, the Clearwater and Norse Peak areas are as close to Mount Rainier as any existing national parks out there. The Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area or the Olympic National Park is only 30 to 45 minutes further than the Clearwater and Norse Peak areas.

The existing wilderness areas in the Mount Rainier National Park and Olympic National Park usually have better maintained trails, and the Mount Rainier National Park has several trails that are open all season. In the Clearwater and Norse Peak Areas, because of their high elevation, most of these trails are only open during the summertime.

I feel the Clearwater and Norse Peak Areas should be managed for multiple use. The Forest Service has the expertise to manage these areas for multiple use.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Westmark follows:]

Statement of R. A. Westmark
West Coast Orient Co. Tacoma, WA
on
S837-Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983
Before: Public Lands & Reserved Water
Subcommittee of the Senate
Energy & Natural Resources
Committee

Mr. Chariman and Members of the Committee, I am Russ Westmark, Assistant Manager of the Northern Division of West Coast Orient Co. West Coast Orient Co. has a sawmill located in the Spanaway area of Pierce County. It employs 44 full time employees on a single shift with an annual payroll of $850,000.00. Our annual log usage on a single shift is 12 million board feet and if market conditions improve we would double this by adding a second shift.

We designed our mill to cut logs from the Cascade Mountain range, particularly the logs in the White River and tributary drainages. The timber is of a quality that produces lumber for both the export market as well as the domestic market, which not all stands of timber are capable of.

West Coast Orient Co., along with 6 other mill facilities, are very heavily dependant on timber produced from the White River area. Adding the Clearwarer and/or the Norse Peak areas to the Wilderness system would force the Forest Service into cutting more heavily in the existing timber management zones to sustain their annual cut. The Forest Service with this limited timber base would only be able to continue the annual cut at the present levels for approximately five more years before being forced to reduce the annual cut drastically. This reduced cut would most likely force one or more of the Tacoma mill facilities into a permanant closure.

As you can see on the attached Timber Sales Planned in the Rare II Areas on the White River District, that 59% of the 1984 planned annual cut, 77% of the 1985 planned annual cut, 82% of the 1986 planned annual cut, 89% of the 1987 planned annual cut and 65% of the 1988 planned annual cut is in the Rare II areas on the White River Ranger District. This is 74% of the total cut in the next 5 years located in the Rare II areas. Between 1984 and the year 2000 15 million board feet would be lost annually on the west side of Norse Peak Rare II #6034 area and 20 million board feet would be lost annually in the Clearwater Rare II #6055 area if these two were to be designated to wilderness.

I have heard that the proximity to Tacoma of the Clearwater and Norse Peak areas would make them desirable as wilderness due to travel time. A comparison of travel times:

From Tacoma:

To Clearwater Drainage	
1. NW corner Weyerhaeuser Rd	1:30 hours
2. NE corner Martin Gap	1:30 hours
3. Carbon River	:45 hours

To Norse Peak	
1. Green Water River	1:20 hours
2. Corral Pass	1:45 hours

To Mt. Rainier National Park

1.	Huckleberry Creek	1:15 hours
2.	Eleanor Creek	1:20 hours
3.	Ipsut Creek	:45 hours
4.	Mowich River	1:00 hours

To Alpine Lakes Wilderness

1.	Pratt River	2:00 hours
2.	Crest Trail Snoqualmie Pass	1:50 hours

To Olympic National Park

1.	Staircase	2:10 hours
2.	Duckabush	2:15 hours
3.	Dosewallips	2:30 hours

Shows that there are park areas as close.

The Mt. Rainier National Park is better suited for trail use with main travel trails and with several trails open all season. Since the Clearwater and Norse Peak are at high elevations the trails would only be usable during summer months.

I feel the Clearwater and Norse Peak areas should be managed for multiple use. The Forest Service has the expertise to manage these areas for multiple use.

Thank you.

TIMBER SALES PLANNED IN RARE II AREAS ON WHITE RIVER R. D. OF MT. BAKER-SNOQUALMIE N. F., 1984-88

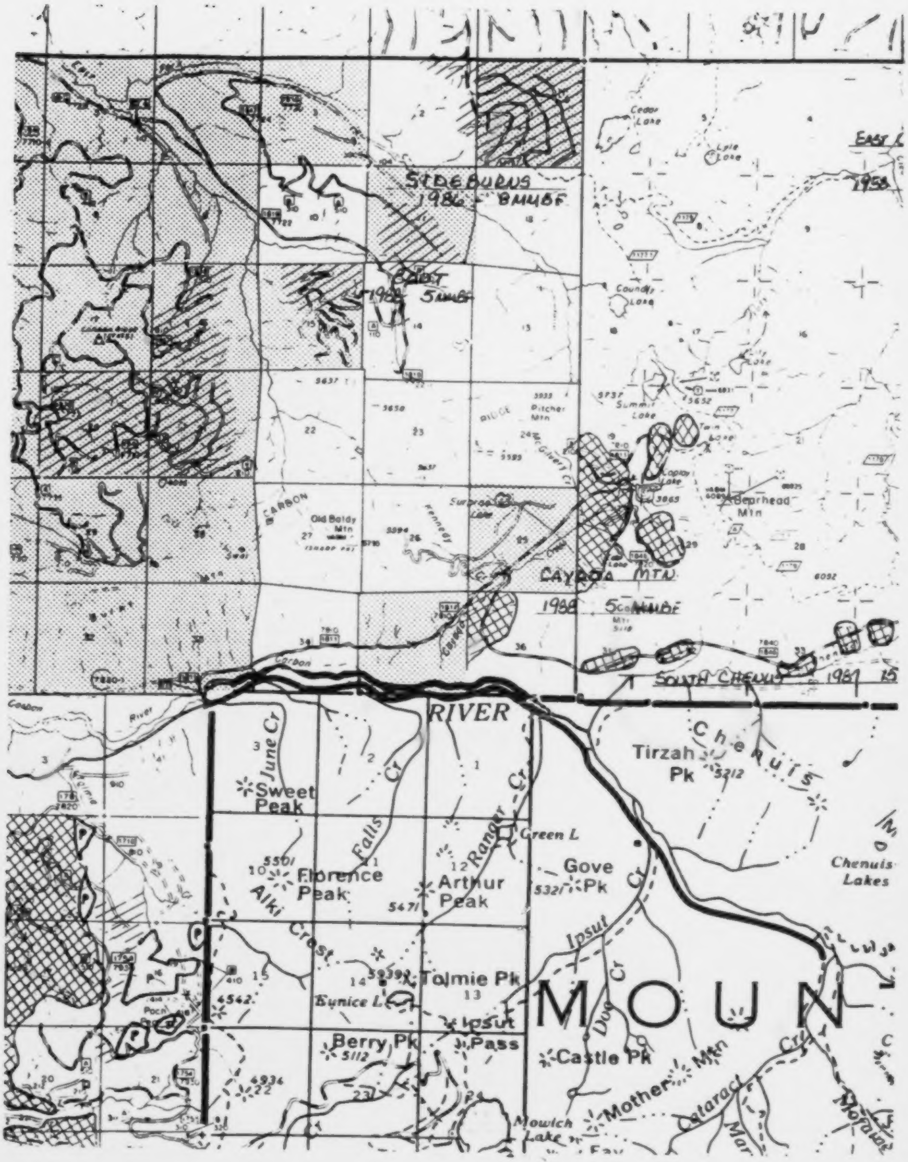
Sale Year	Sale Name	Clearwater #6055	Norse Peak #6034	Other #6057, 8 & 9	Total	Planned Sell	% in RARE II Areas
1984	High Minnie		6.7		6.7		
	*Suntop West (50)			8.1	8.1		
	Skookum Doe			13.0	13.0		
	TOTAL	-	6.7	21.1	27.8	47.5	59%
1985	Lost Creek			5.0	5.0		
	Dry Ranger		19.0		19.0		
	Snoquera		11.7		11.7		
	Lower Mule			0.9	0.9		
	TOTAL	-	30.7	5.9	36.6	47.5	77%
1986	Maggie Creek		20.0		20.0		
	*Little Viola (20)	7.0			7.0		
	*George Leave (50)		4.0		4.0		
	*Side Burns (40)	8.0			8.0		
	TOTAL	15.0	24.0	-	39.0	47.5	82%
1987	South Chenius	15.0			15.0		
	Double Camp	7.0			7.0		
	Upper Pigeon	6.0			6.0		
	West Milky	12.0			12.0		
	Silver Creek			2.5	2.5		
	TOTAL	40.0	-	2.5	42.5	47.5	89%
1988	Boot	5.0			5.0		
	Cayada Mtn.	5.0			5.0		
	East Clearwater	18.0			18.0		
	*Mid 28 (50)		3.0		3.0		
	TOTAL	28.0	3.0	-	31.0	47.5	65%
TOTAL 5 YEARS		83.0	64.4	29.5	176.9	237.5	74%

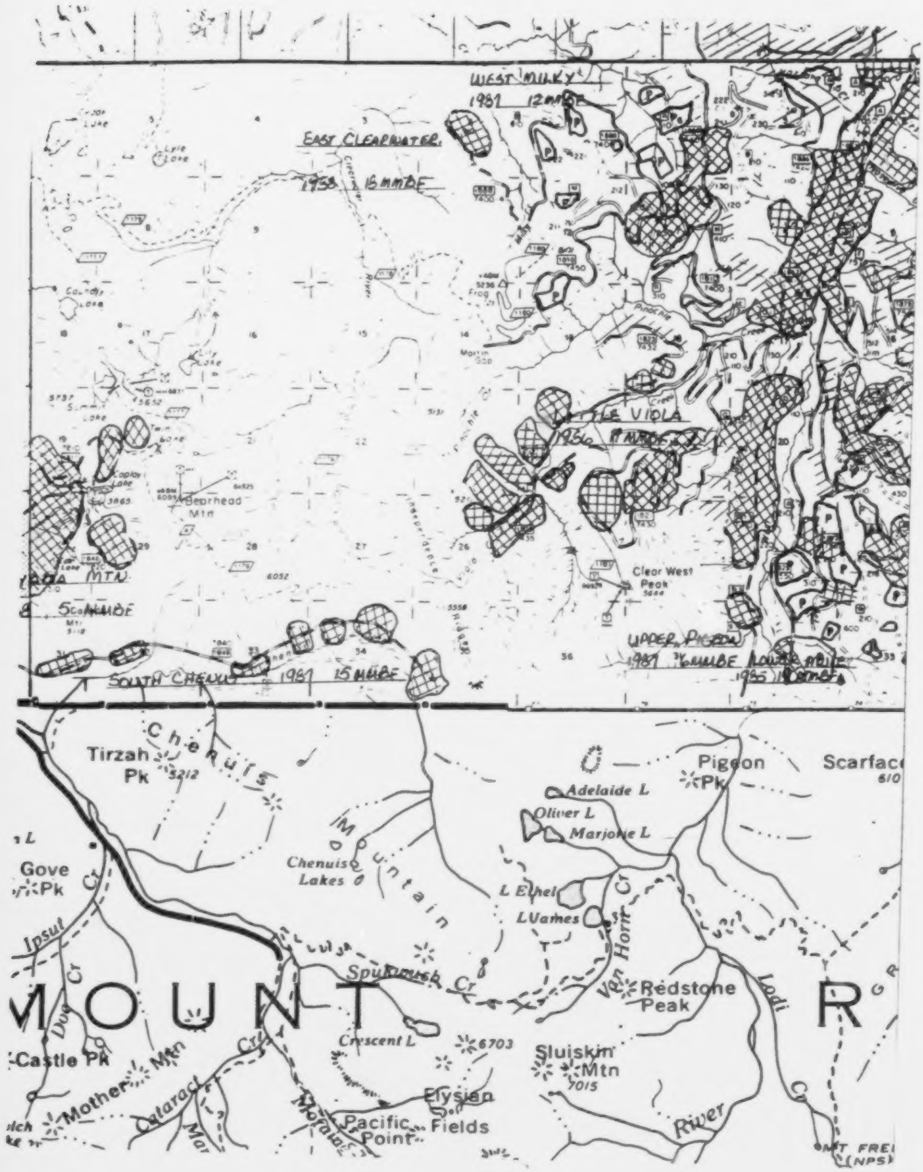
*Indicates a portion of sale in RARE II area, number following sale name is % of volume in RARE II area.

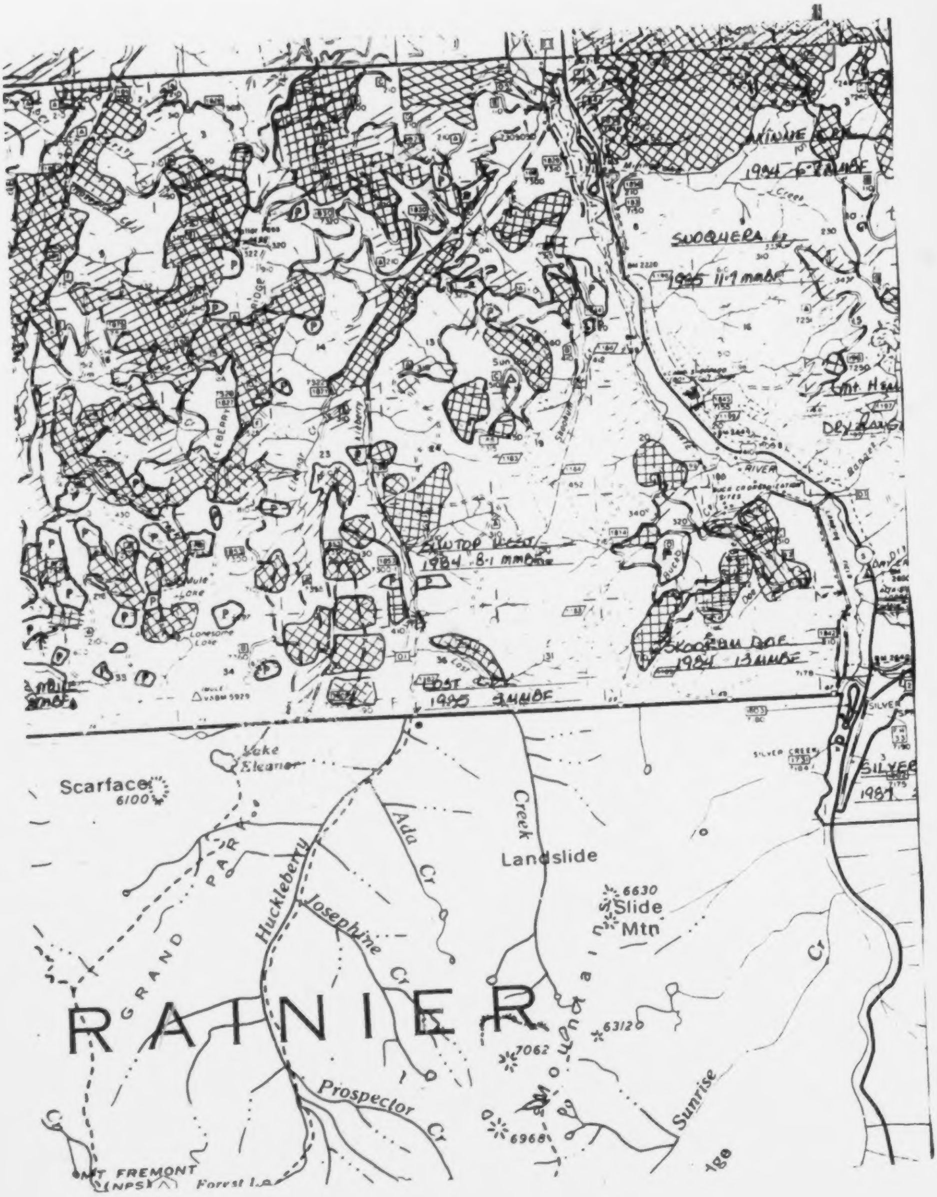
Source: USFS Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie 5 year Timber Sales Plan

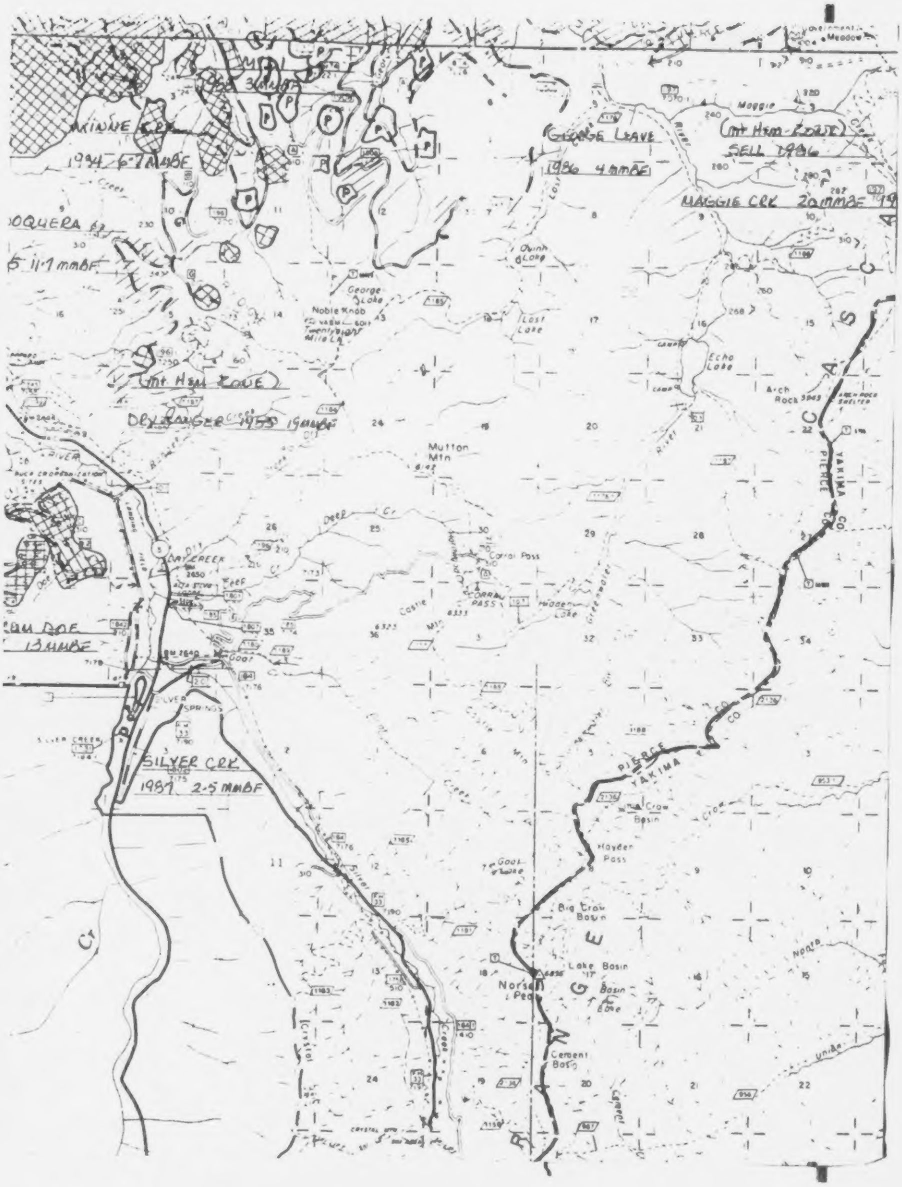
5/83

Prepared by Northwest Independent Forest Manufacturers


SIDEBURNS
1986 8MMBF
1988 5MMBF
Cedar Lake
Lyle Lake
EAST
1958
Coundly Lake
Summit Lake
Twin Lake
Coplay Lake
Bearhead Mtn
Pitcher Mtn
RIDGE
McGilvert Cr
CARBON
Old Baldy Mtn
Kennedy
Surprise Lake
CAYADA MTN
1988 5MMBF
SOUTH CHENUIS 1987 15
Carbon
RIVER
River
June Cr
Falls Cr
Ranger Cr
Sweet Peak
5501
Florence Peak
5471
Arthur Peak
Green L
Gove Pk
5321
Tirzah Pk
5212
Chenuis
Chenuis Lakes
Alki Crest
4542
Tolmie Pk
Eunice L
Ipsut Pass
Ipsut Cr
Dog Cr
MOUN
Berry Pk
5112
4936
Castle Pk
Mother Mtn
Cataract Cr
Mowich Lake


WEST MILKY
1987 12MMBF
EAST CLEARWATER
1958 15MMBF
LITTLE VIOLA
1986 11MMBF
UPPER PIGEON
1987 16MMBF
1985
SOUTH CHENUIS 1987 15MMBF
MTN
5MMBF
Bearhead Mtn
Lyle Lake
Summit Lake
Twin Lake
Coplay Lake
Frog
Martin Gap
Pinochle Creek
Clear West Peak
Tirzah Pk
5212
Chenuis
Pigeon Pk
Scarface
Adelaide L
Oliver L
Marjorie L
Chenuis Lakes
Mountain
L Ethel
L James
Gove Pk
Ipsut
Dove Cr
Spukwush Cr
Van Horn Cr
Redstone Peak
MOUNT
R
Castle Pk
Mother Mtn
Cataract
Crescent L
6703
Sluiskin Mtn
7015
Elysian Fields
Pacific Point
River
Lodi
(NPS)


SUOQUERA
1985 11.7 MMBF
1984 6.2 MMBF
Mt. Hea
Dry Range
ALTOP WEST
1984 8.1 MMBF
SKOOKUM DOE
1984 13 MMBF
LOST CR
1985 3.4 MMBF
RIVER
SILVER
SILVER CREEK
Lake Eleanor
Scarface 6100
Landslide
6630 Slide Mtn
GRAND PARK
Huckleberry
Ada Cr
Creek
Josephine Cr
RAINIER
7062
6312
6968
Prospector Cr
Sunrise
Cr
MT FREMONT (NPS)
Forest Lake
Mule Lake
Lonesome Lake



KINNE CRK
1994 6.7 MMBF
1985 3 MMBF
OQUERA
5 11.1 mmBF
(mt Hem ZONE)
DRY RANGER 1955 19 MMBF
GEORGE LEAVE
1986 4 MMBF
(mt Hem-ZONE)
SELL 1986
MAGGIE CRK 20 MMBF 19
Government Meadow
Maggie
George Lake
Noble Knob
Twentyeight Mile Lk
Quinn Lake
Lost Lake
Echo Lake
Arch Rock
Arch Rock Shelter
Mutton Mtn
Deep Cr
River
Buck Crooked Location Sites
DRY CREEK
Corral Pass
Castle Mtn
Hidden Lake
DOE
13 MMBF
Goat
SILVER SPRINGS
Silver Creek
SILVER CRK
1987 2.5 MMBF
Silver
Crystal
Crow Basin
Hayden Pass
Big Crow Basin
Goat Lake
Lake Basin
Basin Lake
Norse Peak
Cement Basin
Noble
Union
PIERCE
YAKIMA
CO
CASCADE RANGE

Senator Jackson. Thank you, Mr. Westmark.

Mr. Howard Wolf, West Coast Lumber Mill.

STATEMENT OF HOWARD WOLF, RAW MATERIALS MANAGER, WEST COAST LUMBER OPERATION

Mr. Wolf. Thank you.

I am the raw materials manager for West Coast Lumber Operation in Tacoma, Wash. We use approximately 34 million board feet per year of logs, all from U.S. Forest Service lands. Our primary business is primary manufacture of lumber for the foreign trade, primarily to Japan. This was started several years ago, being able to develop facilities to cut metric sizes for the foreign markets in addition for our domestic markets.

The short-range plan from now through the year 2000: Reduce log cutting in the White River drainage, to be reduced approximately 35 million board feet per year. The cause of this is that the RARE II area has been in study and in abeyance for approximately 16 years, so that there has been an excessive—to maintain the allowable cuts on the Forest Service lands, the cuts have been transferred to the roaded area. To maintain 47.5 million feet of cutting in the White River drainage, they would have to start roading and developing Norse Peak in its sirloins.

The impact of 35 million feet to Pierce County, No. 1, based on the last 5 years' stumpage values in that area, that would generate about $5.7 million in revenue to the Forest Service, of which the Federal Treasury would get approximately $4.3 million. With the Federal Treasury deficits going on, this is a start. Of the receipts and the sharing of the receipts from Forest Service lands, the schools would benefit by about $716,000, the counties would share by $716,000, the State would share by $333,000 on the Forest Harvest Act. Thirty-five million feet would affect 350 jobs directly in Pierce County. The total jobs related to secondary manufacture in the parts supplier would be in excess of 1,000. Total revenue generated from this 35 million feet is in excess of $21 million.

The scope of 35 million board feet cut in Pierce County is approximately 3,500 new homes, which is about the replacement rate of present housing units in Pierce County based on a 6-year life per home. In addition to those homes, it would generate in byproducts, through chips, approximately 30,000 tons of newsprint. Newsprint consumption for the 500,000 people in Pierce County is only half of that consumption. That gives you the impact in Pierce County on this 35 million. We are cutting homes to replace——

Senator Jackson. Thank you very much. We appreciate having your statement, Mr. Wolf. If you have any additional comments, they can be submitted within 2 weeks and will be a part of the record.

Mr. Wolf. Thank you.

Senator Jackson. Our next witness is Mr. Tom McNeil, Boise Cascade.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS R. McNEIL, FORESTER, BOISE CASCADE, CORP.

Mr. McNEIL. I'm a forester for Boise Cascade in Yakima, Wash. We employ nearly 15,000 people in Washington State. Seventy-five percent of those are in eastern Washington. We are dependent upon Federal timber to sustain our eastern Washington operations.

I ask that the Clear Lake and Norse Peak Areas be managed for multiple resource uses. Clear Lake and Norse Peak Areas contain 70 percent of commercial forest land. This compares with the 32 percent for the existing 1.5 million acres of wilderness already in Washington State. This is nearly double the commercial forest land average. This is truly commercial forest land.

The need for additional recreational opportunities does not translate into a need for additional wilderness. Within a 120-mile radius of the population of Puget Sound, there are 1.5 million acres of existing wilderness and another 1.6 million acres of de facto wilderness within the national parks. Three million acres. What we need is more accessibility to the wilderness that we have today. We need better trailheads, and we need better trails. There is a lot of wilderness out there that is not being used.

The Forest Service data shows that the wilderness use is only 5 percent of the Washington State recreational use in national parks and forests, only 5 percent. That is quite a minority. From 1970 to 1982, the Pasayten, Goat Rocks, Mount Adams, and Glacier Peak Areas only increased their wilderness annual visitor days by 10 percent. In comparision to this, the developed nonwilderness recreation increased 25 percent, and, most importantly, the nonwilderness dispersed recreation, outside of recreation areas, where people just take their camper out on a logging road and find an area that they like, increased 37 percent. This is 3 to 4 times the increase in wilderness. We need to place as our goal an increase in recreational opportunities where the pressure and real rise is.

The general public has clearly voted no for additional wilderness. During the RARE II response, 74 percent voted for multiple resource use of the Norse Peak Area, and they also voted 77 percent for the Cougar Lakes to be used for multiple resource uses. People prefer to see an area by car and not by foot.

I hope that the congressional delegation can come to agree on one bill. It is important for the success of the bill. I hope that the bill will include mention of how much wilderness already exists in Washington State. We need a wilderness bill, and we need to know just how much wilderness we are going to end up with in Washington State. We do not need over 3 million acres of wilderness. Recreational potential for the general public increases with road access.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. McNeil follows:]

STATEMENT OF
THOMAS R. McNEIL, FORESTER
BOISE CASCADE CORPORATION

Before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and
Reserved Water of the Senate Energy and
Natural Resources Committee
United States Senate

On S. 837, a bill that would designate certain National Forest system lands in the State of Washington for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.

JUNE 3, 1983   SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I am Thomas R. McNeil, Forester, Boise Cascade Corporation, Yakima, Washington. Boise Cascade's manufacturing operations in Central Washington, east of the Cascades, employs 738 persons (plus 400 in logging and road construction). West of the Cascades, Boise Cascade manufacturing employs 130 persons (plus 200 in logging and road construction). We are dependent upon Federal timber to sustain our operations in Eastern Washington.

I recommend that Cougar Lakes and Norse Peak areas be managed for non-wilderness multiple purposes. The Wenatchee and Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forests are looking to the Cougar Lakes and Norse Peak areas for major portions of their timber sales program. The Forest Service put up two sales in the southeast edge of the Cougar Lakes area after Rare II. The Fawn Creek and County Creek sales were programmed into the planned harvest because

Cougar Lakes was deemed unfit and not needed as a roadless area during the Rare II process. The sales were petitioned, the appeal was lost, and the sales were sold. Forest Service data shows that 70% of the Cougar Lakes/ Norse Peak roadless areas (326 square miles) are commercial forest (227 square miles). This land has a potential annual yield of 32.2 million board feet of timber. This could generate annually $11.6 million in local communities in wages, supplies and services, $2.4 million to U.S. Treasury, and $0.8 million for the counties. Economically, we would be hit hard by increasing wilderness.

The need for additional opportunities for outdoor recreation does not translate into a need for additional wilderness. The population of Puget Sound have, within 120 mile radius, 1.5 million acres of national forest wilderness, plus 1.6 million acres of de facto wilderness in national parks. Three (3) million acres! I suggest the need for increased wilderness recreation should be satisfied by improving the accessibility to existing areas by constructing better trail systems and trail heads to distribute those seeking a wilderness experience. There is a lot of wilderness out there that isn't being used!

Forest Service data shows that wilderness use in Washington State makes up only 5% (4 year average) of the total National Forest Recreational use. Below is a table of visitor days of some wilderness areas as compared to non-wilderness use.

RECREATIONAL USE
Visitor Days

Wilderness	1970	1982	Change
Pasayten	88,000	68,500	-22%
Glacier Peak	102,000	131,600	+29%
Goat Rocks	83,900	71,400	-15%
Mt. Adams	22,900	34,800	+52%
Total	296,800	306,300	+10%
Non-Wilderness			
Washington Developed	4,335,000	5,436,000	+25%
Washington Dispersed	6,041,000	8,285,000	+37%

These figures from the United States Forest Service show recreation increasing three to four times faster in non-wilderness dispersed recreation as opposed to wilderness areas. Our goal should be to increase dispersed recreation opportunities, since that is where the greatest pressure and rise is. This can be done by managing Cougar Lakes and Norse Peak for non-wilderness multiple purposes.

I do some of my recreating when obtaining firewood, as do more and more people every year. With the rise in popularity of wood for fuel we need more areas to go to, not less. Fights have broken out and guns drawn over wood recently near Salmon la Sac when the Forest Service opened up a timber sale to wood cutters.

The general public has clearly voted no for wilderness according to U.S.F.S. response data on Rare II. They were in favor of multiple resource management, 77% for Cougar Lakes, and 74% for Norse Peak. They prefer seeing an area by car than by foot.

Mineral potential is another important resource of the Cougar Lakes/Norse Peak areas. According to the Forest Service, there are 200 registered mining claims, 3 oil and gas leases, and applications for 12 geothermal leases all within or partially within the Cougar Lakes/Norse Peak areas. Non-wilderness classification is essential in order to fully explore these mineral possibilities.

I hope the entire congressional delegation can come to agree on one bill before it is passed by the Senate. In this bill mention needs to be made of how much wilderness already exists in Washington. We need a wilderness bill, and we need it to be clear just how much wilderness the state will have.

Economically, we do not need more than our present 3 million acres of National Park and National Forest Wilderness. Recreation potential increases with road access for the general public. For the minority seeking wilderness, better access, not more wilderness is needed. There is a lot of wilderness that isn't being used. I ask that Cougar Lakes and Norse Peak areas be managed for non-wilderness multiple purposes.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. Please include this testimony as part of the hearing record.

Thomas R. McNeil
June 3, 1983
Seattle, Washington

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. McNeil. We appreciate your statement.

We appreciate the statements from all of the panelists. Thank you very much.

We will have a 5-minute break.

[A short recess was taken.]

STATEMENT OF DR. FRANK B. BROUILLET, WASHINGTON STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Dr. BROUILLET. Frank Brouillet, Washington State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

May I began by offering my thanks to the members of the congressional delegation and to your able staff for affording me the opportunity to offer these brief remarks. I hope that an educator's perspective will be useful as you consider this historic legislation.

Our State is reknown throughout the world for the splendor of its natural beauty. Perhaps because we live so close to the wild, most of us have incorporated a reverence for nature into our system of values and we try to preserve these values through well-balanced education programs.

It is inevitable that the tremendous growth projected for Washington State and our need for a strong economy will have an impact on the availability of nature in its pristine state. We are caught in a difficult dilemma. Many come here because of the great beauty; yet the more who come here, the less beauty there is available for all to enjoy. Because of these pressures, and because of the need to teach a reverence for all life, we have environmental education programs in this State that utilize wilderness areas as an educational tool. For example: The Highline School District near Seattle has 16,000 students, each of whom has educational experience in conservation and outdoor education during their K-12 program. The curriculum director of the district notes that wilderness is a main theme of the conservation program, and provides a strong basis for addressing educational practices. When asked why, he noted that it is because of the overwhelming desire of the population who support the district. The program has been in place and operating and supported by the constituents for 30 years. The district owns it own facilities.

The Everett School District with 11,000 students also supports a strong program of conservation and outdoor education, and has done so for close to 30 years. Like Highline, Everett owns facilities for outdoor education and conservation, and uses them extensively. One of the educational goals of the program is to "respect and preserve the importance of wilderness areas as an educational tool."

The Mount Vernon School District includes a component of the high school program that deals with wilderness, and includes a wilderness experience for those students who wish to have firsthand opportunities for learning in such a setting.

These and other programs like them are a vital part of our environmental education because they enable us to show nature where it is least affected by human intervention.

I do not advance myself as an expert on the details of this legislation. However, I am expert enough as an educator to know that attitudes about nature, as evidenced by our actions and example, will be powerful teachers for future generations. I join others in the hope that you will help advance our efforts as educators by setting the very highest possible example.

Please weight the needs of future generations carefully as you compute the balance that will be struck in this critical legislation.

Thank you again for the chance to speak.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Buster.

All right. Thank you very much. We realize you have another engagement.

Next is Howard Apollonio, cochairman, Mount Baker Wilderness Association.

STATEMENT OF HOWARD R. APOLLONIO, COCHAIRMAN, MOUNT BAKER WILDERNESS ASSOCIATION

Mr. APOLLONIO. Thank you very much. My detailed testimony has been submitted in writing. I will not try to recap this in spoken testimony but simply hit some of the major points.

Senator JACKSON. Your entire statement will go in the record.

Mr. APOLLONIO. Also, I would like to draw attention to the three dozen or so people who have come down from Skagit and Whatcom Counties in support of the proposal. Most of them wish to speak but realize the logistics of the situtation. I want to thank you both for providing the vehicle for movement in resolving the wilderness issue in the State of Washington. It's one that time has definitely come and we would love to see the issue resolved equitable for both sides and have a great deal of hope this will happen. We realize also you are up against a major obstacle. And we, too, want to see the uncertainty removed that the forest industry also has been alluding to. We see some very real threats to the wild lands that many of us hold dear and it's easy to be complacent about the lands as we look out and see, looks nice now, and represents, see a habitat or recreational reserve, but underneath all that there is a definite movement to develop them commercially. I just reviewed forest plans for the timber, action plans for the local area, and it's pretty formidable. We realize a lot of these lands do need to be into timber production but others certainly need to be reserved.

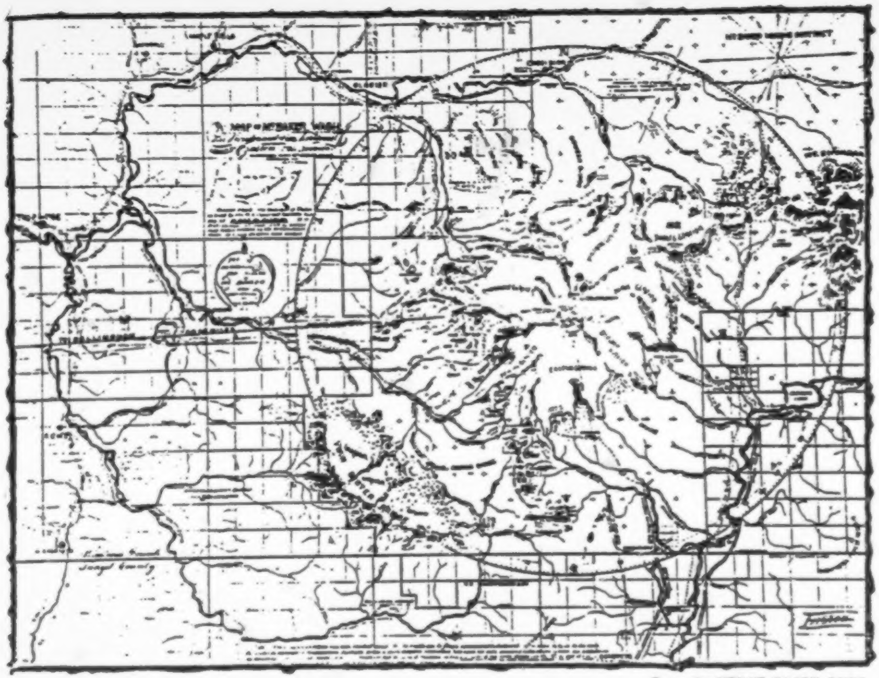
I would like to address both the need for wilderness in the Mount Baker area. With the current rate of recreational use being what it is, we can look for a doubling demand for this type of area every 5 to 10 years. But the land base is being asked to shrink on a regular basis and actually happening every day. Where do we draw the line? Certainly we'll make some recommendation and we have in writing, but there's going to be a crushing need for generations yet unborn and they're going to wonder at this generation, what do we do? This is, I think, a key consideration. Not also that it looks like we have an awful lot of land preserved in Washington and reserving a lot more, disproportionate to the population of the State. This is not just an issue of local mills versus local day trippers. There are people coming from all the way across the country. Ones I know well, ones I meet every time out in the woods, and these people represent a very significant economic benefit.

In the locality around Mount Baker we see about 60 percent foreign usage representing economic factors and a small addition to the balance of payments. Mount Baker as a national area is somewhat unique as wilderness goes. It certainly defies the prototype of being somewhat lofty and removed area only healthy young kids can visit. It is a place that has proven, for as long as people have been using it, a place for children and older people and they do use it on a regular basis. This is one of the key advantages of the area that projects outside of the normal high Cascades or high rocky environment. With two-thirds of a million visits reported in recent years, count, that's a rather significant factor and if the land that could be developed is put into one manner of development or another, it's going to detract from the attractiveness of the area and visitors are going to go somewhere else.

In actuality the amount of commercial forest land available in a proposal as developing the boundaries is only about 19 percent of the area involved.

One of the key elements we found in preparing the Mount Baker wilderness is the resolve of any conflicts that might arise. We have struck a balance with virtually all of the user groups and with the economic interests including mining and the Mount Baker ski area and we feel that the sense of balance that has been established is very, very critical and we hope it will set a reasonable example for this whole process.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Apollonio follows:]


MAP of MT. BAKER, WASH.

From the MOUNT BAKER BOOK

Mt. Baker Wilderness

**Mt. Baker
Wilderness
Association**

June 2, 1983

Senator Slade Gorton
U.S. Senate Committee on
Energy & Natural Resources
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

We wish to enter as testimony for the record the following Proposal for a Mt. Baker Wildernesss Area. We urge you to incorporate it completely as presented and amplified as necessary.

Please contact us at any time for additional information that may be of value to you during these deliberations.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Howard R. Apollonio
Co-Chairman (206)734-6239)
Mt. Baker Wilderness Assn.

HRA/jm
Enclosure

P.O. Box 3096, Bellingham, Washington 98227

CITY OF BELLINGHAM
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
KEN HERTZ

June 2, 1983

Honorable Slade Gorton
United States Senate
3327 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

I would like to urge your support for comprehensive wilderness protection for the Mt. Baker area. I feel that such action to provide permanent protection to this valuable resource would be in the best long term interests of this community and the adjoining region. Moreover, this action should have positive economic benefits and can be done with a minimum of negative impacts. The Mt. Baker area is an important contributor to the life and spirit of this community, and provides a firm foundation for the strong and growing tourism and recreation industry, as well as attracting personnel in other industries desirable to this region.

I feel that it would be valuable to include the still-natural lands to the north and south of Mt. Baker, plus the Twin Sisters, as well as the mountain itself. The Mt. Baker Wilderness Association appears to have prepared a responsible proposal and I recommend your continued contact with this organization in preparing a plan for the protection of the Mt. Baker area.

Thank you for your consideration of this important issue.

Sincerely,

Ken Hertz

Ken Hertz, Mayor
City of Bellingham

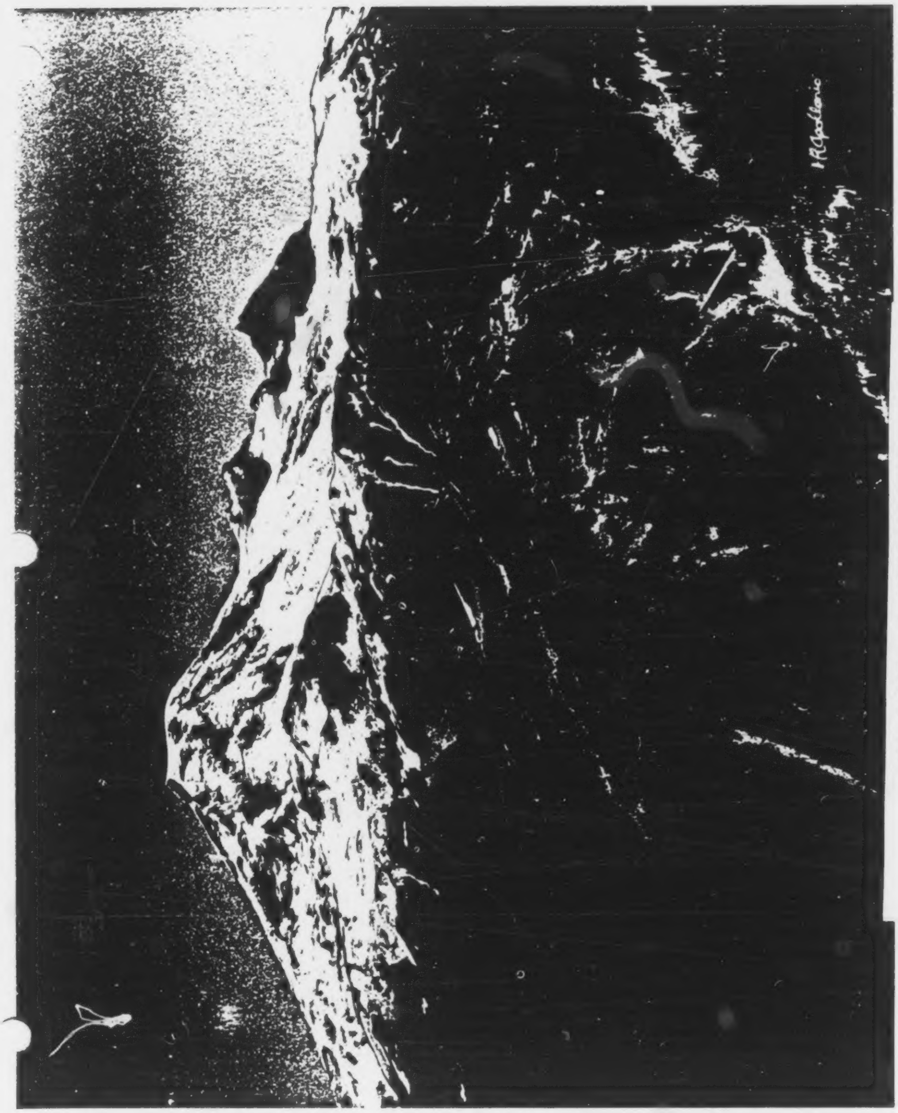
KH:djr

CITY HALL / 210 LOTTIE STREET / BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON 98225 / (206) 676-6979

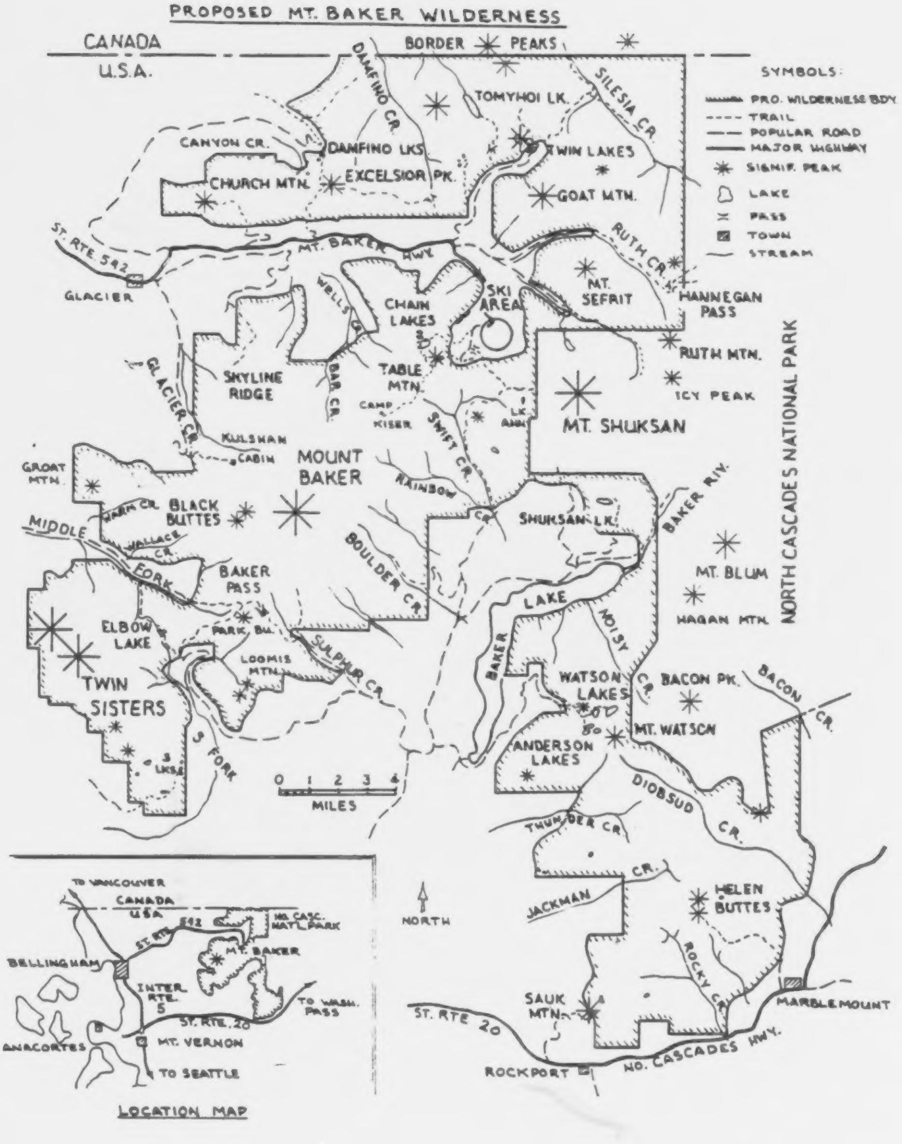
Testimony of
Howard R. Apollonio, on behalf of
Mount Baker Wilderness Association

to the
Senate Hearing on Wilderness in the State of Washington and on Bill S-837

June 3, 1983



MT. BAKER and SKYLINE RIDGE


PROPOSED MT. BAKER WILDERNESS
CANADA
U.S.A.
BORDER PEAKS
SYMBOLS:
PRO. WILDERNESS BDY.
TRAIL
POPULAR ROAD
MAJOR HIGHWAY
SIGNIF. PEAK
LAKE
PASS
TOWN
STREAM
DAMFINO CR.
TOMYHOI LK.
SILESIA CR.
CANYON CR.
DAMFINO LKS
TWIN LAKES
CHURCH MTN.
EXCELSIOR PK.
GOAT MTN.
ST. RTE. 542
MT. BAKER HWY.
RUTH CR.
GLACIER
WELLS CR.
CHAIN LAKES
SKI AREA
MT. SEFRIT
HANNEGAN PASS
RUTH MTN.
ICY PEAK
SKYLINE RIDGE
BAR CR.
TABLE MTN.
CAMP KISER
SWIFT CR.
LK. ANN
MT. SHUKSAN
GLACIER CR.
KULSHAN CABIN
MOUNT BAKER
RAINBOW
GROAT MTN.
BLACK BUTTES
WARM CR.
MIDDLE FORK
WALLACE CR.
SHUKSAN LK.
BAKER RIV.
NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK
BOULDER CR.
BAKER PASS
LAKE
MT. BLUM
HAGAN MTN.
ELBOW LAKE
PARK BU.
LOOMIS MTN.
SULPHUR CR.
BAKER
NOISY CR.
WATSON LAKES
BACON PK.
BACON CR.
TWIN SISTERS
S. FORK
3 LKS.
MT. WATSON
ANDERSON LAKES
0 1 2 3 4
MILES
DIOBSUD CR.
THUNDER CR.
JACKMAN CR.
HELEN BUTTES
ROCKY CR.
NORTH
SAUK MTN.
ST. RTE 20
MARBLEMOUNT
ROCKPORT
NO. CASCADES HWY.
TO VANCOUVER
CANADA
USA
542
ST. RTE.
NO. CASC. NAT'L PARK
MT. BAKER
BELLINGHAM
INTER. RTE. 5
TO WASH. PASS
ST. RTE. 20
ANACORTES
MT. VERNON
TO SEATTLE
LOCATION MAP

PROPOSED MT. BAKER WILDERNESS

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION

The proposed Mt. Baker Wilderness Area is located 30 miles east of Bellingham, in northwest Washington State. It consists of 235,000 acres in the northwestern Cascades portion of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest and is within the jurisdiction of the Mt. Baker District Ranger Station (formerly the Glacier and Baker River Districts). The land is west of and contiguous with the North Cascades National Park, abuts the U.S.-Canadian border, is contained centrally within both Whatcom and Skagit Counties, and is located within the 2nd Congressional District.

WILDERNESS QUALITIES

Mt. Baker and the surrounding areas of the proposed wilderness form a unique projection of the North Cascades into the Puget Sound basin. It is characterized by some 50 major peaks and 40 alpine lakes contained by steep forested slopes. Over 50 creeks drain into the Skagit (a Wild and Scenic River System), Nooksack and Fraser Rivers. A major attribute is the proposal's high accessibility for those people normally unable or unwilling to venture into currently existing wilderness areas (see Recreation).

A moisture-laden climate contributes significantly to the character of the region with 100-200 of precipitation falling on various locations in the area in a given year. At the nearby ski area, 20 feet of snowfall is not unusual during a winter season.

Ranging in elevation form 400 feet above sea level near Marblemount to 10,778 feet on the summit of Mt. Baker, the proposed area provides a wide range of ecological and geological variation. Mount Baker is a thermally active volcano as well as being Washington's iciest and third highest peak. Dozens of valleys are found resulting from alpine glaciation. Many of these contain old growth forest and are surrounded by high ridges with alpine meadows affording spectacular views.

A striking topographical feature is the approximately uniform elevation of the main ridgetops (averaging above 5,000 feet). Towering above this relatively even crest is Mt. Baker, as well as several other peaks of exceptional height.[1] Glacial features are common with literally hundreds of cirques, with tarns, aretes and some peaks that have eroded into matterhorns. The land is truly as diverse as its inhabitants.

The proposed Mt. Baker Wilderness is best described in four major sections:

North Section. Here exist the even-topped ridges which run along the U.S.-Canadian border. Several large peaks and buttes are found, the highest being over 8,000 feet. Flowered meadows and numerous alpine lakes, including the larger Tomyhoi Lake which is perched above 4,000 feet elevation, lie below the walls of surrounding peaks. Several remote forested valleys whose streams flow into Canada are located with the northern section.

Central Section. This area is dominated by the massive rock and ice formations of Mt. Baker. Surrounding ridges provide awesome vistas of active glaciation and past lava flows. The southeast side of the mountain gives way to large open meadows which descend to Swift Creek near Baker Lake. To the northwest, Skyline Divide manifests the largest continuous alpine vegetation zone in the western North Cascades.

West Section. This area displays the unique geological formation of the Twin Sister Peaks as well as providing the vital headwaters of the Nooksack River. Erosion of this rare magmatic material has produced a strikingly beautiful "Swiss Alps" setting. Foraging elk are common in the area.

South Section. Consists of the rolling high country east and south of Baker Lake adjacent to the North Cascades National Park. Between sparsely wooded highlands and heavily forested valleys, this area provides an excellent example of environmental stratas and has great value as one of the few complete subalpine ecosystems on the western slope of the Cascades. Deer and bear abound in this section. (A fine new ridge top trail could be located to traverse this area.)

From California's Mt. Shasta to Garibaldi in British Columbia, the relatively youthful Mt. Baker is the only major Cascade volcano that is not protected within a National Park or Wilderness Area, with the exception of the Mt. St. Helens National Volcanic Monument. This area is no less deserving of the Wilderness designation.

HISTORY

To many Indians of the Northwest, Mt. Baker was called Koma Kulshan, the mountain god. An old legend relates the story of a battle between Koma Kulshan and a volcano in Idaho, during which the two mountains hurled rocks at each other. In more recent times, Mt. Baker did erupt in 1843, throwing ashes as far as the Skagit Valley. Its cone still steams, with significant bursts of activity recorded in 1854, 1858, 1870 and 1975.

The summit of Mt. Baker was first successfully attained in 1868 by Tenant and Coleman in a carefully planned expedition, after failing twice due to heavy snows and rain.

Early exploration of the area began in the 1800's, and in 1886 Banning Austin and four men began searching for a way across the North Cascades to the east. After many fruitless attempts towards Mt. Baker and Mt. Shuksan, the group eventually discovered a notch (Austin Pass) in the mountain range above Heather Meadows and passed through to Baker River and the Skagit Valley.

In 1897 there were significant gold strikes near Twin Lakes, including Lone Jack and Boundry Red Mountain gold mines, which reportedly payed off as much as one million dollars each. In 1891, the legendary Joe Morovitz came to settle on the southeast slopes of Mt. Baker and soon became known as the hermit of the mountain. This area is now known for its beautiful meadows above Baker Lake.[2]

After a 1906 visit to the area, the Mazanas Club suggested a Mt. Baker National Park, and in 1916, a bill for the park was submitted in congress but never survived due to the emergency of World War I. Most park proposals for the North Cascades (Ice Peaks, etc.) have included Mt. Baker. The record shows speaker after speaker supporting the Mt. Baker addition at the 1966-1967 North Cascade Park hearings. With Mt. Shuksan to the east, and Mt. Baker to the west, Austin Pass was presented as the perfect location for an interpretive center similar to Paradise at Mt. Rainier National Park. A proposal to blast a highway tunnel beneath Austin Pass to Baker Lake was wisely dropped as insensible.

Finally, after years of management by the Forest Service as a recreational and scenic roadless area, the recent RARE II land study failed to make any wilderness recommendations within the Mt. Baker area. Not only was no wilderness established, but the entire area was designated as "non-wilderness," removing it from further consideration as a study area. This action has opened the area up to timber harvest and leaves it even more vulnerable in the face of recently introduced release legislation.

The Mt. Baker Wilderness Association was organized in 1979 in response to this failure to recognize the substantial wilderness quality of these lands. The Association represents individuals, businesses and organizations of diverse interests who share the concern that the Mt. Baker wildlands deserve federal protection of their tremendous ecological and scientific values as well as heavily depended on recreational opportunities that presently exist.

Wilderness designation will extend a desirable natural and human history into the future for coming generations yet to experience these wildlands; yet to record their own history in the North Cascades of Whatcom and Skagit Counties.

TIMBER

The commercial timberland in the roadless areas around Mt. Baker could produce a fairly significant volume of material if exploited for this purpose. A portion of this land is included within the proposed wilderness boundaries, and represents a trade-off to be addressed.

NORTH PORTION--EXCELSIOR RIDGE

Fir, cedar, hemlock and other conifers dominate the species present. Distribution of volume, according to U.S. Forest Service data, ranges from medium, with a few patches of high density in several lowland valleys and adjoining slopes, to low density on steep slopes and moderate to high elevation zones. Some one-third to one-half of the designated commercial forestland in the RARE II Roadless Area 6041, has been identified by the Forest Service to lie on terrain requiring special precautions when logging to prevent damage to soil, watershed and other resources. This medium-to-high risk situation incurs extra cost to exploit, and lowers economic value. Up to one-fourth of this timberland appears to fall within the marginal category, which also can produce timber, but is too low volume and too high-risk to be clearly feasible to log. In addition, strict visual quality objectives should be applied to a large percentage of this landscape as a result of the intense recreational use experienced throughout most of the Mt. Baker area. In short, this is a very poor prospect for a "tree farm" or timber-oriented management. For these reasons, this area has remained unlogged, while the truly productive land nearby has been developed.

The timberland included within the proposal boundaries has been carefully analyzed using area-specific U.S. Forest Service data and input from the local Ranger District. The differences that appear in comparing this current result with earlier timber evaluations are attributable to the following:

Data presented prior to this date by MBWA and others were derived from rather general region-wide RARE II data, with deductions from RARE II totals made to arrive at net timber within the proposal. This, as expected, led to higher than reasonable estimates of timber included. The present approach is based on a section-by-section compilation of commercial timberland actually within the current proposal boundaries. This commercial forest land (CFL) is a portion of that area that the local Ranger District actually uses to compute its Annual Allowable Cut (AAC). Also, the boundaries of the proposed wilderness have been revised, producing a net reduction of area, nearly all in CFL. The net results include:

The maximum acreage of CFL that could be contributory to the current allowable cut from within the proposal boundaries would be 45,400 acres, or about 19% of the proposal area. The amount of timber that this area could be producing would be about 16.2 million board feet (MMBF) per year (equivalent to one large timber sale), at most. However, if currently recognized constraints are applied to areas committed to logging, these totals could easily drop to 16,900 acres (7% of the proposal) producing some 6.3 MMBF per year, and probably less (one small to medium size sale).

These constraints include Streamside Management Areas (SMA), Cultural Resource Areas, Spotted Owl Management Areas (SOMA) and key habitat, and reforestation in the Mountain Hemlock Zone. The effect of Cultural and Spotted Owl considerations could be much larger, pending the outcome of research and policy formulation still underway. Visual quality objectives, and other constraints, will deduct even more in actual practice.

About one-half of the CFL occurs in the South Unit, and just over one-fourth is in the Central Unit. Some 13% and 8% are in the North and West Units. Typically, the distribution of timber in the proposal area is along the fringes and in several significant valleys. These valleys are included in the proposal, as amplified elsewhere, to protect unique wildlife habitat and cultural resources, to preserve rare opportunities to view and study old-growth forest in the region, and to provide varied, all-season wilderness experiences.

Detailed breakdowns and various presentations of this data included above can be made available upon request.

Note that operating constraints on logging much of the area in question make such development of marginal economic value, and in many cases, would produce a net loss. Road building there is enormously expensive. The helicopter alternative is even more so. The commonly used skyline system is also costly and slow.

With as poor timber potential as the proposed wilderness includes, it would be folly to forfeit the benefits of its protection for such small gain. Its existing contribution to the economy should be retained, supporting the burgeoning recreation and tourism industries which are clean, reliable, good for public relations, and enhance the state's and nation's balance of payments.

Expected timber needs can be adequately met without exploiting this last "scrap" of natural wildland that has already demonstrated its value in providing a variety of other services in its unaltered state. In this sense, a true multiple use exists, nearly surrounded by far more land being intensively managed for timber in virtually a single-use condition, and spurned by the vast majority of users of the Mt. Baker area. This last stand of natural heritage should remain in the condition it is sought after most. It does not need to be, nor should it be exploited for the relatively small gain that might be realized, as discussed above.

RESOURCE CONFLICTS

The Mt. Baker Wilderness Proposal has been carefully prepared to minimize conflicts resulting from its implementation. If the proposed area is classified as Wilderness, the only real conflict involved will concern timber (as addressed in this proposal, and reiterated below). Other uses and resources will remain essentially in their current status.

Planned expansion of the nearby Mt. Baker Ski Area has been accommodated and will not conflict with the proposed wilderness boundary.

Existing and planned ORV trails are outside the proposal boundary. MBWA has involved ORV user representatives in its planning to accomplish this. There is also a small amount of snowmobile use within the proposed wilderness. However, most use occurs in roaded areas and is not dependent on land within the proposal as with other motorized vehicle uses. Almost endless and highly accessible opportunities will remain for these uses which, in Western Washington, are generally very light.

Other recreational uses would continue as they are now.

Mining is permitted by law in established wilderness areas. Several mineral claims exist within the proposed boundaries. Three significant gold mines operated there in the past, but the available grade of ore did not justify continuing. None are active now--but one is being considered for re-opening. The proposal boundary has been drawn to exclude it. Likewise, the boundary was adjusted to not conflict with Olivine mining operations and claims. The mining company president with probably the greatest stake in adjacent area, has taken a generally supportive position toward the proposed wilderness, due to the desire of each party to recognize the other's concerns and interests.

Timber is the one area that could cause significant conflict. Wilderness classification as proposed would remove several thousand acres and several million board feet (MMBF) per year from sustained yield timber production potential. Still, the local timber industry would be less affected by the establishment of the wilderness proposed by MBWA than the amount of timber potential within the boundaries would indicate. Hence, there would be very little effect on the related economy (see timber section). Instead, the significant job losses that occur in the timber industry result more from fluctuations in the local and national economies, from the exportation of unprocessed raw logs, and from the conversion of productive forest land to non-forest uses. (Note also that some 50% of Whatcom and Skagit County's timber consumption is exportation of raw logs.)

It is significant to note that in a half century of wildland preservation in Washington, apparently not a single job loss to preservation itself has been documented. If such valid claims existed, wilderness opponents would make an enormous case for them. Instead, foes seem to want to keep the real facts quiet and rely instead on only the dire but unfulfilled predictions we have heard over again for decades. The industry arguments, at least in the case of Mt. Baker, are not well-founded, and seem emotionally based. Their "facts" often are difficult to substantiate and don't adequately address the varied and specific concerns of a specific wilderness proposal.

In summary, then, the principal conflict area can be seen as having little current economic effect, and little effect on future growth, especially if the state's log exports are curtailed as expected.

If, however, the commercial forest land within the proposal boundary is used for commodity production, serious resource conflicts will be created: Old growth dependent wildlife would be displaced or eliminated; physical barriers would prevent their moving to and from protected areas in the nearby park; valuable diversity of species and of habitat for life cycles of some species would be lost; threatened and endangered plant communities could be destroyed (see sections on plants and wildlife).

Water quality and fisheries would be adversely affected. The EPA has reported that the greatest source of stream contamination in Washington has been logging activity. While USFS practices attempt to control this, it still remains a significant problem on their land. Potential problems in the Mt. Baker area have been illustrated by flooding and siltation caused by logging on adjacent state and private land in the North Fork Nooksack River drainage[3] (see section on soils and water and fisheries). Similar problems appear to exist along the Middle and South Forks of the Nooksack as well.

Many miles of trails would be lost or badly degraded in terms of wild land experience for users. Trails in the proposed wilderness are extensive and heavily used. Usage is growing rapidly, thus increasing the folly of diminishing this resource. Variety of experience would be lost and shortening of the season available for use would result from logging this trailed area. Moreover, logging's disruption of the forested landscape would severely degrade the experience sought by trail users. Similarly, visual quality for the multitudes of sightseers that use the roads nearby would be greatly diminished. Adversely, modified landscapes are not what these people are seeking.

With timber supplies approaching limitation in terms of their land base, regardless of whether or not wilderness is established, it would be inexcusable to lose essential quality areas like the Mt. Baker region to a last ditch timber grab, when in the overall supply picture the amount involved constitutes so little in comparison to the quantity available from the hundreds of thousands of acres of surrounding forest land.

Some other conflicts have arisen recently to threaten natural values in the area: geothermal energy development claims and small hydroelectric power claims.

MBWA has worked extensively with Seattle City Light, the principal claimant in the area. Results indicate that some boundary adjustments can be made, and development operations (if warranted at all) can successfully be carried on outside the boundary. However, geothermal prospects play a very small part in the region's energy needs (e.g. less than 10% of City Light's requirements).

Of even less value is the potential from small hydropower, which suddenly seems to have caught the romantic fancy of many individuals in the spirit of pioneering enterprise having produced a "gold rush" - like land grab. Far from harmless, however, this phenomenon has enormous potential to damage fisheries and water quality far along affected streams. Fortunately, nearly all promising claims fall outside the proposed wilderness. Unfortunately, the rest of the northwest is courting a potential disaster.

GEOLOGY

Nature has been at work sculpturing and rearranging the mountains within the proposed area since the Cambrian Era, a period 500 million years ago. During the final major upheaval that marked the formation of North America, between 30 and 80 million years ago, there was a violent explosion within the North Cascades that disgorged the very footings of the range laying close to the Earth's crust. These ancient materials were deposited high on Church and Larrabee Mountains in the proposal's norther section (see map). Since this time, periodic slippages have occurred, tilting and shaping the mountains. More recently, much of the area was created by the volcanic forces of Mt. Baker and are now underlain by a complex mixture of sedimentary, igneous (magmatic and volcanic) and metamorphic rocks.

The major valleys were carved by pleistocene glaciers 12,000 years ago. These glacial features are common with hundreds of cirques and some peaks which have eroded into matterhorns. Glaciation is a continuous process which may be observed at any number of locations within the Mt. Baker Wilderness Proposal. Most notable are the Roosevelt and Coleman Glaciers which attract thousands to prime viewpoints near Heliotrope Ridge.

Several patented mineral claims exist along the boundaries of the proposal, however, there are no producing mines. The operating olivine mine on the northern edge of the Twin Sisters is outside the proposal boundaries.

The Twin Sisters Range is a unique eight mile long subgroup southwest of Mt. Baker. The rare dunite rock is the largest known projection of the Earth's mantle in the Western hemisphere. The timberline is lower and the alpine zone farther west than anywhere else in the Cascades. Effects of erosion and glaciation are clearly displayed in this soft rock, concisely illustrating the forces that have shaped the Cascade Range. Under a low-angle sun, the rock is impressively red in color, a striking feature caused by oxidation of iron at the surface of the rock.

WILDLIFE

The purpose of a wilderness area in terms of wildlife is to maintain and foster the rich diversity of life. As man encroaches through development and recreation on suitable animal habitats a decline in a number of species becomes evident. The wilderness can act as a buffer to the pressures of human impact while at the same time providing for humans the opportunity to enjoy and learn about life in a natural setting. If we are to lose these wilderness areas then we also lose in the quality of life for humans and wildlife.

In the Mt. Baker area there exists a wide variety of habitat with just as wide a variety of wildlife--from the magnificent stands of old-growth fir and cedar (which are in themselves endangered), replete with the highest density of animal life, to the high alpine meadows--this is a fragile environment for its inhabitants. The delicate balance which exists within these ecosystems is easily upset by careless management.

MAMMALS

The majority of mammals within the proposal are solitary, nocturnal and occupy remote and densely vegetated habitats. Consequently even common species may rarely be seen and inferences of population status can be very difficult. An awareness and knowledge of habitat dependency is beginning to unfold, enabling those concerned to better predict the result of impacts on certain species. By no means is all the data in--much work lies ahead. Still, a definite need is evident to protect the remaining wilderness areas.

Within the Mt. Baker proposal exists a rife assortment of small animal species. They range from dense lower elevations to high alpine meadows, also providing food for many of the larger mammals throughout the area. A complete list of all species is included at the end of this section, but there are a few in this category which deserve special attention. They include the pika, wood rat, muskrat, jumping mouse, pocket mouse, northern flying squirrel, the western gray squirrel (which is uncommon), the western pocket gopher (which may be an endangered species), the masked shrew (which is rare), and the northern bog lemming (of which one of the few sitings in the State of Washington has been in the Mt. Baker area).

The Mt. Baker area also supports a diverse population of bats, thirteen different species in all. Bats are found throughout the entire area with perhaps the exception of the highest elevations. They are also an integral part in the predator/prey balance. Species of note are the keen bat (rare), long-eared bat (uncommon), long-legged bat (rare), silver-haired bat (rare), hoary bat (rare).

Within the grouping of medium sized mammals the beaver and the marmot are probably the most common, although they are distributed according to their specific habitat requirements. Other more common species include the porcupine, rabbit, mountain lion (cougar), bobcat, coyote and red fox. Their prevalence has not always been the case, however, since a number of the furbearing mammals suffered tragically from white man's influence. Many of these species were reduced historically from hunting and trapping and are just now making a comeback because of their legal protection status. The list of furbearing mammals includes rabbits, marten, ermine, weasel, racoon, mink, river otter, beaver, mountain lion, bobcat, wild boars, elk and mountain goat, with the Cascade mountain fox, fisher, wolverine and lynx still of particular concern. The wolverine is especially rare because of its need of large undisturbed areas for habitat.

Trapping and hunting are allowed in a wilderness area so long as those species hunted are able to maintain a stable population. Mountain goats and cougars are hunted on a limited basis each year with the most common game animals being deer (predominantly a black-tailed/mule deer hybrid), and black bear. These species are fairly well distributed throughout the entire area based upon foraging patterns and their dependency on riparian habitats. During the late fall, bear are often seen sharing spawned-out salmon with bald eagles on the river beds.

Elk, too, are of special concern in this area, although they are not considered an endangered or threatened species. The original species of elk, the Roosevelt Elk, were extirpated from this area back in the 1800's and exist now mainly in the Olympic National Park. The species now found were introduced to this area and are generally the Rocky Mountain Elk with hybrids existing as well. Concern about damage that could be caused to fragile subalpine environments due to the expanding population underlies the need to monitor the distribution and numbers of elk. One of the problems resulting in their expansion is that of clearcuts which allows for an increase in foraging areas reaching up into the subalpine zone. The accretion of other forms of development such as established campsites and the ensuing motorvehicle impact, etc., can displace the elk herds, causing untold problems in other environments. The Mt. Rainier area is a case in point. In order to maintain a strong, healthy herd of elk within a normal foraging area, the availability of other environments must be restricted by not impacting the foraging area through development.

It can be argued that certain logging practices can be beneficial to specific species like the elk, mountain goat and deer by increasing foraging areas. However, it must be emphasized that these logging practices, generally because of the extra expense, are not followed. The scope of planning which includes such practices must be extensive, incorporating such details as the location of calving grounds, the altering of travel corridors, the removal of thermal cover and the disruption of food and water sources, as well as consideration of endangered, threatened and rare species of wildlife. These prerequisites, all of which must be considered if logging is not to be detrimental, are rarely met. The opposite is generally the practice, with logging roads adversely placed, sensitive habitats removed, food and water sources disrupted, chemicals entering into the food chain, all resulting in permanent ecosystem damage. The extensive road system left over from logging brings additional impacts due to the increase in motor vehicle traffic deeper into these areas. This is especially true when the increase occurs in critically sensitive areas, and in smaller habitat areas where the range of the animal is limited.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

The greatest concern in a wilderness area is the conflict between man and species of animals dependent on certain habitats. This conflict most readily shows itself in old-growth forests on which more and more species are known to be habitat dependent. This is true of a number of endangered and threatened species as well as a number of the more common ones such as the elk, deer, mountain goat, bear, mountain lion and bobcat. This is due, in part, to the density of forest which allows less interruption of their lives and also to the abundance of life providing a continuous source of food. The destruction of forest canopy and disruption of the food chain is creating a number of problems resulting in a decline in populations. The most blatant impact in the Mt. Baker area comes from logging. Clearcuts can, in a very short period of time, permanently impact a large area. Reforestation in these areas, while they may be beneficial in replacing the logged timber, cannot restore the complex ecosystems that existed there before. The demise of the last of the old-growth areas raises the questions as to survival of a number of unique species.

Spotted Owl. One of the most studied of the old-growth dependent species is the spotted owl. A major portion of the northern spotted owls' range occurs along the western slope of the Cascade Mountains in Washington and Oregon. Spotted owls establish and maintain permanent territories which are utilized for hunting, roosting and nesting. Flying squirrels are a major portion of the spotted owl's diet with other animals including wood rats, bats, small birds, moths and

and crickets consumed. There are a number of other plants and animals unique to these old-growth forests even though their presence may not be so visible. As an indicator species the spotted owl represents a monitor for suitable habitats for these other plants and animals. The spotted owl is considered a threatened species by the Washington State Department of Game, indicating a need to provide protection for this bird. Within the Mt. Baker proposal, there exists several spotted owl management areas (SOMA's) as determined by the U.S. Forest Service, and thus far, these particular areas have been off limits to logging and development. Even though habitat requirements for the spotted owl have not fully been determined, the forest service suggests an area no less than 1500 acres is needed with some studies indicating a need for more. The main emphasis of such research is the dependence of the spotted owl on old-growth forests.

Osprey. The Osprey is also a species of concern in Washington and their official status is threatened. Within the Mt. Baker proposal, osprey nests have been located along Baker and Shannon Lakes. Being a fish-eater, its demise was tied to the use of pesticides. However, with the ban on DDT its future appears more secure, as long as present nesting areas are protected.

Barred Owl. The barred owl, originally only occurring east of the Rocky Mountains, is now being recorded in increasing numbers farther west, with recent verifications of it breeding in Washington. One aspect of concern is that they may be displacing some of the spotted owls which is a reinforcing factor of the importance of maintaining a strong and healthy environment for the spotted owls. The barred owl is considered a species of concern by the Washington State Department of Game.

Bald Eagle. The Skagit Valley is beginning to support a permanent wintering population of bald eagles. However, it is important not to confuse the wintering population with a permanent breeding population of which there are only a few known nests. The principal disturbance in the Pacific Northwest to the nesting of the bald eagle is timber harvest. In order to provide an appropriate environment to encourage the breeding of bald eagles in this area a maintaining of riparian habitats must be fostered as well as spawning segments of streams and rivers left undisturbed. The increased use of pesticides in the Skagit Valley is causing as of yet undetermined problems amongst the population. The presence of such chemicals within the wilderness area provides a safer environment for the breeding population of such endangered birds. The bald eagle is extremely sensitive to human impact (i.e, bird-watchers, etc.). In a wilderness area, the human impact is not totally removed, but its occurrence is more limited with the impact of motorized vehicles completely absent. And, since the primary food source of the bald eagle is spawned-out salmon, the increasing pressure on salmon populations is also having an effect on the eagle populations. The bald eagle is identified as an endangered species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Some eagles are present in the Nooksack River system, though information is limited on habitat requirements there.

Peregrine Falcon. The peregrine falcon is also identified as an endangered species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, with only four known nesting pairs identified in the State of Washington. The fourth was just recently discovered within the Mt. Baker Wilderness Proposal. A specific location cannot be expressed here due to the highly sensitive nature of this discovery and the threat of disturbance to the falcons. The suspected decline of this bird was the result of widespread use of pesticides, particularly DDT. Habitat needs include high, remote cliffs for nesting purposes, and riparian forests which remain relatively undisturbed.

Wolverine. Wolverines are very rare in the U.S. and occur as a remnant, possibly declining population within the Mt. Baker area. Because of its extensive wilderness needs to maintain a healthy habitat, the wolverine is particularly sensitive to development with its comeback tied to the preservation of habitat. In the upper elevations where the forest begins to thin out up into the alpine areas is where the wolverine chiefly resides.

Grizzly Bear. The grizzly bear is thought to have been extirpated from this area some years ago. However, there have been some unconfirmed sitings on the western slopes of the North Cascades in recent years which have primarily been accepted as transients from British Columbia. As forest habitats for the grizzlys are destroyed to the north, perhaps the remote areas of the North Cascades might be able to foster a population. Recently the grizzly has become a protected animal and a greater understanding exists of its territorial needs necessary to avoid man/bear conflicts.

Gray Wolf. The gray wolf is another animal thought to have been extirpated from the area many years ago. In the North Cascades its story is much the same as the grizzly, with perhaps a small population developing out of the British Columbia breeding population. The gray wolf is considered an endanagered species overall.

Others. The Cascade Mountain fox, fisher and lynx are all considered threatened, endangered or rare mammals in the area. As furbearing mammals they became threatened many years ago with recent protection helping to increase their populations. The presence of moose in the area is unlikely, though disturbances in the park and in British Columbia to the north might result in an occasional animal wandering so far west as the proposed wilderness area.

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

The diversity amongst the reptiles and amphibians in this area are relatively limited since most are not commonly known to be mountain dwellers. In terms of numbers, however, they are abundant, inhabiting aquatic environments at all elevations.

It is probably because of their limited scope that not a great deal is known about these species. Also, other than their dependence on water, most reptiles and amphibians are not as susceptible to the impact of development as are the mammals and birds. Their numbers could actually increase in areas which have been cleared at least temporarily until the undergrowth returns. It should be recognized that the destruction of aquatic habitation such as the silting of streams could have more of an effect on these particular species. In addition, the concentration of pesticides is greater in aquatic animals thus taking its toll on animals farther up in the food chain. There is much evidence of the devastating effects which these chemicals can have on the ability of animals to reproduce with birds particularly susceptible.

Reptiles which could be expected are various species of garter snake, the rubber boa and the northern alligator lizard. Amphibians include tree frogs and two species of ground frog, Pacific giant salamander and other species of salamanders and the rough-skinned newt. As mentioned before, most of these reptiles and amphibians are not forest dwellers; however, one, the Pacific giant salamander, is now being studied because of its possible dependence on old-growth forests.

CONCLUSION

This section is by no means complete, but serves to help provide an understanding of the wildlife needs for wilderness protection. Not only does the Mt. Baker Proposal meet the wilderness designation criteria in terms of wildlife considerations, it is a prime area for sustaining wildlife populations. The presence of numerous endangered, threatened and/or rare mammals and birds is sufficient evidence in itself to argue for the protection of this area. With enough foresight this area can be saved from unnecessary disruption and preserved for future generations of both man and animal. It must be stressed, too, that a world which cannot provide a home for such magnificent creatures is not a suitable home for any of us.

List of Mammals

Opossum
Dusky shrew
Vagrant shrew
Northern water shrew
Pacific water shrew
Marsh shrew
Masked shrew - RARE
Trowbridge's shrew
Shrew-mole
Pacific Coast mole
Townsend's mole
California myotis (bat)
Yuma myotis (bat)
Little brown myotis (bat)
Long-legged myotis (bat) - RARE
Keen's myotis (bat - RARE
Long-eared myotis (bat) - UNCOMMON
Hairy-winged myotis (bat)
Silver-haired bat - RARE
Big brown bat
Red bat
Hoary bat - RARE

List of Mammals - continued . . .

Townsend's big-eared bat
Pika
Eastern cottontail (introduced)
Snowshoe hare
Mountain beaver
yellow-pine chipmunk
Townsend's chipmunk
Hoary marmot
Cascades golden-mantled ground squirrel
Western gray squirrel - UNCOMMON
Douglas squirrel
Northern flying squirrel
Western pocket gopher - RARE/ENDANGERED
Beaver
Deer mouse
Forest deer mouse
Bushy-tailed wood rat
Gapper's red-backed vole
Heather vole - UNCOMMON
Townsend's vole
Long-tailed vole
Long-tailed vole
Creeping vole
Water vole
Water rat
Montane meadow mouse
Muskrat
Northern bog lemming - RARE
Brown lemming
Pacific jumping mouse
Porcupine
Nutria
Coyote
Gray wolf (native population EXTINCT) - evidence of B.C. transients
Cascade mountain fox - RARE
Red fox
Black bear
Grizzly bear (native population EXTINCT) - evidence of B.C. transients
Raccoon
Marten
Fisher - RARE
Ermine
Long-tailed weasel
Mink
Wolverine - RARE
Spotted skunk - UNCOMMON
Striped skunk
River otter
Mountain lion
Lynx - RARE
European wild boar - (introduced)
Elk - introduced
Mule deer - RARE (probably B.C. transients)
Mountain goat

BOTANY

Most trails within the proposed Mt. Baker Wilderness Area begin at elevations in the Humid Transition Zone or in the higher Canadian Zone. Conspicuous plants are:

trillium
bleedingheart
miners lettuce
lily-of-the-valley
twisted stalk
solomon plume
violets
bunchberry dogwoods
Indian pipe
pinesap
wintergreen
sedums

plants - continued . . .

penstemons
monkey-flowers
saxifrages
fireweed

Abobe the larger timber, where the trees are in scattered clusters, is the upper Canadian Zone. Plants found here are:

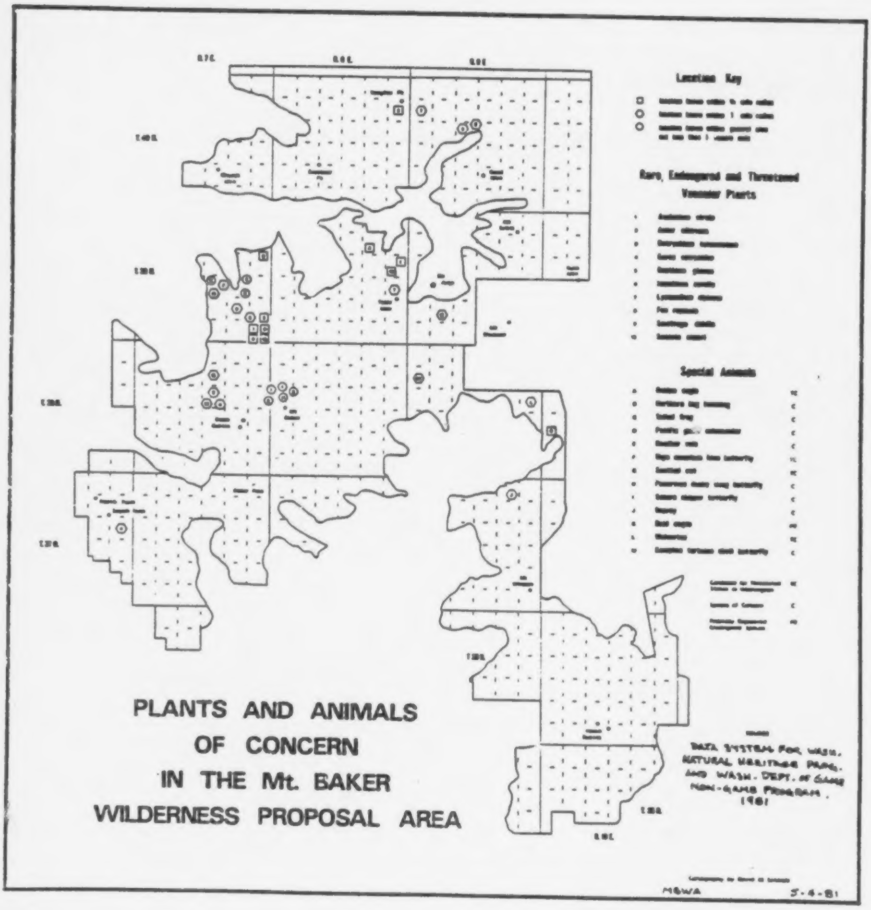
queen's cup
Cascade azalea
rhododendron
Sitka columbine
blue lupines
blue bells
groundsels
cinquefoils
Columbian lily
marsh marigolds
wallflowers
arnicas

Finally, the greatest display of flowers is found in the subalpine meadows near the limit of tree growth. These include:

glacier lilies
pasque flower
spring beauty
Sitka valerian
bistort
fleabanes
pedicularis
elephant head
moss champion
Lyall's lupine
Tolmie saxifrage
scarlet paintbrush
mountain butter cups
Jacob's ladders
phlox
mountainheath
Merten's cassiope
asters
gentians
silky phacelia
golden fleabane

The dense forests within the proposed wilderness are the habitat of many conifers and a few decidious. Identified species are:

Douglas fir
silver fir
grand fir
noble fir
alpine fir
lodgepole pine
white pine
whitebark pine
Western hemlock
Mountain hemlock
Western red cedar
Alaskan yellow cedar
alpine larch
Western yew
Mountain alder



PLANTS AND ANIMALS OF CONCERN IN THE Mt. BAKER WILDERNESS PROPOSAL AREA

Location Key
Rare, Endangered and Threatened Vascular Plants
Special Animals
DATA SYSTEM FOR WASH. NATURAL HERITAGE PROG. AND WASH. DEPT. OF GAME NON-GAME PROGRAM. 1981
MGWA
5-4-81

PLANT SPECIES OF CONCERN

The proposed Mt. Baker Wilderness Area supports a rich flora and fauna, particularly important are the rare plant and animal species. The Washington Natural Heritage Program recognizes ten rare plant species within the proposed wilderness area. The Nongame Program of the Washington Department of Game cites thirteen animal species of concern. Four animal species, the wolverine, bald eagle, golden eagle and spotted owl, are candidates for Threatened Status in Washington.

The Natural Heritage Data System was established by the State of Washington and the Washington Natural Heritage Program. It is currently maintained by the Heritage Program under the Washington Department of Natural Resources and by the Nongame Program of the Washington Department of Game. Information on element occurrences in the state is collected from herbarium and museum specimens, scientific literature, knowledgeable individuals, and field investigations. This information is compiled in the Natural Heritage Data System for use in land-use planning and evaluating the status of Washington's natural features.

Rare and endangered plants and animals are in important element of species diversity and the gene pool in an ecosystem. The abundance of rare species is an indication of unique and diverse habitats in the proposed Mt. Baker Wilderness Area. Plant species are represented by endemics, species of limited distribution, or species with circumboreal distribution which approach the southern limit of their range in Washington.

Presently, three rare plant species which occur in the proposed wilderness area have no known protected locations in Washington. Six rare plant species cannot be assumed to be adequately protected in the state. All the above facts strongly reinforce the importance of establishing the proposed Mt. Baker Wilderness.

WATER AND FISHERY

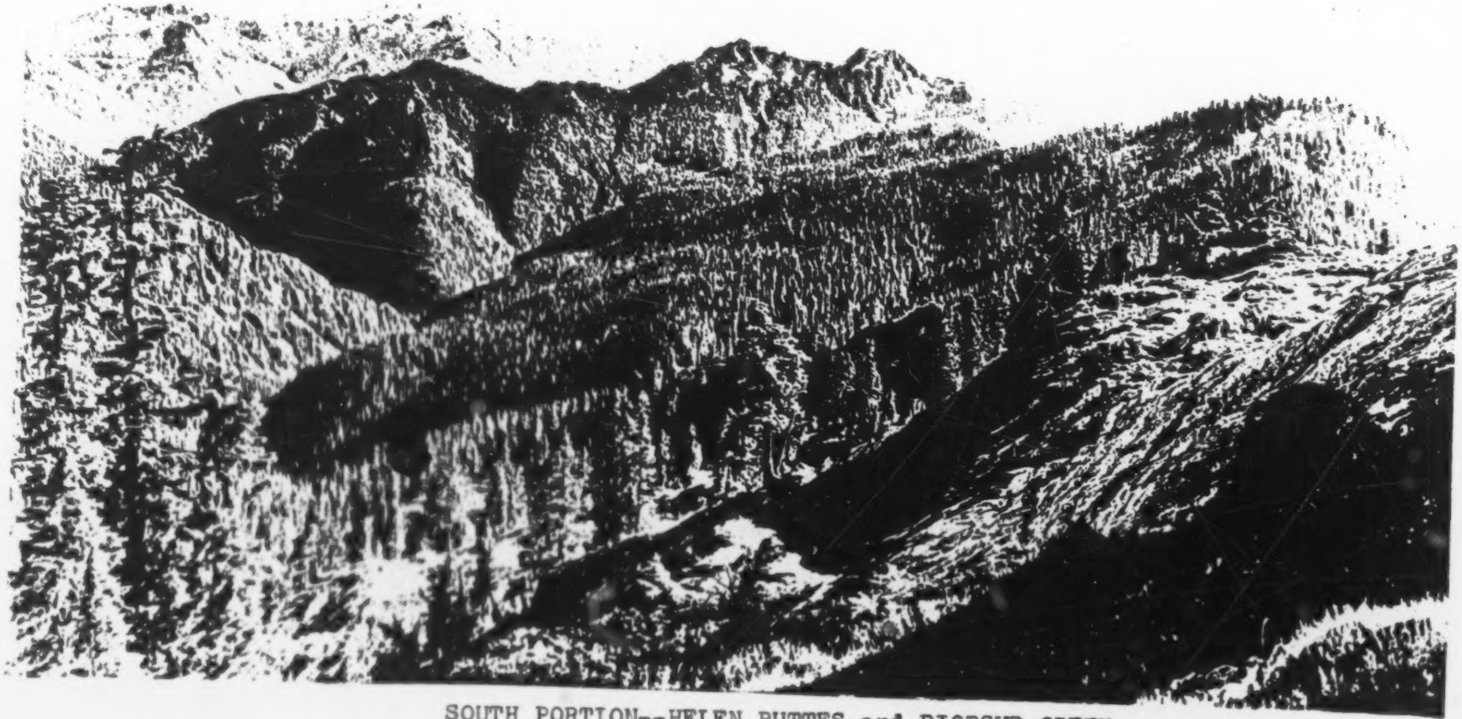
Annual precipitation in the Mt. Baker region ranges from 65 inches at Concrete to over 200 inches in the higher elevations. Twenty feet of snowfall is not unusual at the nearby Mt. Baker ski area during the winter season. A summer dry spell rarely exceeds two weeks, with abundant moisture enhancing the plush characteristics of all forest zones and alpine and subalpine plant communities.

Washington State has classified all water within the proposed Mt. Baker Wilderness as Class AA Excellent. Forty lakes and more than fifty streams drain into the Skagit, Nooksack and Fraser Rivers. The Skagit has been designated a Wild and Scenic River System.

Fifty thousand people in Bellingham and Whatcom County depend on portions of the water from the proposed wilderness for their domestic needs. The middle fork of the Nooksack River has been partially diverted to Lake Whatcom for the Bellingham area water supply, making watershed preservation a direct concern. The Mt. Baker region is a prime freshwater source for much of Northwest Washington.

Both recreational and commercial fisheries depend on stream quality in this area. Sport fishing in the high lakes and streams occurs all summer. Kokanee (land locked salmon) are present in Baker Lake, while steelhead fishermen use the major rivers emanating from Mt. Baker from late fall to spring. All five commercial salmon species (Chinook, Coho, Chum, Pink, Sockeye) spawn in the major rivers and many tributaries. High quality water is essential to the fishery resource.

Clearcut logging and mining can be detrimental to water quality and fisheries through increased erosion and decreased water storage capability of soils. Sediment loading from increased erosion is particularly harmful to salmon eggs and fry. Other concerns range from reduction in dissolved oxygen, increased water temperatures, siltation and changes in pH levels, which all contribute to degradation of the fishery resource. Wilderness designation is an important step toward the conservation of these important resources, as commercial, tribal and sports fishermen alike will agree.



SOUTH PORTION--HELEN BUTTES and DIOBSUD CREEK

SOILS

In many ways, soil characteristics can lead to severe constraints for logging and development activities.

Slopes are steep in the Mt. Baker area, which contributes to the unstableness of the soils. Most of the forested slopes have "severe" erosion potential and "high sediment yield potential," which causes "considerable loss of water quality and damage to fisheries" (all quotes from Soils Resource, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest).

A large number of areas scattered throughout the proposed wilderness have high potential for mass failure, sedimentation and erosion. A significant example is Boulder Creek which drains into the north fork of the Nooksack River.

The valley bottoms have wet soils. They are susceptible to excessive runoff and mudslides. Sedimentation production is also a problem. The soils in the valleys are moderately fertile, but cold temperatures and thin soils inhibit growth and regeneration. This is especially prevalent at higher elevations, where fertility is considered low.

Typical impacts from logging in the valley would be described as follows: "Soil gouging is likely to occur that destroys protective duff cover, causes loosening and displacement of soils and loss of soil structure. Severe erosion potential results on damaged areas. Much of the total impact may be caused by access roads."

USFS discussion of road construction problems points to: "Very steep and unstable (slopes); very high potential for damage to soils and other resources; danger from future slides; continuous maintenance." Subsoil erosion potential and susceptibility to cut bank sloughing and raveling is 'high.'" Typically, there is "damage potential to soils and other resources from sidecast waste." Other areas are "wet," "high potential for muddiness and stream sedimentation, high cutbank and fill failure potential that damages soils and other resources, severe damage potential to soils and other resources from sidecast waste."

RECREATION AND TOURISM

The proposed Mt. Baker Wilderness Area includes many sights and many destinations for a variety of recreational users. Pristine alpine meadows and lowland forested valleys are some of the aspects of the recreational experiences that hikers, horseback riders, photographers, climbers, hunters, fishermen, skiers, snowshoers, and others now enjoy in the area. Aesthetic qualities attract hundreds of thousands of recreation visitors each year. Direct and indirect economic benefits to the region are great.[4]

Special places and features of the area can be summarized in the four major sections following:

SOUTH PORTION--HELEN BUTTES and DIOBSUD CREEK

WEST PORTION--TWIN SISTERS, from southeast

North-Section (Tomyhoi-Silesia). South of the U.S.-Canadian border and including Winchester Mountain, Silesia and Damfino Creeks, Church Mountain, Excelsior Ridge, Nooksack Ridge, Goat Mountain, Tomyhoi Lake and Peak, American Border Peak and Yellow Aster Butte.

Central Section (Mt. Baker). The volcano, its flanks, lava flows and foothills, Table Mountain, the towering Black Buttes, Skyline Divide, Swift Creek, Park Butte, Ptarmigan Ridge, Baker Pass and Schreiber and Morovitz Meadows.

West Section (Twin Sisters). A unique geological formation and vital headwaters of the Nooksack River, with numerous alpine and lowland lakes, glaciers and wildlife habitat.

South Section (Diobsud-Noisy Creeks). The high country east and south of Baker Lake including Anderson and Watson Lakes, Thunder Creek, Sauk Mountain and Lake, Helen and Diobsud Buttes and Watson Peak.

There are over 170 miles of trails within the proposal and 14 popular trailheads leading to all the above areas. Most interior points are within five miles of a road. A number of existing cabins, lookout and camping reas are heavily visited during the hiking season which lasts roughly from April to October, depending on conditions. Winter cross-country skiing and snowshoeing are growing activities throughout the area. Hunting season varies, depending on game, during the year.

This region is easily accessible to two major population areas. The Seattle-Puget Sound area of over three million people and the Vancouver, B.C. metropolitan area of over two million people are nearly all within a two hour drive for day or weekend use. It has been estimated that over two million people from British Columbia visit the Whatcom/Skagit County area for recreation purposes each year, spending an average of ten dollars per day for the duration of the visit. 1982 estimates of recreation visitor days in the Mt. Baker Ranger District alone exceed 600,000, of which 60% came from B.C. Another 12% came from areas in the U.S. over one thousand miles away.

A Washington State Tourism Bureau study in 1982 showed that of all the people who came to this State because of the "visit the other Washington" ad campaign, 21.7% were going hiking and camping. The average stay was four to five days and the average amount spent was $22 per day, or only 20% less than the folks using motel accommodations.

The Forest Service, the National Sporting Goods Association and others are projecting growth in recreation, a point of great significance in terms of economic benefits and in terms of the argument to secure the future of our heavily depended on wildlands for continued recreation opportunities.

Some interesting comparisons can be made between jobs in the recreation industry and jobs in the timber industry, who to some extent rely on the same resources in order to function.

Since the Mt. Baker Wilderness Proposal would appear to "lock up" as little as 6.3 million board feet (MMBF) of annual timber production (see timber section), according to Forest Service research formula, 38 to 57 jobs in the timber industry would not occur in the commercial forest land within the proposal (as is the case anyway until the trees are harvested).

> Calculation: 1 MMBF = 12 to 19 thousand hours of labor, depending on the processing and destination of the timber; 12 to 19 thousand divided by 2,000 hours per job per year = 38 to 57 jobs.

For comparison, 553,000 recreation visitor days in the Mt. Baker District at $10 per day spent per visitor = $5.52 million, which, when divided by $11,200 per job, results in 491 jobs related to this recreation use.

Although these are general formulas and estimated (conservative) figures subject to some adjustment, the point emerges that preservation of the area does have very definite economic advantages. In the same way that the timber industry might suffer from a reduction in the overall timber resource, so can the recreation/tourism industry suffer from a reduction in the recreation resource.

Three thousand or more people climb Mt. Baker and the Twin Sisters each year, and sometimes more than a hundred on a single summer day. Sportsmen use it well into the tens of thousands each year. Vehicle campgrounds outside the proposal often serve as trailheads into the wilderness (e.g. Shannon Creek, Hannegan, Excelsior and Rockport). Diversified terrain provides solitude for those who desire it.

Off-road vehicle (ORV) use is light to moderate in areas surrounding the proposal. Reduced funding has resulted in little maintenance by the USFS of ORV trails. Jeep and motorbike use is recommended on old logging roads (hundreds of miles available) as is the case in practice for the most part. Motorbikes generally use the Baker Lake and Canyon Ridge areas.

The region receives moderate pressure from snowmobiles, especially in the Canyon Creek, Glacier Creek and Schriebers Meadow areas, but most occurs, again, outside the proposal. The Baker Lake region is strongly recommended by the Forest Service for snowmobile travel, as there are over 20 miles of roads to sbustitute for the land around the roadless Schriebers Meadow. Several new ORV trails are being planned in the lower valleys and foothills outside the proposal. It should be emphasized that because of the wide areas and extensive roads available outside the proposed wilderness boundaries, motorized uses are not dependent on areas within the proposal to pursue their activity. Thus, closing the wilderness area to motorized use will have little effect on this form of intensive recreation.

PUBLIC SUPPORT

In determining the highest and best use of public lands, the interests of all current and potential users must be understood in order to optimize the decisions that are made with respect to the management of those lands. After the facts are known, whether they point to wilderness designation as the best use or not, the opinions of the public at large must be determined. In the case of Mt. Baker, the facts strongly suggest that wilderness provides the greatest benefit to the public both in terms of economics and in non-market natural and recreational values. An overwhelming majority of present users (sportsmen, hikers, skiers, etc.) will benefit from such designation.

The other side of the coin is public support. On approaching individuals, businesses, organizations and community leaders throughout the region, we found very little opposition to our proposal. Many encounters were with people who were unaware of the situation and were in a sense "neutral" on the subject. However, most agreed that clear-cut logging was becoming somewhat of an eyesore in more scenic areas near our proposal. Knowing the extent of recreational use in the proposal area, people often commented along the lines of "sounds like a good idea to protect the area" whether they visited the area much themselves or not. Many others assumed the Mt. Baker area was part of the North Cascades National Park and were quite surprised to find how vulnerable these lands are to logging and development. Still others with strong personal concerns for environmental quality were obviously adamant supporters of our proposal.

Generally, people seemed to feel that wilderness is an important element of our natural heritage, our history, and our own quality of life in the Northwest. For the population base in western Whatcom and Skagit Counties, lower British Columbia, the islands of Puget Sound and even the Northern Olympic Peninsula, Mt. Baker is regarded as a major landmark. There is a certain amount of pride and respect for the mountain similar to that for Mt. Rainier and the other Cascade volcanos. In the same way people in the region are comforted knowing that "Koma Kulshan" and the surrounding forests and alpine country are still substantially undisturbed. This seems to be a basis of the broad kind of support we have received for the Wilderness Proposal.

A partial list of signature endorsements by businesses and organizations is included in this section.

Several hundred endorsements by individuals (not heavily solicited) have been received and are in the association files. They include people from all walks of life representing such professions as teaching, medicine, carpentry and construction, performing arts, law practice, fire and police, retail sales, farm service, public administration, forestry and many other skilled and unskilled occupations. In addition, support has come from students, housewives, scoutmasters, retirees and others. Overall, the public support that has been demonstrated seems to easily favor wilderness designation.

The only opposition comes, predictably, from the timber industry, though in our experience it has not been widespread. Since this industry no longer shares as great a portion of the economic "pie" in this region, people are looking at tourism and recreation as a valuable contributor to industrial diversity, and are thus supportive of maintaining or enhancing the quality of our attractive natural environment.

CENTRAL PORTION--PARK CREEK and GLACIER (MT. BAKER)

ORNITHOLOGY

Current information indicates that over 100 species occur in the proposed wilderness. The area encompasses an extremely varied habitat and contains birds in all life zones, from lowland valleys to glacial peaks.

Identified species in American Ornithologists Union (AOV) order are:

Common Loon
Western Grebe (Migrant)
Mallard
Common Goldeneye
Barrow's Goldeneye
Bufflehead
Harlequin Duck
Common Merganser
Goshawk
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Cooper's Hawk
Red-tailed Hawk
Rough-legged Hawk
Golden Eagle
Bald Eagle
Marsh Hawk
Osprey
Peregrine Falcon
American Kestrel
Blue Grouse
Ruffed Grouse
White-tailed Ptarmigan
American Coot
Spotted Sandpiper
Baird's Sandpiper
Bonaparte's Gull
Marbled Murrelet (might nest)
Band-tailed Pigeon
Screech Owl
Barred Owl
Spotted Owl
Saw-whet Owl
Common Nighthawk
Black Swift
Vaux' Swift
Rutous Hummingbird
Belted Kingfisher
Common Flicker
Pileated Woodpecker
Red-breasted Sapsucker
Hairy Woodpecker
Northern Three-toed Woodpecker
Willow Flycatcher (Traill's)
Hammond's Flycatcher
Western Flycatcher
Western Wood Pewee
Olive-sided Flycatcher
Horned Lark
Violet-green Swallow
Tree Swallow
Barn Swallow
Gray Jay
Steller's Jay
Common Raven
Common Crow
Clark's Nutcracker
Black-capped Chickadee
Chestnut-backed Chickadee
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Brown Creeper
Dipper
Winter Wren
American Robin
Varied Thrush
Hermit Thrush

Swainson's Thrush
Western Bluebird
Mountain Bluebird
Townsend's Solitaire
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Ruby-crowned Kinglet (migrant)
Water Pipit
Bohemian Waxwing (migrant)
Cedar Waxwing
Solitary Vireo
Red-eyed Vireo
Warbling Vireo
Orange-crowned Warbler
Yellow Warbler
Yellow-rumped Warbler
Balck-throated Gray Warbler
Townsend's Warbler
MacGillivray's Warbler
Wilson's Warbler
Brewer's Blackbird
Brown-headed Cowbird
Western Tanager
Black-reached Grosbeak
Evening Grosbeak
Purple Finch
Pine Grosbeak
Gray-crowned Rosy Finch
Pine Siskin
American Goldfinch
Red Crossbill
White-winged Crossbill
Rutous-sided Towhee
Dark-eyed Junco
White-crowned Sparrow
Fox Sparrow
Lincoln's Sparrow
Song Sparrow

In addition, 15 species are thought to utilize the area. These include:

Whistling Swan (migrant)
Trumpeter Swan (migrant)
Canada Goose (migrant)
Brant (migrant)
White-fronted Goose (migrant)
Hooded Merganser
Calliope Hummingbird
Turkey Vulture
Merlin
Spruce Grouse
Killdeer
Solitary Sandpiper
Wilson's Phalarope
Dusky Flycatcher
Northern Shrike

A number of other ducks, shorebirds and songbirds occur in migration.

Many species utilize the habitat that old-growth forests provide. The spotted owl and goshawk in particular are sensitive to development. Others include pileated woodpecker, screech owl, hammond's flycatcher, as well as other owls, woodpeckers and cavity-nesting birds.

It should be noted that there are three species of particular concern. The bald eagle is a threatened species; the peregrine falcon an endangered one. The spotted owl has been classified by the Forest Service as sensitive, an administrative action that allows for management of the species, in the hopes of keeping it from being federally listed.

WATSON LAKES

BUSINESS ENDORSEMENTS

After the Fall Dehydrators	1578 Mt. View Rd., Mt. Vernon, Wa.	(206)424-8805
Alcan Wholesalers	P.O. Box 3187, Bellingham, Wa.	(206)733-6214
All Telephone Products	207½ E. Holly St., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)676-0532
Alpine West Mt. Supply Co.	1415 Railroad Ave., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)671-3640
A.S. Recycle Center	519 21st St., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)676-9576
The Book Works	120 N. Commercial, Bellingham, Wa.	(206)733-478
Brad Reynolds Piano Tuning & Repair	701 Texas St., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)[illegible]3187
Budget Tapes & Records	1330 Railroad St., Bellingham, Was.	(206)676-951
Casa Rosa	1223 Commercial St., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)734-7725
The Cellar, too	119 N. Commercial St. Bellingham, Wa.	(206)733-4800
Clear Heart Riv er Runs	P.O. Box 451, Darrington, Wa.	(206)436-1011
The Coastal Trading Co.	206 W. Magnolia St. Bellingham, Wa.	(206)671-2863
Bellingham Community Food Co-op	1000 Harris Ave., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)734-8158
Custom Molding and Millworks	1300 Meador B-4, Bellingham, Wa.	(206)733-5933
Delrene's	1414 Cornwall Bellingham, Wa.	(206)671-4366
DeWaard & Bode	730 E. Wiser Lk. Rd., Lynden Wa.	(206)354-5304
Fabrikations	1206 11th St. Bellingham, Wa.	(206)671-5474
Fairhaven Bicycle Shop	1103 11th St., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)733-4433
Fairhaven Kennels	2401 Valley Parkway, Bellingham Wa.	(206)671-0666
Frank's Place	1311 Railroad Ave., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)733-1077
Glen Gossage Pharmacy	1811 C.St. Bellingham, Wa.	(206)734-5800
Good Earth Exposition	2335 Cherry St., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)734-5187
Graffiti Shirts & Graphics	1413 Cornwall Ave., Bellingham,Wa.	(206)733-9222
The Greenhouse	119 W. Holly St., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)676-1161
H & L Athletics	100 E. Chestnut St., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)676-1060
Hobby Hive	111 E. Magnolia, Bellingham, Wa.	(206)734-4090
Hohl Feed and Seed	1322 Railroad Ave. Bellingham, Wa.	(206)734-0300
Kenoyer's Gallery	135 E. Holly, Bellingham, Wa.	(206)733-4867
Kinko's Copies	701 E. Holly St. Bellingham, Wa.	(206)647-1114
Kulshan Cycles	932 N. State, Bellingham, Wa.	(206)733-6440
Lopez Quarries	111 Barbara Lane, Everson, Wa.	(206)353-8963
Lorraine's Fine Mexican Food	1419 N. State, Bellingham, Wa.	(206)734-9390
Lucille Lapee	203 W. Holly #23, Bellingham, Wa.	(206)733-0883
The Lunch Bucket	880 E. Pole Rd., Lynden, Wa.	(206)354-3360
Lynden Nutrition Center	603 Front. St., Lynden, Wa.	(206)354-4884

Business Endorsements cont.

Modern Marine Design Co.	1005 13th St., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)734-6239
Mother's Record Shead	1419 Sate St., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)671-1211
The New Health Center	1618 N. State St., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)676-8756
North Cascade Counseling	P.O. Box 2074, Bellingham, Wa.	(206)671-725
Northern Lights Bookstore	112 Grand Ave., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)676-9544
Nova Nutritional Products	2299 N.E. 60th, Seattle, Wa.	(206)525-968
Pandora's Restaurant	1525 Cornwall Ave., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)671-5255
Parfumerie	1401 Commercial St., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)676-1133
Pet-Pourri	1125 12th St. Bellingham, Wa.	(206)676-4411
Primary Fermentor	1724 Central, Everson, Wa.	(206)354-1141
R.A. Studios	P.O.Box 9400 Bellinngham, Wa.	(206)671-9600
Rattan Room	1405 Commercial St., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)733-2341
The Salmonworks	3876 Centerview Rd. Lummi Island, Wa.	(206)758-256
Sandwich Factory	301 W. Holly St., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)676-107
Silverleaf Jewelry	1409 Commercial St., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)671-6880
Touchstone Enterprises	3239 Mosquito Lk. Rd. Deming, Wa.	(206)592-5455
Village Books	1210 11th St. Bellingham, Wa.	(206)671-2626
Wonderland Tea Spice	1307 Railroad Ave., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)733-0517
Thomas Chambers Architect	3060 Mosquito Lake Road, Deming, Wa.	(206)592-5458

ORGANIZATIONAL ENDORSEMENTS

Big Brothers & Sisters of N.W. Wa.	1800 C. St. #C-5 Bellingham, Wa.	(206)671-379
Whatcom County Democratic Central Comm.	P.O. Box 3095, Bellingham, Wa.	(206)
The Environmental Awareness Club, WCC	4411 Lakeway Drive, Bellingham, Wa.	(206)671-4331
Komo Kulshan Chapter- Wa. Native Plant Society	3524 Arbor Ct., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)733-700
Mt. Baker Hiking Club	P.O. Box 73 Bellingham, Wa.	(206)734-2237
Mt. Baker Watershed Protection Assoc.	P.O.Box 77, Deming, Wa.	(206)592-2297
Mountaineers	709 Pike St., Seattle, Wa.	(206)483-958
North Cascades Audubon Society	2916 Lorraine Ellis, Bellingham, WA.	(206)734-086
N.W. Friends of the Earth	Seattle, Wa.	(206)633-166
Pilchuck Audubon Society	P.O. Box 1618, Everett, Wa.	(206)778-756
Sportsman Access Association	P.O. Box 368, Oak Harbor, Wa.	(206)
Whatcom Gleaners Assoc.	4626 Mosquito Lk. Rd.Deming, Wa.	(206)592-528
Wholistic Health Center	1111 High St., Bellingham, Wa.	(206)671-3194
League of Women Voters	1026 N. Forest, Bellingham, Wa.	(806)734-462
Washington Wilderness Coalition	P.O. Box 45187, Seattle, Wa. ✓	(206)633-199
Wilderness Society		

Mt. Baker Wilderness Association

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

LOCATION

The proposed Mt. Baker Wilderness Area is located 30 miles east of Bellingham, Washington, in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. The area borders on the western edge of the North Cascades National Park and is adjacent to the U.S.-Canadian international boundary. The entire proposal lies within RARE II Designate 6041.

STATISTICS

Mt. Baker Wilderness Proposal: Approximately 235,000 acres

Inventoried Roadless Area (RARE II): 275,000 acres

RARE II Proposed Wilderness: Zero acres

Carter Administration Recommendations: Non-wilderness

WILDERNESS QUALITIES

Mt. Baker and its surroundings, a truly unique projection of the rugged North Cascades into the Puget Sound basin, is characterized by some 50 major peaks and 40 alpine lakes contained by steep forested slopes. Dozens of small valleys

P.O. Box 3096, Bellingham, Washington 98227

are found resulting from alpine glaciation. The area ranges in elevation from 400 feet near Marblemount to over 10,700 feet on the summit of the Mt. Baker volcano, Washington's third highest peak. A striking topographical feature is the approximately uniform elevation of the main ridge tops. Towering above this relatively even crest is the steaming, though dormant, volcano, as well as several granite peaks of exceptional height. Glacial features are common with literally hundreds of cirques and some peaks which have eroded into matterhorns. The Twin Sisters' peaks provide an outstanding example of a rare geological formation in a magnificent Swiss Alp-style setting. Bedrock consists of a highly complex mixture of sedimentary, igneous (magmatic and volcanic) and metamorphic rocks.

The proposed area is located in one of the most extensive vegetation zones in Washington and Oregon. The glacial terrain, alpine meadows and thick forests provide a wide diversity of natural ecosystems for educational and scientific endeavors, wildlife habitat and recreational pleasure. The variety of riparian forest and alpine habitats also support a rich fauna. Wildlife in the area include deer, elk, bear, mountain goat, eagle and numerous small mammals, reptiles and amphibians, as well as several endangered species including the wolverine and spotted owl. Many of these species utilize old growth timber stands as their primary habitat. The Washington Natural Heritage Program notes ten endangered plant species amongst the diverse vegetation in the area. All water in the proposed area has been classified by the State of Washington as Class A Excellent. Drainages feed into the Skagit, Fraser and Nooksack Rivers. Fish include Chinook, Coho, Chum, Pink and Sockeye Salmon, the primary trout species are Cutthroat and Steelhead (Rainbow).

Historical, educational and cultural resources present in the area further strengthen the argument in favor of the wilderness designation.

Recreation use of the extraordinary Mt. Baker area has become very important. A wide variety of activities are available year round. These include camping, winter sports, hiking, horseback riding, climbing, fishing, hunting and swimming. Over 170 miles of existing trails and 14 popular trailheads provide easy access for more than five million residents of the nearby Puget Sound and lower British Columbia metropolitan areas. (Forest Service estimates exceed one-half million recreational visitor days annually in the Mt. Baker Ranger District alone.) Economic benefits of tourism and recreation are substantial and vital to local economies.

RESOURCE CONFLICTS

The area contains western spruce, silver fir and hemlock as well as cedar and Douglas fir. Less than 20% of the proposal contains commercial grade timber, some of which could provide wood products for local lumber firms. However, since the industry is not dependent on these relatively small areas, they should be included in the wilderness--serving as valuable wildlife habitat and as complimentary ecosystems to the alpine terrain which makes up the large core of the area. The forests are crucial to the wilderness experience for visitors. They provide natural terrain for year-round use, and preserve the important visual resources of this popular area.

The area has seen some mining activity in the past but currently there are no producing mines within the proposal. Several patented claims do exist as do a few state and private holdings, but realistically they represent little conflict or can be expected to trade out.

An ORV trail has been planned bordering the Canyon Creek area in the northwest section, but boundary adjustments have eliminated conflicts. Snowmobile use is light but does exist, particularly in the Twin Lakes and Baker Pass regions. Planned expansion of the nearby ski area does not conflict with the proposed wilderness boundary.

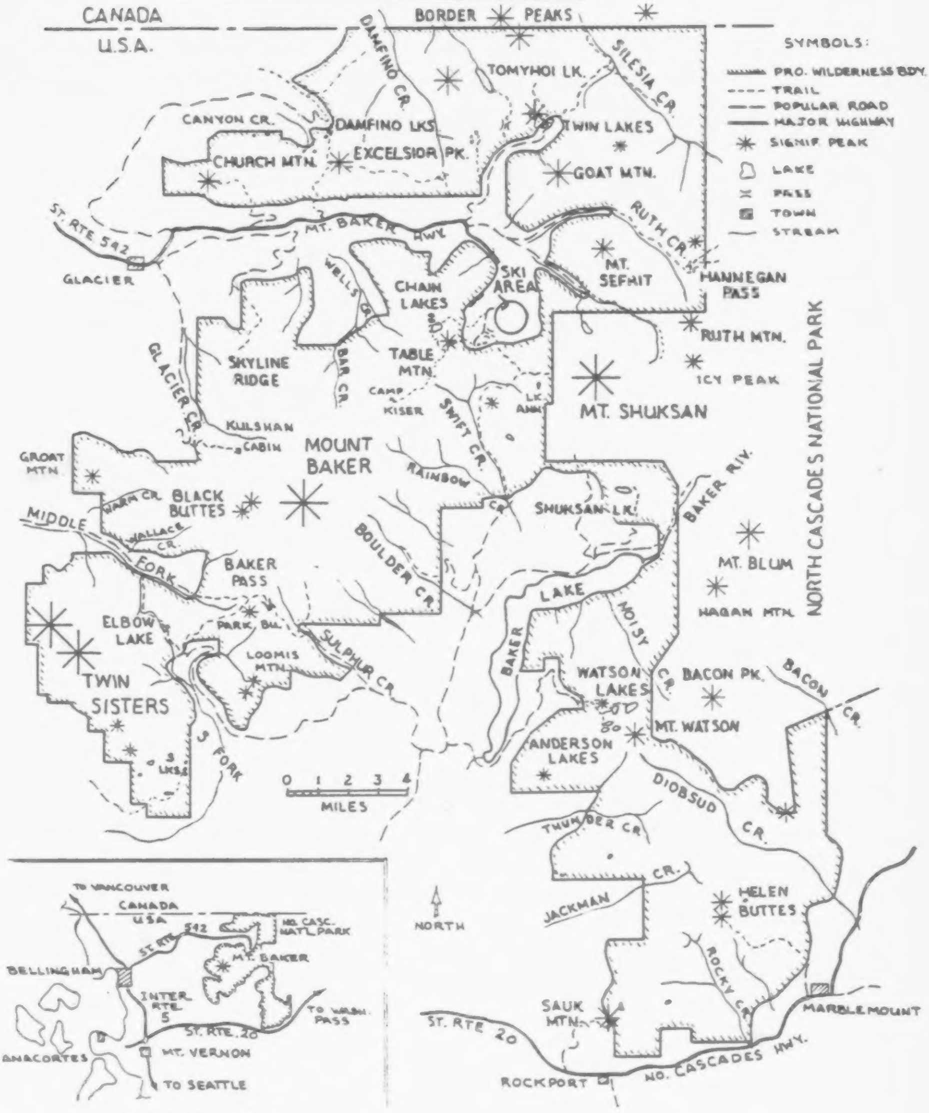
Geothermal and small hydroelectric power claims have presented moderate potential conflict but have been minimized and may disappear altogether due to unfavorable economics for development.

SUMMARY

The Mt. Baker region is an outstanding area for recreational activity and wildlife habitat. Watershed quality is high while the steep, sloped valleys are part of broad wilderness ecosystems from lowland drainages to glacial vistas. Easy access is combined with great beauty and opportunities for solitude which offer a variety of uses for thousands of Puget Sound residents throughout the year.

The retention of the roadless area will ensure that present wildlife, vegetation, water and soil qualities are maintained and that present recreational activities are allowed to continue. Wilderness is a resource which can shrink but cannot grow. The creation of new wilderness is impossible.

PROPOSED MT. BAKER WILDERNESS


CANADA
U.S.A.
BORDER PEAKS
DAMFINO CR.
TOMYHOI LK.
SILESIA CR.
CANYON CR.
DAMFINO LKS.
TWIN LAKES
CHURCH MTN.
EXCELSIOR PK.
GOAT MTN.
SYMBOLS:
PRO. WILDERNESS BDY.
TRAIL
POPULAR ROAD
MAJOR HIGHWAY
SIGNIF. PEAK
LAKE
PASS
TOWN
STREAM
ST. RTE. 542
MT. BAKER HWY.
RUTH CR.
GLACIER
WELLS CR.
CHAIN LAKES
SKI AREA
MT. SEFRIT
HANNEGAN PASS
RUTH MTN.
GLACIER CR.
SKYLINE RIDGE
BAR CR.
TABLE MTN.
ICY PEAK
CAMP KISER
SWIFT CR.
LK. ANN
MT. SHUKSAN
NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK
KULSHAN CABIN
MOUNT BAKER
GROAT MTN.
RAINBOW CR.
BAKER RIV.
WARM CR.
BLACK BUTTES
SHUKSAN LK.
MIDDLE FORK
WALLACE CR.
BOULDER CR.
MT. BLUM
BAKER PASS
BAKER LAKE
NOISY CR.
HAGAN MTN.
ELBOW LAKE
PARK BU.
LOOMIS MTN.
SULPHUR CR.
TWIN SISTERS
WATSON LAKES
BACON PK.
BACON CR.
MT. WATSON
S. FORK
3 LKS.
ANDERSON LAKES
0 1 2 3 4
MILES
DIOBSUD CR.
THUNDER CR.
JACKMAN CR.
NORTH
HELEN BUTTES
ROCKY CR.
SAUK MTN.
MARBLEMOUNT
ST. RTE 20
NO. CASCADES HWY.
ROCKPORT
TO VANCOUVER
CANADA
USA
ST. RTE. 542
NO. CASC. NAT'L PARK
MT. BAKER
BELLINGHAM
INTER. RTE. 5
ST. RTE. 20
TO WASH. PASS
ANACORTES
MT. VERNON
TO SEATTLE
LOCATION MAP

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much.

Mr. Tim McNulty, Olympic Park Associates.

STATEMENT OF TIM McNULTY, VICE PRESIDENT, OLYMPIC PARK ASSOCIATES

Mr. McNULTY. Senators, Congressmen, I am Tim McNulty, vice president of the Olympic Park Association.

I would like to begin my statement by thanking the many wilderness supporters of western Washington that showed up here, lending their wholehearted support.

I would like to speak today in favor of Senate bill 837 with significant modifications as it affects the existing wilderness lands of the Olympic Wilderness Forest. The Rare II recommendations and subsequently this bill, serve to protect the high scenic mountainous area which makes up the Olympic skyline as seen from Puget Sound. If Rare II falls short it's in protecting the river valleys. Along these corridors have been left open for developments. Of particular concern to us are portions of the Graywolf, Quilcene, Dosewallips, Duckabush, Hamma Hamma, and South Fork Skokomish River. These areas represent some of the most critical unprotected wildlife winter range and migration habitat and key salmon and steelhead spawning areas and middle and low elevation natural forest areas remaining in the Puget Sound Basin. They offer superb and varied recreational opportunities close to urban centers. They contain the steeper portions of two major watersheds. Due to resilient basaltic geologic substructure the entire East Olympics tends toward steep narrow valleys, thin soil, and high erosion factors. Timber generation is generally of a poor site quality, in fact our proposed additions to the Rare II study would remove an additional 8.8 million board feet a year. Of this amount 5.2 million board feet have already been removed due to very specific management prescriptions by the Forest Service. It is notable the remaining 3.6 million board feet represents less than 1 percent of the annual Olympia Peninsula cut, or put another way, amounts only to 1 small timber sale a year.

My final point, originally the greater portion of these lands in the East Olympics were part of the Forest Service primitive area established in the 1930's. However, in 1939 following the creation of the Olympic National Park, the Forest Service withdrew the primitive area leaving these lands in limbo to the present day. With the ever-increasing proposed hydroelectric development and timber sales they will not make it through the present decade without protection.

I request you give careful consideration to these proposed areas and thank you for the opportunity to testify.

[The prepared statement of Mr. McNulty follows:]

Olympic Park Associates

P.O. Box 572, Quilcene, WA 98376. (206) 765-3260

TESTIMONY

Presented at the

U.S. Senate Hearings on Senate Bill 837

. . .

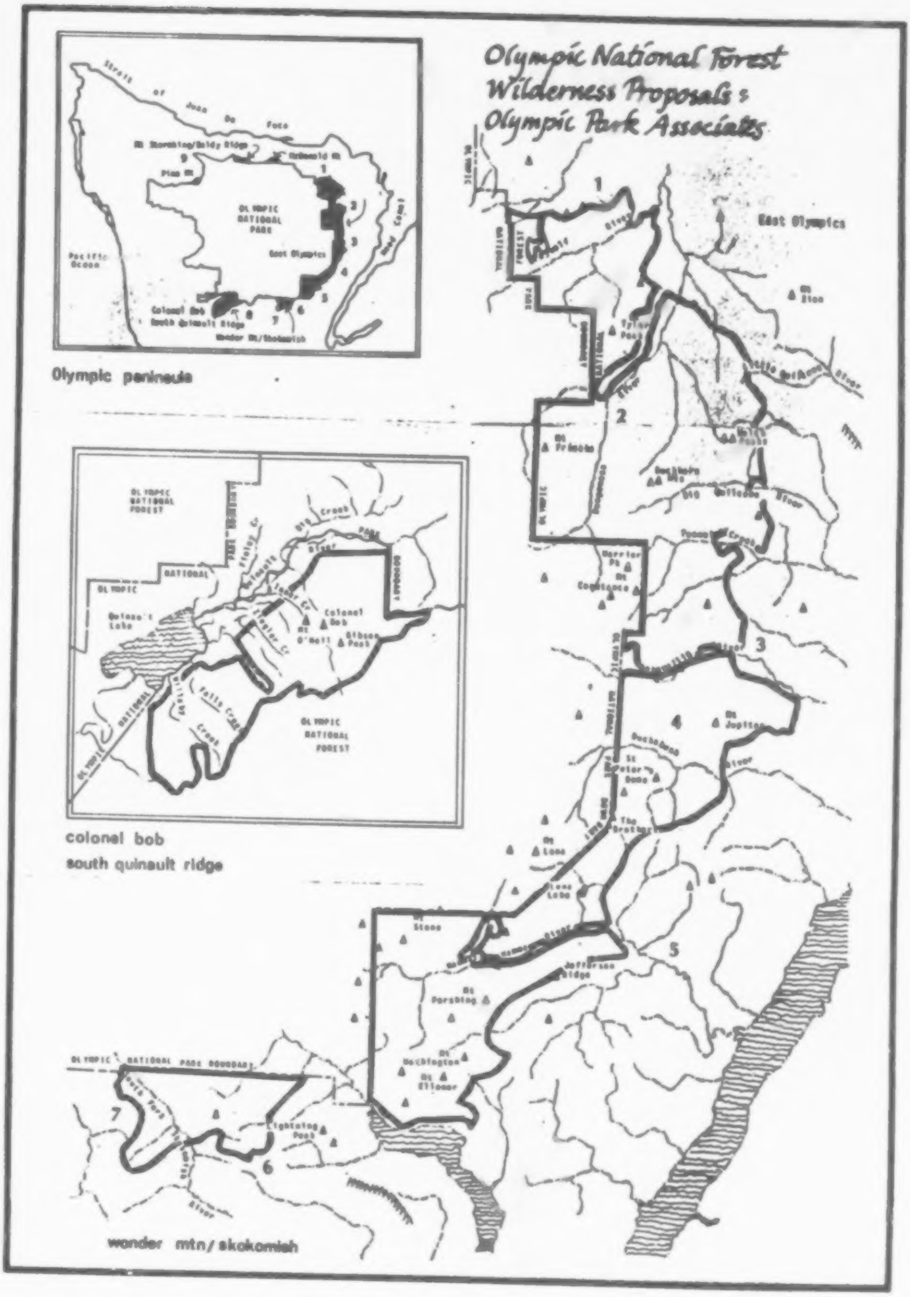
June 3, 1983, Seattle WA

by

Tim McNulty, Vice President

Olympic Park Associates

Founded 1948 "To preserve the integrity and wilderness of Olympic National Park"


Olympic National Forest
Wilderness Proposals :
Olympic Park Associates
East Olympics
Olympic peninsula
Strait of Juan De Fuca
Pacific Ocean
Hood Canal
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
Colonel Bob
South Quinault Ridge
Wonder Mt/Skokomish
colonel bob
south quinault ridge
OLYMPIC NATIONAL FOREST
Quinault Lake
Colonel Bob
Gibson Peak
Tyler Peak
Mt Fricaba
Warrior Pk
Mt Constance
Mt Jupiter
St Peter Dome
The Brothers
Mt Lena
Mt Stone
Jefferson Ridge
Mt Pershing
Mt Washington
Mt Ellinor
Lightning Peak
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY
1
2
3
4
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6
7
wonder mtn/skokomish

Background

The Olympic Peninsula, lying in the Northwest corner of Washington State, surrounded by tidewater on three sides, and a deep forested valley to the south, is a geologically distinct portion of the Pacific Coast Range. Its isolation has lead to the evolution of unique plant and animal communities, some endemic to the Olympic Mountains. Prevailing Southwesterly winds from the Pacific rise abruptly, cool, and release tremendous amounts of rain. This has resulted in some of the richest Douglas fir, Western hemlock and Western red cedar stands in North America, as well as numerous alpine glaciers and many clear quick-flowing rivers and streams, hosting rich anadromous fisheries and supporting a wealth of riparian wildlife. The lay of the Olympic range also created a "rainshadow" microclimate in the Northeastern Olympics, which abounds in plant species unique to the Northwest coast. Attesting to the area's significance, Olympic National Park has been included in the United Nations World Biosphere Reserve program, and has more recently been made a World Heritage Park.

As early as 1909 the federal government recognized the need for protection of the declining Olympic elk herds, and set aside a 600,000 acre Mt. Olympus National Monument. In 1937 the Forest Service established the Olympic Primitive Area which protected most of the key areas now proposed by our organization for Wilderness. The following year, when Olympic National Park was created, these areas already under protection, were not included. One year after that the Forest Service withdrew its Primitive Area status, and these lands have been in limbo ever since.

The Olympic National Forest Wilderness Proposals

The Olympic Park Associates proposals for an Olympic National Forest Wilderness would preserve a portion of the middle and lower elevation watersheds which drain the mountainous eastern and southwestern regions of the Olympic Peninsula. The East Olympics are as diverse and varied as the Peninsula itself, moving from the arid "rainshadow" forests and plant communities of the Dungeness in the north, to the deep, mossy forest floors and magnificent Douglas fir stands of the Skokomish to the south. Portions of the Graywolf, Quilcene, Dosewallips, Duckabush, Hamma Hamma and Quinault Valleys are included. Also included are three smaller areas which comprise the headwaters of creeks flowing into the northern section of Olympic National Park.

Resource Values

Taken together, these areas represent some of the most critical unprotected wildlife winter range and migration habitat, and middle and low-elevation forest communities remaining in the Puget Sound basin. The steeper, unstable portions of two major watersheds serving municipal water supplies are also within this proposal. More than 25 maintained trails provide access to innumerable alpine meadows and lakes, snow peaks and high open ridges, as well as forested valleys and riverbottoms. Recreational uses include hunting and sport fishing, hiking, climbing, winter sports, picnicking and day use. Many of these trails lead into Olympic National Park and attract heavy usage from outside as well as within the region.

Commercial Values

There are no known commercial mineral deposits in the area and historically mining activity has been minimal. The area does contain numerous free-flowing rivers and dense stands of timber. However, due to a resilient basaltic geologic substructure, the entire East Olympics tends toward steep narrow valleys, thin soils, and high erosion factors. Timber productivity is generally of poor site quality, and regeneration potential ranges from medium to low.

RARE II Recommendations

A significant portion of this area has been recommended for Wilderness by the RARE II Study. This area comprises the high, scenic backcountry of the upper portions of the above mentioned watersheds, and includes the summits of Tyler Peak, Mt. Townsend, Buckhorn Mountain, the Brothers, Mt. Stone and Mt. Pershing, most of the Olympic skyline as seen from the population centers of Puget Sound. The high, scenic, rainforest promontory of Colonel Bob fronting Lake Quinault is also included. Where the RARE II recommendations fall short is in protecting the river valleys which drain these areas. Alarming corridors were left open to development along _de facto_ wilderness valleys. These are the critical areas that our proposals would allocate to Wilderness. Together they amount to less than a 50% increase in acreage over the RARE II recommendations, and would remove only 8.8 mmbf per year from the annual cut - or less than 1% of the annual Olympic Peninsula cut.

Wilderness Qualities

The Lower Graywolf Valley remains the last east-flowing Olympic river which retains its roadless, wilderness condition. Steep, rugged topography and inaccessibility have madi it a sanctuary for certain predator species rapidly vanishing from the National Forest, namely cougar, bobcat, Bald eagle and Western goshawk (rare in U.S.). The valley also provides critical winter range for Olympic elk, black bear and deer. The river supports steelhead and salmon runs which include a unique early season Pink run. The entire upper portion of this watershed is protected by Olympic National Park.

The Dosewallips River Valley serves as important habitat and winter range for Olympic elk, deer and Bald eagle. This river also supports anadramous runs of steelhead, Coho, Pink and Chum salmon. An improved gravel road provides access to the eastern part of Olympic National Park, making the area highly visible and well-used. RARE II left a corridor up to a mile wide along the valley bottom.

The Duckabush Valley is perhaps the single most significant wildlife area in the eastern range. A majority of the East-side elk population utilizes this valley for critical calving and wintering grounds. A preliminary wildlife study has identified 31 species which are known to utilize the two-mile study area in the middle drainage. Of note here were two sightings of the endangered Peregrine falcon. Old growth and second growth forests interface in a rich botanical diversity as well. Again, the upper river is protected by Olympic National Park, and the Forest Service has recommended this area for Wilderness protection. Nonetheless, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is presently reviewing an application for a hydroelectric dam.

The Upper Hamma Hamma Valley and Lena Lake area contains some of the finest wilderness qualities anywhere in the East Olympics; high, rugged peaks, alpine meadows, lakes and cascading streams, as well as fine stands of timber in the bottom lands. A gravel road accesses the area along the river, and Lena Lake, three miles in by trail, is the most heavily used mountain lake in the National Forest. The valley also serves as winter range and habitat for elk, black bear, deer and Bald eagle.

The Wonder Mountain - South Fork Skokomish River area contains some of the finest remaining old growth Douglas fir stands anywhere. The Shelton District of Olympic National Forest plans to liquidate its entire old growth reserves within the decade, and this valley remains the last example of the once boundless forest resources of this region. The South Fork Skokomish is presently managed for roadless recreation, and Wonder Mountain has been allocated to Further Study by RARE II. A small distinct elk band utilizes this valley for its winter range, as do deer, and the river provides an important spawning area for both salmon and steelhead.

Acreage and Commodity Values

The proposed Wilderness Area encompasses approximately 135,000 acres. Of this the Forest Service RARE II recommendations make up 87,085 acres. RARE II Areas recommended for Further Planning total another 9,468 acres. Of the remaining acreage (38,447), some 20,742 are presently under Forest Service Special Management restrictions, and have been taken out of the standard cut component. Total potential annual yield for the 135,000 acre area is approximately 19.1 mmbf. Well over half of this lies within the RARE II Wilderness recommendation, and of the 8.8 mmbf that remain in the OPA proposed additions, 5.2 mmbf are contained within Special Management Areas mentioned above. The remaining 3.6 mmbf represents less than 1/2 of 1% of the average Olympic Peninsula yearly cut, and its effects on local economies would be proportionally insignificant.

Groups Endorsing the Proposal

Local: Hood Canal Environmental Council, Admiralty Audubon, Olympic Audubon, Olympic Conservation Committee, Olympic Park Associates, Ohode, Protect the Peninsula's Resources, Save the Resources Committee, Point-No-Point Treaty Council, and the Skokomish Tribe.

Regional and National: Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, Friends of the Earth, The Mountaineers, Seattle Audubon, Sierra Club, Washington Environmental Council, and the Wilderness Society.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. McNulty.
Mr. Rick McGuire, Boulder River Protection Association.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD J. McGUIRE, BOULDER RIVER PROTECTION

Mr. MCGUIRE. Mr. Chairman, my name is Richard J. McGuire, and I am here today to testify for the Boulder River Protection Association of Everett, Wash.

My interest in the Boulder River area dates back to when I attended high school in Everett and was fascinated by the sight of Three Fingers Mountain. Three Fingers is a large, imposing glacier clad peak which dominates the Cascade skyline from the area north of Seattle. It's especially prominent from Everett, from where on a clear day you'd think you could reach out and touch the glaciers.

It's from these same glaciers that the Boulder River is born. From the base of Three Fingers the Boulder River carves a course for 8 miles through one of the most primeval forests left in the United States. Here, at the very doorstep of Everett and Seattle, is a small but outstanding remnant of the vast forests which less than a century ago blanketed the lowland Northwest from the mountains to the sea.

This, the Boulder River Valley, is one of the last unlogged lowland valleys remaining in the Nation. Low elevation and the highest rainfall in the Cascade Range combine to produce a cathedral forest where massive trunks of western redcedar and Douglas-fir trees soar to 200 feet and higher. Green, growing things occupy every available space, and the very light itself is suffused with green. It is, as more than one visitor has remarked, a "temperate jungle."

And there are plenty of visitors, 13,000 visitor days per year by the last Forest Service count. I strongly suspect the figure is much higher now. A nearly level trail follows the river for 4 miles, skirting giant trees and passing numerous waterfalls. The trail's low elevation keeps it snow free most winters. That, and the fact that it's little more than an hour's drive from the Seattle area have made it one of the most popular walks in the Cascades. As Congressman Al Swift has said, "This is a place which permits an urban connected wilderness experience. The initial walk in, at least, is something almost anyone can do It's a place where families with small children and older citizens can hike." Mr. Chairman, we feel that this experience is worth holding on to.

Although the Boulder River Trail is nearly level, the surrounding countryside is anything but. This steep terrain, along with public interest in the area, and the relatively low commercial value of the forest, have kept the area from being logged until now. Road building costs in this steep terrian would be staggering, and would very likely outweigh the value of any timber sold.

In addition, Forest Service soil atlases show a severe erosion potential for the steep clay soil of the area if disturbed by logging and road building. The results of such activity could imperil a fishery on the Stillaguamish River estimated by the Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians to be worth well over $1 million annually. Small hydroelec-

HEARING JUNE 3, 1983
TESTIMONY ON THE WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS BILL S-837
BY WARD MEEKS OF HORACE H. SMITH, INC.

SENATORS, CONGRESSMEN, OFFICIALS AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CONCERNED WITH THIS HEARING:

In an effort to shorten the speaker list I have been asked to represent (1) a large skiing community (2). The private land ownership within the Cougar Lakes Wilderness proposal area and (3) the development group of the 250-unit Eagleslair condominium-hotel planned on a segment of that private land. This report therefore incorporates their comments by the signatures of Mr. Garth Liljegren of the Eagleslair and Mr. Edwin Nowak of the "Save the Morse Creek Ski Area Committee" along with my own. Therefore,we hope you will allow me a few extra minutes to read this testimony.

After reading the June 1 Seattle Times I revised this presentation to clarify the Bluechel wilderness amendment part of Eric Pryne's editorial on the "Wilderness Debate". It is important for you to understand the wilderness amendment objective of State Senator Alan Bluechel and his hand picked associates that make up the steering comittee of his WINTER RECREATION COMMISSION.

I have attended every meeting of that commission. It is their wish to open the door to control and be able to build whatever they want, wherever they want, by whoever they wish, on U.S. Forest Service & Park lands in Washington State by proposing there is a public need and under, at least initially, the flag of increasing tourism and recreation.

We feel that is totally unfair to the adjacent private land owners and those concerned with public land use who may not want the ski areas, carnivals and even strip mines that this amendment would make possible.

There is ample private land at sufficient Washington ski resorts and ample undeveloped resort sites in this state that this interference in the land ownership patterns, plans and policies is totally unnecessary.

Let the record show the three groups I am representing today oppose Senator Bluechel's amendment and plan and that we feel a precedence of this type would open a PANDORA'S BOX of problems for private land owners near resorts as well as for the guardians and managers of public lands all over the United States.

* * *

Now, on behalf of Mr. Nowak and his 11,118 Washington State resident skier committee member petitioners, I present this list as the membership documents to their congressional representatives and the record. They request that the 15,000 acres in and around Morse Creek be deleted from the edge of the 278,000 acre Cougar Lakes Wilderness proposal and that it be USFS classified for developed-recreation. Six thousand of those acres (specifically Morse Creek Canyon) have been "reserved" by U.S. Forest Service for ski area development for over 25 years. Upper Pleasant Valley has the potential to be a needed eastside irregational and recreational reservoir and could add a major demension both for cross country skiing and for summer use as well as agricultural.

Morse Creek Canyon is totall unique because it is adjacent to the Crystal Mountain resort yet enjoys "eastside" weather conditions which are more like those of Aspen or Vail.

The USFS RARE II review team and founders of the Crystal Mountain resort gave this area high marks to become a ski area. It got especially high marks because of its high altitude beginner/intermediate bowl at the head of the valley while its rim will give expert ski terrain as tough as any skier can handle.

There is no other potential ski resort site with private land and a beginner area at five or six thousand feet in the entire Northwest, including Canada. This resort site is a one-of-a-kind in the whole Northwest. This is true because it has proximity to population and airports together with good weather, terrain and an easy access to utilities, private land and highways.

Morse Creek Canyon has a criss-cross of roads up to its head at Placer Lake. It has several cabins and dozens of mines and mining sites. Part of the private land was logged in 1971 and U.S. Highway 410 is at its foot. The whole canyon is not of a wilderness character but is ideal for resort use.

This is the only canyon attractive to seasoned skiers (of the 4,714 canyons in the Northwest) that has the essential ingredients to be made into a world-class resort. It is easily accessible to 3 million residents and 3 million summer tourists. It deserves to be deleted from the wilderness consideration, let alone that classification. In support of that, the Yakima Planning Commission, the Kittitas and Yakima County Resource Conservation and Economic Development District (Council) and 11,117 Lower Puget Sound residents have gone on record identifying there is a need for more tourist accomodations, recreational facilities and uphill lifts in Morse Creek Canyon.

I have personally walked Morse Creek Canyon. It is a better site for a destination ski resort than Crystal, Mission Ridge, Early Winters or B.C.'s Whistler/Black Comb. (Barney Furseth, a resort consultant who worked for Crystal Mountain, Inc. and who did the current master plan, concurs totally that the Morse Creek area has the best potential of any in Oregon or Washington in which to develop a world-class destination ski resort. It will also compete with Crystal Mountain and White Pass facilities. He is available, at no cost, for a congressional inquiry or rview. This ends my report for Mr. Nowak.

* * *

Garth Liljegren is the president of the Eagleslair Development Corporation. For many of the same reasons 11,000 skiers and Mr. Nowak want the Morse Creek area made available for ski area development, he proposes to construct the Eagleslair condominium-hotel there. His brochure is made a part of this text and available to any of you in the audience on request. He respectfully requests that each legislator read it completely. He and I (as well as Mr. Furseth) feel certain Morse Creek is the only Northwest site that can realistically be developed into a world-class resort at least for this generation's use. (The USFS permit process, a lack of private land and a lack of appropriate private land for sewage disposal are problems common to delay or obviate the development of all other areas.)

The Crystal/Morse Creek area also has the Cascade Crest hiking and horseback riding trail running through the center of it with a good view of Mount Rainier with her park next door. The Crystal Mountain's recreational asset value is estimated at 20 million dollars. All of this adds up to being overwhelming evidence that Morse Creek ~~and~~ vicinity should not be dedicated to wilderness but instead to satisfying the public need for a developed-recreational site and world-class destination resort. There are hundreds if not thousands of other Northwest canyons more suitable in which to experience solitude and perpetuate wilderness. This ends my report for Mr. Liljegren.

its 170 acres
of private land
and the

As for me, Ward Meeks, my company, Horace H. Smith, Inc., owns 200 acres of the private land at Crystal Mountain and in Morse Creek Canyon. We would like to satisfy the acccomodation needs with additional subdivisions and condominiums on our private land and assist others to develop the Crystal Mountain/Morse Creek area into a world-class destination ski resort.

At an earlier hearing in Washington, D.C. on May 7, 1981 I testified in favor of accepting the Cougar Lakes Wilderness proposal as recommended by the USFS after their RARE II Study. My position has not changed. Please enter that May 7, 1981 testimony in this record also.

We, the undersigned, therefore, ask that Morse Creek and the adjacent Pleasant Valley area be deleted from the wilderness consideration.

The RARE I & II study took 10 years to conduct by trained experts and it cost we taxpayers several millions of dollars. The studies have been reviewed a variety of times by hundreds of people, each time with public input and no resolution. To not take those carefully assessed recommendations is like going to a hospital and getting the opinion of its whole staff of doctors, nurses and administrators and then going counter to their recommendations by increasing the dosage from 23 cc to five or 10 times as much. That unrecommended increase could kill a person (or a request). 23,000 acres for solitude and wilderness experience in any one place is a lot of land, especially when it is adjacent to a huge National Park and another wilderness area (Goat Rocks).

The USFS flew, mapped and then a team of trained rangers walked each of the canyons and carefully assessed what the highest and best use of that land was in the best interest of our total population and the generations to come using a variety of factors.

After studying that EIS/EA to death, it was concluded 23,000 acres is suitable and a fair size for the Cougar Lakes Wilderness. (That was concluded in the less crowded and less stressful times of the mid-1970s). They deemed the rest of the land should be used in the way it will best serve and provide uses and incomes for the rest of the U.S. population. That plan should not be altered and hundreds of thousands of additional acres added and then "locked up" because of the pressure exerted by a handful of well organized groups searching for an experience in solitude, and the preservation of vegitation at the expense of the rest of the country. THE REST OF THE PEOPLE IN THE U.S. CANNOT AFFORD TO GIVE THEM THAT LUXURY.

Those favoring wilderness in mercantable timbered areas must be made to realize it is USFS timber that has provided the lower price lumber at home for homes. Much of the private timber goes export. The northern part of the Cougar Lakes wilderness area has a lot of timber and mineral resources and it should not be included in the Cougar Lakes wilderness for all of the foregoing reasons.

By the land not being designated wilderness does not mean the land will be clearcut then paved and lighted as some wilderness advocates would have us believe. It just means that public land will be managed to satisfy a multitude of ever-changing public needs including wilderness experiences, under a continued USFS multiple-use classification.

Thank you.

Ward Meeks Carl Liljgren Edwin J. Houck

Extra facts about Morse Creek & its potential
wmeeks

STATISTICS - CRYSTAL MOUNTAIN/MORSE CREEK CANYONS

Location: 55 miles west of Yakima
75 miles east of Seattle-Tacoma

Access via all weather Highway 410 which is currently maintained and snowplowed to both east and west proposed tramway access terminal sites and resort base areas.

There are 170 acres of private land in Morse Creek Canyon and 30 acres in Crystal Mountain Canyon. These 200 acres are in one ownership and they are ideal and available for resort development, except for five acres which have already been developed into 20 ski cabins. (All of the basic Vail, Colorado Village covers about 150 acres and Black Comb Village in British Columbia is on only 58 acres.)

The "Meeks land", as the five tracts of private land are usually called, is all 5,000 feet or higher in elevation (except the drain field site which is at 4,200 feet). These mountain-top villages (tracts) are planned to be linked together by a 3-segment aerial tramway. (This should be an international tourist attraction, skier or not.) All tracts have two to ten feet of soil and then are formed from solid rock for building footings. Since the tracts are at the top of the mountain, they are free of avalanche danger. The immediate terrain is beautiful and ideal for a year-around facility. The views from each parcel is spectacular.

Because of the unusual locations of the village sites and their proposed access tramway, this resort has the potential to be the most unique and possibly the most visited mountain resort in the world. See pages 2 and 7 of the sales brochure as well as Dan Flynn's summary from the SEATTLE BUSINESS JOURNAL.

There is already 3-phase power, phone and roads to the private land. The weather statistics are well known as ideal for a winter recreation and summer resort in Morse Creek. (Conventions, seminars and retreats should take up the late fall and spring seasons.)

The drain field for the 250-unit Eagleslair condominium-hotel is Department of Ecology (D.O.E.) and Yakima County Sanitarian approved for use and it could be expanded to accommodate a thousand or more apartments and cabins. Morse Creek Valley and Pleasant Valley could accommodate 15,000 skiers, 5,000-car parking, a dozen or more chairlifts, a 36-hole golf course, up to a 3,000 acre lake for fishing, recreation, irrigation and some power generation. And, the Forest Service seems to like the whole concept.

With all of these facilities there would still be a lot of room left over. The beautiful American River is at the foot of Morse Creek Canyon. Its purity would not be measurably affected by this development yet the river's presence would measurably enhance the resort's intrigue and utility.

The Morse Creek Canyon valley floor is 4,100' to 4,500' in an eastside climate. It always yields good ski quality, dependable dry snow and much more sunshine. The proposed beginner and intermediate base area should be centered around Placer Lake. This is a huge gentle slope area centered at 5,300 feet. This altitude and its dryer, sunnier eastside location will help assure a major destination resort's success for the Northwest. Morse Creek is about 10 degrees colder than Crystal in the winter (also 10 degrees warmer in the summer). These eastside temperatures are perfect for winter and summer active sports and vacations.

The reason Morse Creek experiences far better winter-recreation weather conditions than any other resort site anywhere on the West Coast is because it is at the head of an eastern Washington river canyon. The dry, cold in the winter (and hot in the summer) desert air expanding under the daytime sun moves that air mass up that canyon and stops the damp, warmer maritime air as it tries to flow over Pickhandle Gap. Even on heavy overcast days, the clouds usually dissipate just after they come east over Pickhandle Ridge at "Fog City". (This is a benchmark at about 6,000 feet.) That is why blue sky is very frequently visible from Crystal Mountain over Pickhandle Gap. At night the air mass contracts and the moist maritime air spills over the gap's headwall and hits the eastside colder air which causes snow--MORSE CREEK CANYON HAS SUNSHINE BY DAY AND NEW POWDER AT NIGHT. NOT TOO COMMON ANYWHERE, BUT ESPECIALLY IN WASHINGTON STATE.

In 1976 and 1980 there was snow at 3,600 feet in Pleasant Valley when the Crystal Mountain Valley was wet and bare. Normally there is about 25% less moisture in Morse Creek than at Crystal which means about 50% more sunshine. The colder eastside temperature nets dependable snow and sometimes even deeper snow depths at all levels. (Please see the enclosed map (AA) and page 6 of the sales brochure/newspaper.)

The character of the foliage in dryer Morse Creek Canyon is quite different than at Crystal, a striking contrast for interesting summer hiking, horseback and tramway riding. There is also a potential for a historical mining and logging "Frontier town" tourist attraction on the private land site next to Highway 410 on the Yakima side.

When out of state tourists and skiers step off an airplane in Yakima, they'll know all of Washington is not wet. Morse Creek's climate and Frontier town is again described in the sales brochure/newspaper. While it does not detail the weather-shield effect of Mount Rainier on Morse Creek, it too has a compounding favorable effect on Morse Creek just as it does on Crystal.

In 1956 when Crystal was finally chosen for the major resort development of Washington State, Morse Creek Canyon was reserved by the U.S. Forest Service for future expansion. These were carefully and precisely selected as Washington's best sites for a destination resort. Nothing has changed. Crystal still has 3,000' of vertical drop, and together the valleys have even more advantages today than were known then. (The resort could have 4,500' vertical drop from Norse Peak to the Alta Silva Lodge which would be similar to Whistler's top to base, if for some reason that became an issue of importance.) We presume as companion areas, Crystal/Morse Creek facilities would be available on the same (or at least discounted separate) tickets, and the resorts would either be one or work together closely as time goes on; much as B.C's Whistler and Black Comb do now.

The State of Washington frequently uses Mount Rainier as its tourism symbol. The view of Mount Rainier is unparalleled from the Crystal Mountain summit house. The top one-third will also be visible from the Eagleslair.

Mt. Rainier is North America's most magnificent and photographed mountain!

Until the Eagleslair and its access tramway became a definite possibility, Morse Creek Canyon's development was only a dream by the most imaginative skiers. The problem in developing Morse Creek Canyon has always been how do you get funds to build a four million dollar lift and a utilities system? Now the answer is easy. You build a 40-million dollar Eagleslair condominium-hotel.

WITH ACTIVE BUREAU COOPERATION AND LEADERSHIP, THE EAGLESLAIR AND TRAMWAY FOUNDATIONS COULD BE UNDER CONSTRUCTION NEXT SUMMER. OUR STATE WOULD SOON HAVE WORLD-CLASS RESORT APPEAL AND OLYMPIC CLASS WINTER SPORTS EVENT POTENTIAL---LET'S DO THIS PROJECT TOGETHER AND RIGHT.

Senator GORTON. Miss Davis.

STATEMENT OF JACKIE DAVIS, DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS, PACIFIC NORTHWEST SKI ASSOCIATION

Ms. DAVIS. Thank you, Senator Gorton, Senator Jackson, Congressman Pritchard, Congressman Morrison. As director of governmental affairs for the Pacific Northwest Ski Association, it is my pleasure to speak to you today as the representative of over 5,000 members and as the spokesman for more than 100,000 skiers in Washington State. The expeditious passage of Senate bill 837 is critically important to all skiers in the Pacific Northwest.

The State of Washington is losing vital tourism dollars and thousands of jobs to neighboring States and provinces with major first-class destination resorts. The sport of skiing is growing and Washington today has no destination resort. Most skiers in Washington looking for a winter ski vacation travel to Whistler-Blackcomb in British Columbia, Sun Valley, Idaho, Mount Bachelor, Oreg., or to Utah or Colorado.

Alpine skiing is a high utilization of public lands and speaking from personal experience, skiing is definitely a healthy family activity. It is one of the few outdoor activities I can enjoy with my two teenage children.

Tourism is big business in Washington State and by not having a destination resort here, we are losing those important tourist dollars and the jobs those dollars support to other States and provinces.

Time magazine this week in its cover story tells about the new economy—high technology and massive retraining programs for our unemployed workers. Jobs development is the new buzzword for economists and business people. With a destination resort in central Washington jobs will be available that will require very little retraining. These are changing times. There is a delicate balance between jobs and the environment, but we can have both.

Numberous economic benefits go directly to rural communities because of skiing. I can't emphasize enough how important skiing is to Washington State's important tourism industry. As a representative of thousands of skiers, I ask you to allow existing ski areas to expand to contiguous lands when drawing boundaries for wilderness. It is important that wilderness areas not include new potential ski areas. Delaying tactics such as wilderness study or buffer areas must not be allowed to cause the dealy of the Early Winters/Study Butte ski area, our only present potential destination resort.

The Pacific Northwest Ski Association represents skiers of all varieties—young and old, alpine, nordic and freestyle and recreation—Washington is losing out as host State to world-class ski competitions now because of the lack of a full destination resort. The snow in the eastern portion of our State compares favorably with the best ski areas in North America. The time for a full destination resort in Washington State is long overdue. World-class competitors from Washington State—Gretchen Fraser in 1948 and Phil and Steve Mahre today have shown the world that we can ski with the best and win. It's time that Washington State had a first-class destination resort. We need Early Winters. Please let it happen.

Senator GORTON. Thank you. That's all of the members of this panel. We are now going to take a short recess while panel XVI consisting of John Moen, Julia Bringloe, Peter Raible, and Brian Baird can set themselves up at the witness table if they wish. We will take a 5-minute stretch.

[Brief recess.]

Senator JACKSON. The committee will resume and our first witness is a delightful lady, Julia Bringloe of Bainbridge Island.

Please tell us something about yourself.

Mr. MORRISON. Where do you work?

Senator JACKSON. For mom and dad? Go ahead, Julia.

STATEMENT OF JULIA BRINGLOE

Ms. BRINGLOE. Senator Gorton, Senator Jackson, Members of Congress, I am Julia Bringloe from Bainbridge Island, Wash. I am a fifth grader at Ordway School.

I would like you to know how one ordinary Washington State kid feels about wilderness and I brought some letters about wilderness from some of my classmates. I'll read a couple of them now.

I was born right here in Seattle and since then I have seen lots of places in the United States including Hawaii, the Rocky Mountains, and Disney World in Florida. Those places were pretty nice, especially Disney World, but they aren't anything like our State. Our State is really special because it has the most beautiful forests, mountains, and rivers of any place. When I go somewhere else, everybody always asks me about Washington State and they want to come here and see it, too.

Another thing we have here is wildlife and I know that we need wilderness to give them a place to live. One of my first backpacking trips ever was up by Mount Baker and after supper a mama bear and her baby walked right by us on the other side of a big creek. That was really exciting and I won't ever forget it. We usually see deer and small animals and birds, too.

Right at our house our neighbors clearcut part of his woods and now the big Pileated Woodpeckers don't come out of the woods any more like they used to. I can tell that some kinds of animals really need to be left alone in old forests. I hope that there will be wilderness set aside for the caribou so they won't all die.

I know that the land we could have as wilderness already belongs to our country. I think that this country is supposed to protect the land for everybody to enjoy for a long, long time. Especially the wilderness that is left. When they cut down the trees they make a big mess and nobody gets to enjoy anything after the money is spent from selling the trees. They already did that to the first part of my favorite trail—the Graywolf River Trail in the Olympics. I'm worried that they might ruin the rest of it, too, if it doesn't get to be wilderness.

We keep getting more people here and there will need to be lots of places like Washington Wilderness to go to and get away from the noisy cities and those big housing places where the houses are all crowded together. The forests and wilderness are getting cut down all over the world. We are really going to have something rare and valuable if we keep our wilderness. Probably people will pay a lot of money just to fly here and see it.

I know it won't be easy but I hope you will help to protect my State.

Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Julia, you can report back to your mom and dad and your teachers that you were the star witness here today. We are unanimous.

Peter Raible.

STATEMENT OF REV. PETER S. RAIBLE, MINISTER, UNIVERSITY UNITARIAN CHURCH OF SEATTLE, ON BEHALF OF THE GREATER SEATTLE COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Reverend **Raible**. I am Peter S. Raible, minister of University Unitarian Church of Seattle and representing the Greater Seattle Council of Churches.

A frequently used glib phrase in our language is "getting away from it all," simply meaning getting out of our accustomed ruts, routines, and rhythms to seek succor in time apart. Few, who talk about "getting away from it all," ever realize that they tie into a long religous tradition—that going apart from the accustomed haunts is one of the most fundamental spiritual journeys undertaken by human beings down through the ages.

In Old Testament times, the prophet Isaiah declared "in quietness and confidence shall be your strength" (30:15). Jesus betook himself to the wilderness for 40 days in order to meditate his life's mission. One of the great epochs of the Jewish people was the wilderness experience of 40 years in Sinai. Buddha, Mohammed, and the American Plains Indians recount similar experiences.

There is a deep need in the human spirit for places of quietude, reflection, and rebirth. As our modern society becomes more and more frantic, "burn out" becomes a common phrase. No wonder that increasing numbers seek succor in the wilderness, as use figures clearly show.

Silence, solitude, spirituality are religious values that go hand in hand with the existence of wilderness. The traditional religious summons was for a tithe of one's income for spiritual purposes. It, then, is hardly overambitious to think of setting simply 5 percent of the territory of this State into a sanctuary to allow a place for the nurturing of the human spirit.

We know that in the future, as the pace of life intensifies and as change becomes even more frenetic, that there will be an increasing need among growing numbers for seeking the sustenance of the wilderness. Once lost these sanctuaries of the spirit can never be regained. For the future spiritual welfare of us all the time to protect these areas with definitive legislation is now.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Reverend Raible. We appreciate your statement.

Brian Baird, Tacoma.

STATEMENT OF BRIAN BAIRD

Mr. BAIRD. I am Brian Baird and I have a master's degree in clinical psychology. I expect to have my doctor's degree from the University of Wyoming in the next couple of years. Consistent with that intrest, I will be speaking to you today in regard to the psychological benefits of wilderness. In addition to my own testimony I will be submitting for your consideration and for inclusion in the record substantial comments from colleagues and people in other professions who also believe that wilderness provides essential and unique benefits to individuals and to society.

Following the reverend's comments, the first topic which I will discuss is the impact of different sources of stress that are present in our society today and are likely to increase in the future. By a fortunate coincidence, much of what I originally intended to say regarding this matter is included in the cover story of the most recent issue of Time magazine—June 6, 1983. If you have not done so already, I encourage you to read that article and give ample consideration to its implications as you formulate your decisions regarding wilderness preservation.

In the interest of brevity, I will not go into extensive detail regarding the adverse effects of stress, but it is important to note that stress figures prominently in a wide variety of physical and emotional disorders, and has been shown to significantly interfere with intellectual functioning. Estimates of the economic costs of stress-related illness, absenteeism, lowered productivity, and destructive behaviors indicate that as much as $50 billion to $75 billion may be lost each year because of stress. That figure may be startling to many, but to someone in my profession it is not at all surprising.

The reason I am discussing stress in the context of the psychologcial benefits of wilderness is that wilderness areas provide a haven in which we may recover from the adverse effects of excessive stress. From the perspective of a psychologist, this benefit alone is an extremely important argument for wilderness preservation, but it is also possible to make a connection between wilderness experiences and a reduction in the economic costs of excessive stress. Considering the monetary losses identified above, it must be recognized that to the extent that wilderness provides an opportunity to recover from stress and thereby reduces those losses, it will produce economic benefits which may not be immediately evident, but which may approximate even the substantial income which our State derives from wilderness associated tourism.

The benefits of wilderness: Although it is essential to recognize the importance of wilderness as a haven from stress, there are many other psychological reasons for wilderness preservation. Numerous studies have examined the effects of wilderness experiences, and the overwhelming conclusion to be drawn from clinical and research findings is that persons involved in wilderness activities report and demonstrate lasting benefits which are apparently associated with the unique characteristics of wilderness environments.

Among the benefits which have been identified by these studies are increases in the wilderness participants' sense of self-worth and self-satisfaction, increased self confidence, a heightened sense of concern and care for others, relaxation, spiritual and emotional renewal, and physical rejuvenation. As evidence that many of these effects may be unique to wilderness areas and might not have been attained in areas with nonwilderness designations, comments of subjects consistently emphasize the importance of such factors as solitude, silence, natural environmental surroundings, and the environmental necessity of self sufficiency. Such comments strongly suggest that an area in which roads or other developments are nearby, or in which there has been recent human disruption of the environment, would not have produced the same positive effects as did the wilderness environments.

Wilderness, change, and permanence: To conclude my testimony, I would like to comment briefly on the concept of deleting existing wilderness areas in exchange for the establishment of other areas. More than a century and a half ago de Toqueville addressed the issue of change in America and wrote:

> Placed in the middle of an always moving scene, himself driven by the irresistible torrent which drives all around him, the American has no time to tie himself to anything; he grows accustomed only to change, and ends by regarding it as the natural state of things:

While I must acknowledge that I know of no research which deals with the specific issue of wilderness deletion, there is abundant evidence that excessive change can be highly disturbing and stress producing. My professional and personal opinion is that one of the most important elements of wilderness areas is the invisible sense of time and permenance which exists there. Contrary to de Toqueville's accurate assessment that Americans assume change to be the natural state of things, wilderness reminds us that change is indeed a natural phenomenon, but its pace in nature is much different than that which we are exposed and overexposed to in the nonnatural environment.

As everything else in our Nation changes seemingly without our control, wilderness provides a very real, as well as a symbolic anchor to our past, tol natural time, and to a future which we can be confident will at least contain islands of familiarity and permanence. To eliminate an existing area raises the potential that any wilderness area may suffer the same fate at some time in the future. This may be a terribly destructive precedent to set, not so much because it threatens an existing area of natural beauty, but more importantly in the long run, because it destroys our confidence that any area will be allowed to remain unchanged. The loss of such confidence standards to eliminate what may well be our last symbol of permanence in America. The consequences of that loss are difficult to estimate, but in my judgment they may be extraordinarily regretable and unfortunately irreversible.

As you make decisions regarding wilderness preservation, I strongly urge each of you to bear in mind that you are not simply determining the future of natural areas or specific industries in our State. Your wilderness decisions will inevitably have profound effects on the phychological health of all the individuals who are now, or will one day be living in Washington State and the rest of the Nation.

Thank you for your time.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Baird follows:]

June 3rd, 1983
Washington Wilderness Hearings
Seattle Washington

Testimony of Brian Baird, M.S., Ph.D. candidate in Clinical Psychology

Honorable members of Congress

As someone who considers wilderness recreation among the most important and rewarding elements of life, and as a professional practitioner and student of Clinical Psychology, my testimony today will be concerned primarily with the psychological benefits of Wilderness. In addition to my own testimony, I will be submitting for your consideration and for inclusion in the record, written comments from a substantial number of other professionals in the field who also believe that wilderness provides essential and unique benefits to individuals and to society, and should therefore be preserved.

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As you make decisions regarding wilderness preservation, I strongly urge each of you to bear in mind that you are not simply determining the future of natural areas or specific industries in our state. Your wilderness decisions will inevitably have profound effects on the psychological health of all the individuals who are now, or will one day be living in Washington State and the rest of the Nation. I hope you will give this matter the utmost care, and be guided by wisdom gained from past experience, as well as vision and concern for future generations.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Senator JACKSON. I want to thank all of the panelists for their statements, especially Julia.

Panel No. XVII: Bob Teagle, Washington State Society of American Foresters; Howard Millan, Washington State Society of American Foresters; Dave Malsed, Washington State Society of American Foresters; R. N. McCullough, Enumclaw, Wash.; Clyde Eaton, Enumclaw, Wash.; Rick Brathovde, Yakima, Wash.

Mr. Teagle, first up, Washington State Society of American Foresters.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT B. TEAGLE, CHAIRMAN, WASHINGTON STATE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Mr. TEAGLE. Thank you. There are three of us here representing 1,500 professional foresters residing in Washington State. Membership includes public and private practitioners, researchers, educators, administrators, and students.

The objectives of the society are to advance science, technology, teaching and practice of professional forestry, and to use the knowledge and skills of the profession to benefit society.

Gifford Pinchot and six other pioneer foresters established this society in 1900. Members subscribe to a code of professional ethics. The national society has 21,000 members and is the accreditation authority for professional forestry education throughout the United States.

The society believes that the RARE II data and recommendations, and planning under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act [RPA] should be used to expedite congressional decisions on wilderness allocations for the national forest system, and, within the RPA framework, to establish targets for wilderness on the national forests. The society also believes Congress should use similar data and recommendations from other Federal agencies to determine the quantity, quality, and location of wilderness which will ultimately be desirable or necessary.

In European forests where much of our practices were developed, visitor frequency on commercial forestlands often average 500 visits per year per acre. Also virtually all lands capable of commercial production and management are used for fiber production, including national parks.

We must note for comparison that there exists today 98 times more forestland per inhabitant in Washington State than in Europe. This includes the miles and miles of multiple-use forests for which we're so well blessed.

Wilderness is not a permanent status, the characteristics change each decade just as a young forest matures additional candidates will again be embraced and promoted as a unique new ecotype, with politicians and preservationists campaigning in the public area for sweeping new wilderness categories. Wilderness designation means no improvements such as trails, severe limits to party size, and numbers allowed access. There can be no use level that would degrade, trammel, alter, or impact the area as a whole. This is the ultimate in selfishness.

An example of the impact of wilderness can best be seen by visiting a national park in Washington. To protect the fragile characteristics that make up these unique sites almost everyone is confined to the limited developments that were opened 50 years ago. Thus, what is seen up close is really a micro portion of the whole, but totally overused, or sacrificed. But our reaction is anticipated, we are urged to climb on a soapbox, join a preservationist or environmental group and campaign for more single use, and selfish (in the world's eyes) wilderness lockups.

We are viewed today, through the eyes of the world as the rich, the opulent, the selfish and hated controllers of everything they desire. Our greatest asset is our vast productive area of renewable agri-business. By artificially removing, restricting, outlawing, or essentially crippling this capacity we are depriving the less affluent Third World citizens shelter, clothing, and food. It's that basic, we cannot overlook our obligation to help our fellowman, by providing the optimum potential for a better life. Doubling wilderness, particularly productive forest land does not serve this end.

This Nation's true strength is its productivity. We are blessed with some of the most productive farm and forest lands in the world. We often take this for granted, ignoring or sidestepping our true responsibility to promote and foster the stewardship of our heritage and use it fully to help provide for the less abundant. Our real power is in food and fiber, wheat and lumber.

We are contantly reminded of the Third World's slow climb out of abject poverty with images of starving multitudes, droughts, and pestilence despoiling millions of acres, with populations only trying to provide such simple pleasures as food, fire, and shelter for their families.

Can we live with this knowledge and still feel secure in locking away an additional 3 million acres of productive forests?

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Teagle follows:]

WASHINGTON STATE
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS
Please Respond To:

STATEMENT OF THE WASHINGTON STATE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS
Submitted to Senators Gorton and Jackson
Seattle, June 3, 1983
on
WASHINGTON WILDERNESS BILL - S. 837

Good day Mr. Chairman and committee members. I am Robert B. Teagle, chairman of the Washington State Society of American Foresters. This statement is presented on behalf of the 1500 professional foresters residing in Washington state.

We manage and influence land management on most of this state's forest lands performing duties ranging from forest management and protection, plus multiple use responsibilities to recreation and wilderness management on private and public forest lands. Membership includes public and private practitioners, researchers, educators, administrators, and students.

The objectives of the society are to advance the science, technology, teaching and practice of professional forestry, and to use the knowledge and skills of the profession to benefit society.

Gifford Pinchot and six other pioneer foresters established the society in 1900. Members subscribe to a code of professional ethics. The national society has 21,000 members and is the accreditation authority for professional forestry education throughout the United States. The societies' periodicals are The Journal of Forestry, Forest Science, Southern Journal of Applied Forestry, and Proceedings of the Society of American Foresters National Conventions.

Included in my written testimony is a four page position of the society on forest wilderness. The following excerpts are from that document:

> "Forest conservation provides for maintaining some land in a wilderness state for spiritual enjoyment, scientific study, and primitive recreation ... Forest lands should be reserved and used for parks, monuments, recreation areas, wilderness areas and natural areas where intensive study demonstrates that such reservation and use is in the long-term public interest."

Definition of Forest Wilderness. The concept of forest wilderness is inherently subjective. Wilderness means different things to different people. Consequently, the term cannot be defined with precision.

It is useful, however, to consider a spectrum of environments in terms of the degree of human influence, ranging from the totally wild to the totally civilized. Human influence becomes successively greater as successive movement is made away from the wild extreme. The rural environment characterizes the middle of the range. Remote, roadless, undeveloped lands constitute that part of the range closest to the wild extreme. Large urban centers are the civilized extreme.

A definition of wilderness embodied in the Wilderness Act of 1964 is, "An area where the earth and its community are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor." This definition is further defined in the act as:

> "...an area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological or other features or scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value."

SAF believes that the RARE II data and recommendations, and planning under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) should be used to expedite congressional decisions on wilderness allocations for the National Forest System, and, within the RPA framework, to establish targets for wilderness on the national forests. SAF also believes Congress should use similar data and recommendations from other federal agencies to determine the quantity, quality, and location of wilderness which will ultimately be desirable or necessary.

The Title One additions of the past administrations are political additions, of which 61 percent or 347 square miles consists of commercial forest land. Title Two lands are known only vaguely but add more than 815 square miles of commercial forest land and are not the careful professional forester's selections manifesting the true wilderness characteristics.

In European forests where much of our practices were developed, visitor frequency on commercial forest lands often average 500 visits per year per hectare. Also virtually all lands capable of commercial production and management are used for fiber production, including national parks.

We must note for comparison that there exist today ninety-eight times more forest land per inhabitant in Washington State than in Europe. This includes the miles and miles of multiple use forests for which we are so well blessed.

Wilderness is not a permanent status, the characteristics change each decade just as a young forest matures additional candidates will again be embraced and promoted as a unique new ecotype, with politicians and preservationists campaigning in the public arena for sweeping new wilderness categories. Wilderness designation means no improvements such as trails, severe limits to party size and numbers allowed access. There can be no use level that would degrade, trammel, alter or impact the area as a whole. This is the ultimate in selfishness.

An example of the impact of wilderness can best be seen by visiting a national park in Washington. To protect the fragile characteristics that make up these unique sites almost everyone is confined to the limited developments that were opened 50 years ago. Thus, what is seen up close is really a micro portion of the whole, but totally over used, or sacrificed. But our reaction is anticipated, we are urged to climb on a soap box, join a preservationist or environmental group and campaign for more single use, and selfish (in the world's eyes) wilderness lock ups.

We are viewed today through the eyes of the world as the rich, the opulent, the selfish and hated controllers of everything they desire. Our greatest asset is our vast productive area of renewable agri-business. By artificially removing, restricting, outlawing or essentially crippling this capacity we are depriving the less affluent third world citizens shelter, clothing and food. It's that basic, we cannot overlook our obligation to help our fellow man, by providing the optimum potential for a better life. Doubling wilderness, particularly productive forest land does not serve this end.

This nation's true strength is its productivity. We are blessed with some of the most productive farm and forest lands in the world. We often take this for granted, ignoring or sidestepping our true responsibility to promote and foster the stewardship of our heritage and use it fully to help provide for the less abundant. Our real power is in food and fiber, wheat and lumber.

We are constantly reminded of the third world's slow climb out of abject poverty with images of starving multitudes, droughts, and pestilence despoiling millions of acres, with populations only trying to provide such simple pleasures as food, fire and shelter for their families.

Can we live with this knowledge and still feel secure in locking away an additional three million acres of productive forests?

RT:sHm

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Representing the Forestry Profession in America

at Wild Acres • 5400 Grosvenor Lane • Bethesda, Maryland 20814 • (301) 897-8720

FOREST WILDERNESS

A POSITION OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS *

The Society of American Foresters (SAF) recognizes wilderness as an important and legitimate use of Forest lands. *Forest Policies of the Society of American Foresters*, comprising the Society's general statements on forest policy approved by the membership, states:

> "Forest conservation provides for maintaining some land in a wilderness state for spiritual enjoyment, scientific study, and primitive recreation...Forest lands should be reserved and used for parks, monuments, recreation areas, wilderness areas and natural areas where intensive study demonstrates that such reservation and use is in the long-term public interest."

Definition of Forest Wilderness. The concept of forest wilderness is inherently subjective. *Wilderness* means different things to different people. Consequently, the term cannot be defined with precision.

It is useful, however, to consider a spectrum of environments in terms of the degree of human influence, ranging from the totally wild to the totally civilized. As successive movement is made away from the wild extreme, human influence becomes successively greater. The rural environment characterizes the middle of the range. Remote, roadless, undeveloped lands constitute that part of the range closest to the wild extreme. Large urban centers are at the civilized extreme. Although people will differ in their attitudes as to which environments should be included as wilderness, collectively there will be a consensus on which portion of the spectrum is wilderness.

A definition which is embodied in the Wilderness Act of 1964 is "an area where the earth and its community are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor." This definition is further defined in the act as:

> "...an area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of

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* Approved with revision, by the Council of the Society of American Foresters on January 8, 1982. Originally adopted on November 12, 1975 and subsequently renewed on January 5, 1979. A position of the Society of American Foresters expires three years after the date of its adoption unless, after thorough review, its continuance is approved.

recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological or other features or scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value."

The preceding definition is the basis for the National Wilderness Preservation System (the Wilderness System), which included approximately 79.8 million acres in 1981. This is equivalent to about 11 percent of all federal forest and rangeland, or a land base larger than the New England States plus New York and New Jersey. The Wilderness System is restricted to certain federal lands. Because numerous land areas having wilderness qualities are either in non-federal ownerships or are federal lands not included in the Wilderness System, the extent of wilderness in the United States, including forest wilderness, greatly exceeds that included in the Wilderness System.

Forest Land Allocation for Wilderness Use. Only Congress has the authority to designate federal lands for inclusion in the Wilderness System. In making wilderness allocations, Congress faces serious problems in deciding on the conceptual framework to guide its decisions. Such a framework must be built upon appropriate consideration of both the current and future benefits and costs associated with wilderness.

To date, there has been no comprehensive congressional view of what should comprise the Wilderness System. The Congress, using the U.S. Department of Agriculture's second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II), is approaching wilderness designation on a State-by-State basis for the National Forest System.

SAF believes that the RARE II data and recommendations, and planning under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) should be used to expedite congressional decisions on wilderness allocations for the National Forest System, and, within the RPA framework, to establish targets for wilderness on the national forests. SAF also believes Congress should use similar data and recommendations from other federal agencies to determine the quantity, quality, and location of wilderness which will ultimately be desirable or necessary.

A rational allocation approach will require an improved information base and a congressional statement of policy on wilderness goals. Defining the potential supply of wilderness and the character and value of its commodity and service resources is an obvious first step. Other information needs include:

-- land and cover types to be included and their relative quantities;

-- location of wilderness in relation to geographic areas and proximity to population centers;

-- carrying capacity of wilderness areas;

-- feasibility of management; and

-- relation of the above to expected current and future demands for both wilderness and nonwilderness resources.

It is generally accepted that wilderness satisfies some scenic, scientific, recreational, conservation, and historic protection purposes. The allocation process should insure, however, proper recognition of management opportunities which may be foregone. Wilderness allocation may result in actual and potential production losses in water, timber, forage, energy, minerals, developed recreation, and wildlife resources. This consideration of opportunity cost should always be part of the allocation process. Additionally, it should be recognized that many forest land areas not allocated for wilderness are capable of satisfying some people's wilderness desires.

Therefore, any allocation of forest land to wilderness should be preceded by comprehensive study by capable analysts of all costs and benefits. Forestry professionals are uniquely qualified by their education, knowledge and experience to make such studies. The decision to allocate forest lands for wilderness use to the exclusion of commodity and other nonwilderness uses is ultimately political. Nevertheless, it must be based on as much factual information as possible.

Access to Inholdings. Section 5 of the Wilderness Act of 1964 states that State and private owners of land surrounded by areas designated as wilderness by that Act "shall be given such rights as may be necessary to assure adequate access...or the State-owned land shall be exchanged for federally-owned land in the same State of approximately equal value...." Such provisions are necessary and should be incorporated in the statutes of states and other jurisdictions allocating forest lands for use as wilderness.

Management of Forest Wilderness. Forest lands which are to be maintained for wilderness use must be deliberately managed for that purpose. Where they are not, they will likely lose some or all of their wilderness qualities.

The goal of forest wilderness management is to permit natural ecological processes to take place unmodified by man, to the extent feasible, while making available to human visitors a wilderness experience on a sustained basis. To many, a wilderness experience is the perception of solitude and freedom in a natural environment. Human visitation affects the soil and other resources and, if uncontrolled, will exceed established limits of acceptable change and can alter substantially the natural ecological processes and reduce the quality of the wilderness experience. For these reasons, human visitations must be controlled, where necessary, by dispersion, rotation or limitation techniques. These methods also provide for the maximum amount of visitation while still protecting the wilderness resource. Similarly, if control of fires, insect infestations and diseases is necessary to prevent unacceptable loss of the wilderness resource and damage to resources on adjacent lands, or pose a threat to continued use of the wilderness area, the methods of control used must not cause unacceptable alteration of the desired wilderness character.

Restoration of Forest Wilderness. For the typical user, forest wilderness can be reproduced by restoring lands previously utilized for other purposes. Furthermore, most forest lands can be managed to restore wilderness qualities. Of course, time and adequate funding are necessary, as are forest land areas of such size and shape as to be suitable for wilderness management. In addition, human activities on adjacent lands, including those on lands under other ownerships and management programs within a forest wilderness area, need to be compatible.

Finally, the knowledge and skills of forestry professionals are required for both restoration and management of wilderness. Forest ecosystems involve extraordinarily complex relationships. Managing them effectively and responsibly for whatever purpose or purposes is a task best accomplished by those who are expert in these interrelationships.

Efforts should be made to acquire and restore lands which are readily accessible to large population centers for use and management as forest wilderness. While this will be difficult and costly, it will allow more people the opportunity to obtain a forest wilderness experience.

ABOUT THE SOCIETY

The Society of American Foresters, with about 21,000 members, is the national organization representing all segments of the forestry profession of the United States including public and private practitioners, researchers, administrators, educators, and forestry students.

Objectives of the Society are to advance the science, technology, teaching, and practice of professional forestry in America, and to use the knowledge and skills of the profession to benefit society.

Gifford Pinchot and six other pioneer foresters established the Society in 1900.

Members subscribe to a code of professional ethics. The Society is the accreditation authority for professional forestry education in the United States. Its periodicals are the Journal of Forestry, Forest Science, Southern Journal of Applied Forestry, and Proceedings of the SAF national conventions.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

5400 Grosvenor Lane

Bethesda, Maryland 20814

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Teagle.
Next will be David Malsed.

STATEMENT OF DAVID G. MALSED, CHAIRMAN, SOUTHWEST WASHINGTON CHAPTER, WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Mr. MALSED. Thank you.

The 1964 Congress passed the Wilderness Act which initially designated 9 million acres as wilderness. It was felt at that time that the National Wilderness Preservation System might expand to 15 million acres. To date 82 million acres are now in the Wilderness System. Of approximately 11,372,000 acres of Federal land in the State of Washington, 6,375,000 acres are considered commercial forest lands, that is land capable of growing a crop of trees to commercially harvestable size on a continual sustained basis. With dedication of national parks 993,000 acres or 16 percent was removed from this resource base. Passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964 withdrew more forest lands from multiple use. Over the years 512,000 acres of forest land have been designated wilderness bringing the total to 1,505,000 or about 24 percent of the total Federal commercial forest land.

Our present wilderness and national parks preserve for perpetuity significant samples of all forest types and ecosystems found in the State of Washington. We have a vast lowland old growth in the valleys of the Hoh, Elwah, and other rivers of the Pacific coast. Big Beaver Creek, Baker River, and other streams hold old growth forests at less than 1,000 feet above tide waters of the Pudget Sound Basin.

Other forest types vary from lowland to high elevation to subalpine types represented to a greater extent because many tracts of national forest land still remains unnoted. When the Forest Service conducted the RARE II study to see which of these roadless areas might bear wilderness status, the Forest Service RARE II study was begun in 1977 and completed in 1979. Seven evaluation criteria were established for RARE II by the Forest Service. There was additional criteria developed from public input. The U.S. Forest Service was able to recommend what roadless areas should be allocated to wilderness areas by using these evaluation criteria. A data base was developed and used for each potential wilderness area.

Finally a 10-step process used to categorize and review the proposed wilderness areas into three categories of one, wilderness, two, nonwilderness, and three, needs further study.

RARE II was a methodical thorough process conducted by proficient land managers.

From this study came the Forest Service's recommendation that 280,000 acres be added to the wilderness system 229,000 acres be studied further and the majority, 2,069,000 acres, be left for multiple use. However, when President Carter acted on the recommendation his proposal was for 30 percent more wilderness than the Forest Service recommendation of which 230,000 acres is commercial forest land.

This would bring the total commercial forest land set aside for single use to 1,727,000 acres or 27 percent of the total. When one considers that over one-fourth of Washington's Federal commercial forest is presently the Blue Mountains to the Okanogan to the Pacific Ocean, representing virtually all forest types from coastal valleys to subalpine there can hardly be a roadless area one can call unique. If 1.5 million acres of commercial forest land, almost all of which has never been logged, is set aside for preservation, the demand to preserve more old growth is unjustifiable. Yet Senate bill 837 is considering both title I and title II and asking for another 1.4 million acres to be designated wilderness, over half of which is commercial forest land.

The benefits foregone because of removal of this land as multiple use will be jobs for Washington citizens, raw materials for Washington's manufacturers, taxes for Washington's counties, and recreational opportunity for Washington's people.

However, there are those who would argue that the preservation of the wilderness goes beyond the State level, is not just for the citizens of Washington. This society recognizes the professional input that was done on the RARE II study and the recommendation. We urge you to use the RARE II data in conducting the Resource Planning Act in determining allocated wilderness areas in Washington State.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Malsed follows:]

WASHINGTON STATE
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Please Respond To:

STATEMENT OF
David G. Malsed, Chairman
Southwest Washington Chapter
WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS
June 3, 1983

Good day Mr. Chairman, Senators Gorton and Jackson, ladies and gentlemen. I am David G. Malsed, chairman of the Southwest Washington Chapter, Washington State Society of American Foresters (SAF). I will speak to the U.S. Forest Service RARE II study and several federal acts affecting land management and wilderness area.

The 1964 Congress passed the Wilderness Act which initially designated 9 million acres as wilderness. It was felt at that time that the National Wilderness Preservation System might expand to 15 million acres. To date, 82 million aree are now in the wilderness system. Of the wilderness area in the lower 48 states, 70 percent is in seven (7) western states. This clearly shows the review process of our wilderness areas and potential areas is continuing.

The Forest Service RARE II study was begun in 1977 and completed in 1979. Seven evaluation criteria were developed for RARE II by the Forest Service (USFS) with six additional criteria developed from public input. The USFS was able to recommend what roadless areas should be allocated to the wilderness system by using these evaluation criteria.

A data base was developed and used for each potential roadless area. That base was used, but was not limited to the following criteria:

1. Commercial and non-commercial flora;
2. Fauna;
3. Available minerals;
4. Effects on public resources such as water;
5. Costs such as development, acquisition and mitigation;
6. Effects on local communities, utilities, and transportation and employment.

Finally, a ten step process was then used to categorize and review the proposed roadless areas into the three categories of 1) wilderness, 2) non-wilderness and 3) needs further study. In summary, RARE II was a methodical, thorough process conducted by proficient land managers.

The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RPA) is a companion act that provides for specific planning and land uses by the USFS. The data developed by RARE II should be used in the RPA process for the recommendation and determination of wilderness areas. This process has been repeatedly supported by SAF.

Several other acts give direction to the USFS for their planning and development. These acts include: Multiple Use - Sustained Yield Act of 1960, National Forest Management Act and The Federal Land Planning and Management Act - 1976.

The Society recognizes the professional input that was done in the RARE II study and its recommendations for areas to be included as wilderness. We urge you to use the RARE II data in conjunction with RPA to determine the lands to be allocated as wilderness areas in Washington State.

Thank you Mr. Chairman for the opportunity to express the Society's views on SB 837.

DGM:sla

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Malsed.

The next witness will be Tim Raschko.

STATEMENT OF HOWARD W. MILLAN, AS PRESENTED BY TIM RASCHKO, CHAIRMAN, NORTH PUGET SOUND CHAPTER, WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Mr. RASCHKO. Thank you.

I appreciate the opportunity to present the testimony of Howard Millan, who is not able to be here today.

The Congressional Record of March 17 in introducing S. 837 as the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983 addresses the 2.5 million acres of national forest lands in the State and their future uses as studied under RARE II. The record states that, "These lands provide wonderful recreation opportunities throughout the State; provide watershed and fish and wildlife protection; and also provide spectacular scenic beauty." Under the principles of Gifford Pinchot, father of the Forest Service and founder of the Society of American Foresters, forest land uses can be as wide as the forester and those he serves want them to be or as narrow as the restrictions imposed by Congress. The multiple use principles taught by Pinchot are still the cardinal principles in forest management curricula taught today.

Our point as professional foresters has been to highlight the fundamentals which consider wilderness classification as only one of several important forest land uses in Washington. Wilderness is a resource in and of itself and should receive attention in land use decisions along with all other resources in serving the needs of people.

There is a mystique in wilderness classification. The syndrome is based on naturalness as interpreted by those who often give the illusion as possessors of original knowledge. The mystique is enveloped by the unshakeable belief that everything counts in nature except people. This attitude was very clearly expressed in Time magazine, June 6, 1983, page 63 in dealing with the policy development over the last 20 years in Yellowstone Park as the natural or forever wild doctrine for grizzly bears. With 2.4 million visits a year, some tragic unintended consequences developed.

A renowned research biologist on this project said, however, "Man is a definite part of the ecology and must be accommodated." To which we say, "Amen."

The Washington State Society of American Foresters supports additional wilderness classification as recommended by the U.S. Forest Service RARE II recommendations of 268,887 acres in the State of Washington, less the 27,080 acres in the Salmon Priest area favoring a caribou management unit here instead. We strongly urge you to use the RARE II data and other information developed by professional resource managers of the U.S. Forest Service when making your final conclusions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Raschko follows:]

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS 1900

WASHINGTON STATE
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Please Respond To

STATEMENT OF
Tim Raschko, Chairman
North Puget Sound Chapter
WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS
June 3, 1983

Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, I am Tim Raschko, chairman of the North Puget Sound chapter of the Society of American Foresters.

I would like to comment on the amount of federal land in the State of Washington that has already been dedicated to a single use, including both national park land and national forest land. Washington State has already contributed an inordinate amount of resources to single use. These lands are of a diverse nature representing about every possible ecosystem, and are dispersed throughout the state.

Of the approximately 11,372,000 acres of federal land in the State of Washington, 6,375,000 acres are considered to be commercial forest land; that is, land capable of growing a crop of trees to commercially harvestable size on a continual, sustained basis. It is these acres of abundant renewable resources upon which I will comment, rather than the federal land as a whole.

With the dedication of national parks, 993,000 acres of commercial forest land or 16 percent were removed from this resource base. Passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964 withdrew more forest land from multiple use; over the years 512,000 acres of forest land were designated wilderness, bringing the total to 1,505,000 acres, or about 24 percent of the total federal commercial forest land.

Our present wilderness and national parks preserve, in perpetuity, significant samples of virtually all forest types and ecosystems found in Washington. We have vast lowland old-growth forests in the valleys of the Bogachiel, Hoh, Elwah, Quinault, and other rivers of the Pacific Coast. Big Beaver Creek, Baker River, and other streams hold old-growth forests at less than 1,000 feet above tidewater in the Puget Sound Basin. Other forest types, varying from lowland to high elevation sub-alpine types, are represented to even greater extent.

Because many tracts of national forest land still remain unroaded, the Forest Service conducted the RARE II study to see which of these roadless areas might merit wilderness status. From this study came the Forest Service recommendation that 280,000 acres be added to the wilderness system, 229,000 acres be studied further, and the majority, 2,069,000 acres, be left for multiple use. The merits of the RARE II study have been explained by my colleague, and the Forest Service proposal has been endorsed by the Society of American Foresters. However, when President Carter acted on the recommendation, his proposal was for 30 percent more wilderness than the Forest Service recommendation, of which 222,000 acres is commercial forest land. This would bring the total commercial forest land set aside for single use to 1,727,000 acres, or 27 percent of the total.

The cry for more wilderness is still made with the supposition that many unique areas will be logged, that ecosystems need to be saved, that wildlife needs protection, that old growth needs to be preserved. When one considers that over one-fourth of Washington's federal commercial forests spread from the Blue Mountains to the Okanogan to the Pacific Ocean, representing virtually all forest types from coastal valleys to sub-alpine ridges, there can hardly be a roadless area that one can call unique. With 1.5 million acres of commercial forest land, almost all of which has never been logged, already set aside for preservation, the demand to preserve more old-growth is unjustifiable. Yet Senate Bill 837, when considering both Title I and Title II, asks for another 1,426,000 acres to be designated wilderness, over half of which is commercial forest land. This would total 2,249,000 acres or 35 percent of federal commercial forest land taken out of multiple use in Washington State alone.

The benefits foregone because of removal of this land from multiple use will be jobs for Washington citizens, raw materials for Washington's manufacturing centers, taxes for Washington counties, and recreational opportunities for Washington's people. However, there are those who argue that the preservation of wilderness goes beyond the state level; that wilderness is a national commodity, not just for the citizens of Washington. If this is true, then the State of Washington has already contributed more than its share to our nation's wilderness system. In the 48 contiguous states, 70 percent of the wilderness is concentrated in seven states; of these seven states, Washington is smallest in size, yet ranks fourth in the existing amount of wilderness. Among the 50 states, Washington ranks 20th in size, yet only 4 states have more wilderness. Washington State already has a disproportionate amount of wilderness, yet Senate Bill 837 has a potential of almost doubling our wilderness acreage from 1.6 million acres at present to over 3 million acres.

When one considers the diversity of our present wilderness and national parks the vast amounts of old-growth timber preserved, the wildlife habitats associated, and the wilderness recreation opportunities already available, it is unjustifiable to ask the people of Washington to contribute so much more of their resources to a single use.

TR:slc

Senator **Jackson**. Our last witness on the panel is Mr. Rick Brathovde.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD L. BRATHOVDE, FOREST ANALYST, BOISE CASCADE CORP.

Mr. **Brathovde**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It is indeed a pleasure to be here speaking with you today.

Mr. Chairman, I am Richard L. Brathovde, forest analyst for Boise Cascade Corp. in Yakima, Wash. I'm a professional forester with 6 years of field forestry experience. I am here today speaking only for myself as one individual among the many thousands of people in Washington State who depend on the forest for our livelihood.

I cannot support the wilderness classification in any of the areas as listed in S. 837, although portions of some of the areas could be deemed acceptable.

The primary objections to these areas listed is the tremendous amount of commercial forest land acres that would be withdrawn from productive, multiple-use management. Many of these acres do not possess outstanding wilderness attributes but are merely in the vicinity of areas that may possess these features. As an analogy, we would not lock up an innocent bystander at the scene of a crime just because he was in the vicinity, nor should we lock up commercial forest land acres just because they are in the vicinity of what we are really looking for.

Of the nearly 1.5 million acres included in S. 837, title I and title II, 52 percent are commercial forest acres, nearly three-quarters of a million acres of commercial forest lands, innocent bystanders being locked up.

S. 837 appropriately acknowledges the thorough study done by the Forest Service of its roadless areas in RARE II. The Forest Service recommendations in RARE II are a good starting point for negotiations and possibly an acceptable combination of wilderness set-asides. The recommendations of the Carter administration, however, go beyond this, and S. 837 goes even farther by including the areas listed in title II. This is not acceptable.

I recommend that Congress take action to preserve multipleuse of our national forests. With 1.6 million acres of existing national forest wilderness, plus an additional 1.5 million acres of de facto wilderness in the national parks of Washington State, I feel there is no justification for more wilderness. I recommend that, at a minimum, all title II areas be deleted from further wilderness consideration and that the Cougar Lakes proposed wilderness be dropped back to the RARE II recommendation of 22,995 acres.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Brathovde follows:]

STATEMENT OF RICHARD L. BRATHOVDE
FOREST ANALYST
BOISE CASCADE CORPORATION, YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

ON S. 837

BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER OF THE STATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

June 3, 1983 Seattle, Washington

Mr. Chairman, I am Richard L. Brathovde, Forest Analyst for Boise Cascade Corporation in Yakima, Washington. I am a professional forester with six years of field forestry experience. I am here today speaking only for myself as one individual among the many thousands of people in Washington State who depend on the forest for our livelihood.

I cannot support the wilderness classification in any of the areas as listed in S. 837, although portions of some areas could be deemed acceptable.

The primary objection to the areas listed is the tremendous amount of commercial forestland acres that would be withdrawn from productive, multiple-use management. Many of these acres do not possess "outstanding wilderness attributes" but are merely in the vicinity of areas that may possess these features. As an analogy, we would not lock up an innocent bystander at the scene of a crime just because he was in the vicinity, nor should we lock up commercial forestland acres just because they are in the vicinity of what we are really looking for.

Of the nearly one and one-half million acres included in S. 837 Title I and Title II, 52% are commercial forestland acres. Nearly three quarters of a million acres of commercial forestland! Innocent bystanders being locked up!

These acres represent approximately 215 million board feet of potential annual yield! Each one million board feet annually harvested provides employment for at least six people in logging and manufacturing, plus twelve people in secondary service and trade jobs. In addition, every one million board feet of timber sold off National Forest lands in the Yakima area currently contributes $75,000 to the U.S. Treasury and $25,000 to the counties for roads and schools.

Therefore, the commercial forestland acres included in S. 837 represent a potential for at least 3870 (215 x 18) jobs and $21.5 million annually to the U.S. Treasury and to the counties. Add to this the secondary taxes generated from salaries and spending, and the savings on unemployment and welfare, and it can be seen that these areas could make a significant contribution to the economic welfare of Washington State.

S. 837 appropriately acknowledges the thorough study done by the Forest Service of its roadless areas in RARE II. The Forest Service recommendations in RARE II are a good starting point for negotiations and possibly an acceptable combination of wilderness set-asides. The recommendations of the Carter Administration, however, go beyond this, and S. 837 goes even farther by including the areas listed in Title II. This is not acceptable!

I recommend that Congress take action to preserve multiple-use of our National Forests. With 1.6 million acres of existing National Forest wilderness plus an additional 1.5 million acres of de facto wilderness in the National Parks of Washington State, I feel there is no justification for more wilderness. I recommend that, at a minimum, all Title II areas be deleted from further wilderness consideration and that the Cougar Lakes proposed wilderness be dropped back to the RARE II recommendation of 22,995 acres.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. Please include this testimony as part of the hearing record.

Richard L. Brathovde
June 3, 1983
Seattle, Washington

Addendum to Testimony by Richard L. Brathovde before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water of the State Energy and Natural Resources Committee - June 3, 1983.

POSITION ON S. 837

DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL PARK LAND AS WILDERNESS

In 1975 hearings were held to determine how much of the Mt. Rainier National Park, the North Cascades National Park, the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas and the Olympic National Park would become wilderness. At these hearings the Sierra Club, Wilderness Society and other preservationists recommended over a million and a half acres for inclusion in the Wilderness System.

We think that in order to address the question of how much wilderness should be in the state of Washington, the National Park roadless areas should be taken into consideration at this time.

SUFFICIENCY LANGUAGE

The sufficiency language contained in S. 837 appears to be adequate.

RELEASE LANGUAGE

The release language found in Section 104-82 is totally unacceptable.

First of all, it releases only those lands reviewed in the Second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II); and, in fact, there are other lands, namely, Dark Divide and Juniper Forest, which were not part of RARE II but which are in the bill.

More importantly, however, it states that, "The Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option prior to the revision of the initial plans and in no case prior to the date established by law for completion of the initial planning cycle." The date established by law is 1985 which is only about two years away. We are sure that there will be revisions of initial plans, particularly if there is a new Administration. Therefore, we will not have any relief from wilderness consideration beyond the 1985 date.

We would offer an amendment to the bill which would state that there would be no consideration for review of the wilderness option prior to the year 2000.

NPA
5/83

Senator JACKSON. Thank you for your statement. I appreciate having it.

Thank you, gentlemen.

We will turn now to panel XVIII: George Yount, Admiralty Audubon Society; Jack Nelson, Bainbridge Island; Joanne Roberts, The Mountaineers; Richard Rutz, Seattle; John Thompson, Carbonado.

Mr. George Yount of the Audubon Society.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE B. YOUNT, ADMIRALTY AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. YOUNT. I am speaking on behalf of the members of the Admiralty Audubon Society, one of the many organizations in this country concerned about the preservation and protection of wildlife and the natural character of Washington State.

We wish to lend our support to the citizen conversation proposals for the additions to S. 837. We oppose any deletions from the already existing wilderness areas.

Scenic and wildlife values are spectacular in our high country, but such values are not limited to these higher elevations. As we learn more about the Olympic elk, deer, bear, as well as the anadromous fish that have become so controversial over the past several years, it is apparent that lowland habitat also requires protection.

It is much more cost effective to protect the habitat of native anadromous fish than to depend on the fish hatchery concept. Healthy streams can provide abundant fisheries resources for commercial and sports fishermen alike.

We particularly endorse the inclusion of the nine additions surrounding the Olympic National Park as identified by the Olympic Parks and Associates. Our chapter has the most direct experience in the lower Graywolf, upper Dungeness Valley, Dosewallips, Duckabush, and Hama Hama Valley and thus are enthusiastic about these additions.

The peninsula region, as many other areas, has been hard hit by current economic conditions. There is a major thrust by Peninsula Chambers of Commerce, Economic Development Councils, and the Washington State Department of Commerce and Economic Development to target tourism as a key element to the region's recovery. And, of course, one of the appeals to the tourist in Washington is the diversity of experiences available. The tragedy is that we, as users of both wilderness and nonwilderness areas, are constantly being confronted with the fact that no one is making any new areas with the special characteristics that make wilderness so precious. There are no more old growth forests being created, there are no new rushing mountain creeks, no new species of wildcat or elk or even any new meadows. Therefore, we have a very simple choice: Either we support the life support systems of what we have now or the option of enjoying them is not likely to be available to the generations which follow. Our ability to provide quality hiking, fishing, and wilderness outdoor experience depends on our stewardship of this land. We recognize there would be some timber harvesting lost. However, we must weigh the cost of deleting such a small percentage out of the annual yield versus the benefits to the other economic sectors. We feel this is a horrible trade off.

An additional point which we feel is worthy of the attention of this body is the status of Protection Island. As you know, last year the island was designated as a "National Wildlife Refuge." As Charles Kurault stated last December on his television program, this was the only gift America gave itself last year.

Now we fear that gift is being taken away due to the delaying tactics by the Department of Interior. New development is occurring and domesticated animals are being introduced that are destructive to bird life. We need help to move the Secretary of Interior to get on with the buy-out program before Protection Island is no longer a gift.

We thank you for the opportunity to share our thoughts with you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Yount. We appreciate having your statement.

Jack Nelson.

[Mr. Nelson was not present.]

Joanne Roberts, The Mountaineers.

STATEMENT OF JOANNE ROBERTS, THE MOUNTAINEERS

Ms. ROBERTS. The Mountaineers is the oldest and largest conservation and outdoor organization in the State of Washington, with 11,000 members, and we have been active since 1906 supporting legislation which would protect the wild areas of our State. We were founded 17 years after Washington became a State in 1889, when most of the State was in fact a wilderness. In 1897, less than 10 years after Washington became a State, President Grover Cleveland proclaimed the Washington Forest Preserve Act in the North Cascades and Congress established the Forestry Act, which authorized the preservation of forests against preemption by large landowners and depredations by timber barons. That's, in historical perspective, more than 70 years have passed since the areas now proposed by conservationists were first protected from logging, development and exploitation, so it is no accident that these areas are still available for wilderness designation. It has been a long-term policy to preserve them, primarily for watershed protection, and we have been benefitting from them in their pristine state from the beginning. We must seriously question whether we should change this conservative position.

The Mountaineers has hundreds of trips each year, many of which occur in de facto wilderness. We support wilderness designation for all of the areas mentioned in S. 837, including all of the areas mentioned in section 2. We have members all over the State, and the country, too, who have love affairs with each of these areas. However, we have concentrated our written testimony on the Eagle Rock Area and the proposed additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness, since many of our scheduled recreational activities occur in these areas.

Again, historically, these areas have long been valued. The Forest Service created the Glacier Peak Cascade Recreation Unit. In 1940 the Glacier Peak Limited Area was created and in 1946 the

Monte Cristo Peak Limited Area. Thus, the idea of protecting the land around Glacier Peak has been recognized by the Federal Government more than 50 years, when the population of the State was one-half of what it is now.

We have given each of you copies—or you will receive copies—of 101 Hikes in the North Cascades, which we know you will enjoy, and which documents many of our regular hikes into the proposed area.

The Mountaineers have many young and vigorous climbers and some old vigorous climbers who go up the most difficult and challenging peaks, but most of our members belong to the Trail Trippers, the family activities group, the retired folks, and naturalists who hike and camp in lowland valleys on hiking trails. It is ironic that opponents of wilderness claim that wilderness users are elitists and yet, at the same time, try to restrict the wilderness to rock and ice only the elite can climb.

The Glacier Peak area is close to the urban centers and provide something for everybody. For example, the Whitechuck Addition is needed to protect the popular Meadow Mountain Trail with its sprawling meadows and wild flowers, and south of the Sauk River, the Monte Cristo area includes some of the most spectacular mountain climbing in the State of Washington, together with some of the most popular hiking trails. The names, Big Four, Vesper Peak, Sloan Peak, are familiar to all of us. And then there are the trails into Glacier Lake and Gothic Basin, and Lake Blanca, Silver Lake and Goat Lake, which are very popular with hikers.

Further east, the Pacific Crest Trail provides the longest gentle meadow walk in the entire Cascades. Hikers follow the trail to Lake Valhalla, Lake Janus, Cady Pass, and Meander Meadow on the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness. I could go on and on but it's detailed in our written testimony.

In conclusion, this bill gives the Congress the opportunity to complete the task which Grover Cleveland began in 1897. We urge you to do so, to designate for permanent protection the areas and boundaries proposed by the citizens conservation proposal, and we urge no deletions to Goat Rocks Wilderness for reasons detailed in our written testimony.

Thank you for this opportunity.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Roberts follows:]

The Mountaineers
719 Pike Street • Seattle, Washington 98101 • (206) 623-2314
BRANCHES IN TACOMA, EVERETT AND OLYMPIA

STATEMENT OF THE MOUNTAINEERS

ON

THE WASHINGTON WILDERNESS BILL, S. 837

The Mountaineers is the oldest and largest conservation and outdoor organization in the State of Washington, with 11,000 members. Its purposes include:

> "To explore and study the mountains, forests, and water courses of the Northwest;
>
> * * *
>
> To preserve by the encouragement of protective legislation or otherwise the natural beauty of Northwest America."

In furtherance of these purposes, The Mountaineers has been active since its founding in 1906 in supporting legislation which would protect the wild areas of the State of Washington, including legislation to establish Mt. Rainer National Park, Olympic National Park, North Cascades National Park, Glacier Peak Wilderness, and the Alpine Lakes Wilderness.

Our club has hundreds of trips each year, many of which occur in Wilderness areas. Our activities include hiking, backpacking, mountain climbing, nature study, ski mountaineering, showshoeing, cross-country skiing, canoeing and kayaking.

The Mountaineers supports Wilderness designation for all of the areas mentioned in S. 837, including all of the areas mentioned in Section 2. Specifically, we support the Citizens Conservation Proposal of the Washington Wilderness Coalition and its member organizations, and the Wilderness boundaries in that proposal. Various groups will provide detailed testimony on each of the proposed areas. The Mountaineers will concentrate its testimony on the proposed Additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness, since many of our recreation activities occur in these areas.

Before commenting specifically on the Glacier Peak Additions, we would like to put the present Wilderness Bill in a historical context. As the oldest conservation organization in the state, with a record of 75 years of concern for wilderness preservation, we believe that a historical perspective is necessary to properly evaluate the wilderness areas included in the Citizens Conservation Proposal.

When Washington became a state in 1889, with a population of 357,000, most of the state was _de facto_ wilderness. In 1897, less than 10 years after Washington became a state, President Grover Cleveland proclaimed the Washington Forest Preserve in the North Cascades. Thus, almost at the start of the state's history and development there was a concern for the magnificent areas of the North Cascades and a desire to protect that area from logging and development. In 1897 Congress also passed the Forestry Act, which authorized the establishment of forest reserves to preserve forests against preemption by large landowners and depredations by the timber barons.

Many reserves were established by Gifford Pinchot, the head of the Forest Service, and President Theodore Roosevelt. By the end of President Roosevelt's term, forest reserves had been established with essentially the boundaries of the national forest system which we have today. Thus, in a historical perspective, more than 70 years have passed since the areas now proposed for Wilderness by the conservation organizations were first protected from ruthless exploitation.

It is no accident that the areas proposed in this bill are still available for Wilderness designation. In recent years the public and the Congress have been bombarded with claims that Wilderness designation locks up these areas and unfairly prevents logging and exploitation of vast areas of the state of Washington. A historical perspective clarifies that the long-term policy of the federal government has been to protect these areas for future generations. Only in recent years, coinciding with the decline of the private timber base, has there been an outcry to log these areas. In fact, from the time the forest reserves were first set up in 1897 until after the Second World War, the national forests were maintained primarily for watershed protection, and little logging occurred within the national forests.

In 1931, when the state's population was 1,563,000, the Forest Service created the Glacier Peak - Cascade Recreation Unit. Thus, the idea of protecting the lands around Glacier Peak has been recognized by the federal government for more than 50 years. The areas proposed by The Mountaineers for the Glacier Peak Additions are part of this historical continuity.

In 1931, the Forest Service also created the Whatcom Primitive Area. In 1935, this area was expanded to the North Cascades Primitive Area with more than 800,000 acres. This was the largest protected wildland in the State of Washington.

In 1937 Secretary of the Interior Ickes proposed an "Ice Peaks" superpark, which would extend along the Cascade Range from Canada to the Columbia River. This sweeping vision was not to come to pass.

In 1939 the Forest Service adopted U Regulations which authorized wilderness areas of more than 100,000 acres, "wild areas" from 5,000 to 100,000 acres, and recreation areas of any size. In 1939 Bob Marshall, head of the Division of Recreation and Lands in the Forest Service, and a co-founder of the Wilderness Society, proposed a 795,000 acre Glacier Peak Wilderness area. But the time was not yet ripe for Bob Marshall's bold proposal to become a reality.

In 1940 the Forest Service created the Glacier Peak Limited Area and in 1946 the Service established the Monte Cristo Peak Limited Area. Thus, throughout the period through the Second World War there was repeated recognition of the need to protect the magnificent areas surrounding Glacier Peak.

In 1960 the Forest Service gave administrative designation to a Glacier Peak Wilderness of 460,000 acres. By this time the Forest Service was yielding to pressures for increased logging on Forest Service lands, and the valleys of Agnes Creek and the Suiattle River were included in the wilderness designation only by the personal direction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

In 1963, The Mountaineers and several other organizations proposed a North Cascades National Park. That same year President Kennedy appointed the North Cascades Study Team to study Glacier Peak, Mount Baker, and Alpine Lakes in the North Cascades and other areas further south.

Finally, with the passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964, the Glacier Peak Wilderness was at last given formal legislative protection, partially fulfilling the grand design Bob Marshall had first proposed years before. Then in 1968, with Senator Jackson spearheading the passage of the North Cascades Act, the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, and Pasayten Wilderness were given legislative protection.

Although Glacier Peak itself is now protected, many of the magnificent areas surrounding the peak still require protection. Many of the hikes in the proposed Glacier Peak Additions are marked in The Mountaineers' book 101 Hikes in the North Cascades, which is submitted with this testimony. The photographs of peaks included in the Wilderness Proposals and attached to this statement are copied from Fred Beckey's Cascade Alpine Guide, Volume 2, also published by The Mountaineers.

Starting from the northwest corner of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, the Cascade River area provides access to Found Lake and the remote Snow King and Mount Cheval, well known peaks inside the Wilderness boundary. The Illabot Peak area, named for a prominent peak, also includes Jug Lake, which is well-known among fishermen for large fish. Green Mountain, with its lookout, is a very popular hiking destination. The Buck Creek area to the west of Green Mountain, with its heavily timbered valley, has been proposed for Wilderness by the Forest Service for years. The area around Downey Creek, the gateway to Dome Peak and the Ptarmigan Traverse, has also been recommended for Wilderness protection for years by the Forest Service and is still unprotected.

Many of our members follow the Downey Creek trail up to Cub Lake and climb spectacular Dome Peak.

Further south, the Whitechuck Addition is needed to protect the popular Meadow Mountain Trail with its sprawling meadows and wildflowers. South of the Whitechuck River, Mt. Pugh is a popular goal for many Mountaineer climbers.

The Monte Cristo area includes some of the most spectacular mountain climbing in the state of Washington, together with some of its most popular hiking trails. The spectacular north face of Big Four dominates the Stillaguamish Valley. Vesper Peak is a popular spring climb, and Morning Star, Bedal, and Del Campo are regularly scheduled climbs. Sloan Peak, "the Matterhorn of the Cascades", is an often climbed peak whose distinctive profile dominates the skyline from miles away. The trails into Gothic Basin, Blanca Lake, Silver Lake and Goat Lake are very popular with hikers. The beautiful circ of Glacier Basin provides access to climbs of Kyes Peak, Monte Cristo Peak, Cadet Peak and Wilmans Spires, all peaks which are regularly climbed by The Mountaineers.

To the south of the Monte Cristo area is the Eagle Rock proposal, barely separated from the Glacier Peak Additions. From U.S. 2, tourists can appreciate the grandeur of Mt. Baring, and Merchant and Gunn Peaks are popular early season climbs.

Further east, the Pacific Crest Trail provides the longest gentle meadow walk in the entire Cascades. Hikers can follow the trail north from Stevens Pass to Lake Valhalla, Lake Janus, Cady Pass and verdant Meander Meadow on the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Further to the east, the Chiwawa River and White River both provide access to the Napeequa Valley, a spectacular high alpine valley known as "the Shangri-La of the Cascades" and popular with hikers and backpackers. Protection of this area would also preserve the virgin forests surrounding the White River Trail and prevent erosion on the steep slopes which border the present Wilderness boundary. The Chiwawa River provides access to the very popular Buck Creek Pass area which is loved by backpackers. The Phelps Creek Trail is also a popular hiking route leading to the spectacular Spider Meadow.

The Entiat River area provides a spectrum of terrain from low elevation valleys to prominent peaks, and provides access to Entiat Meadows and Mt. Maude and Seven Fingered Jack within the Wilderness.

The proposed Lake Chelan additions would protect the western lakeshore, which is well-known to many tourists and backpackers who take the boat up the lake to Stehekin. From Lucerne a trail on the western side of the lake leads past Domke Lake to the lovely meadows of Emerald Park. The road from Lucerne to Holden rises through spectacular forests and provides access to Bonanza Peak and the trail to Suiattle Pass within the Wilderness.

Close to Glacier Peak are two other areas that also deserve Wilderness protection. The Pasayten Additions and the Lake Chelan/Sawtooth Additions form the scenic backdrop on either side of the North Cascades Highway east of Lake Chelan. Liberty Bell, Early Winter Spires, and Cutthroat are sharply chiseled peaks which challenge rock climbers and inspire awe in tourists passing by on the highway. Hardy backpackers hike the Cascade Crest Trail from Rainy Pass to Harts Pass.

The Mountaineers has young and vigorous climbers who penetrate to the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness to climb the most difficult and challenging peaks. We also have other members, such as those that belong to the Retired Rovers and the Family Activities group, who look forward to less challenging hikes and backpacking. It is ironic that opponents of Wilderness make the claim that Wilderness users are elitist, and yet opponents typically try to restrict Wilderness designation to "rock and ice" areas where only the hardy "elite" can enjoy the climbs. In fact, Wilderness areas are intended to be used and enjoyed by everyone, and this requires that the Glacier Peak Wilderness include lowland valleys and easy hiking trails as well as the spectacular peaks at the heart of the Wilderness.

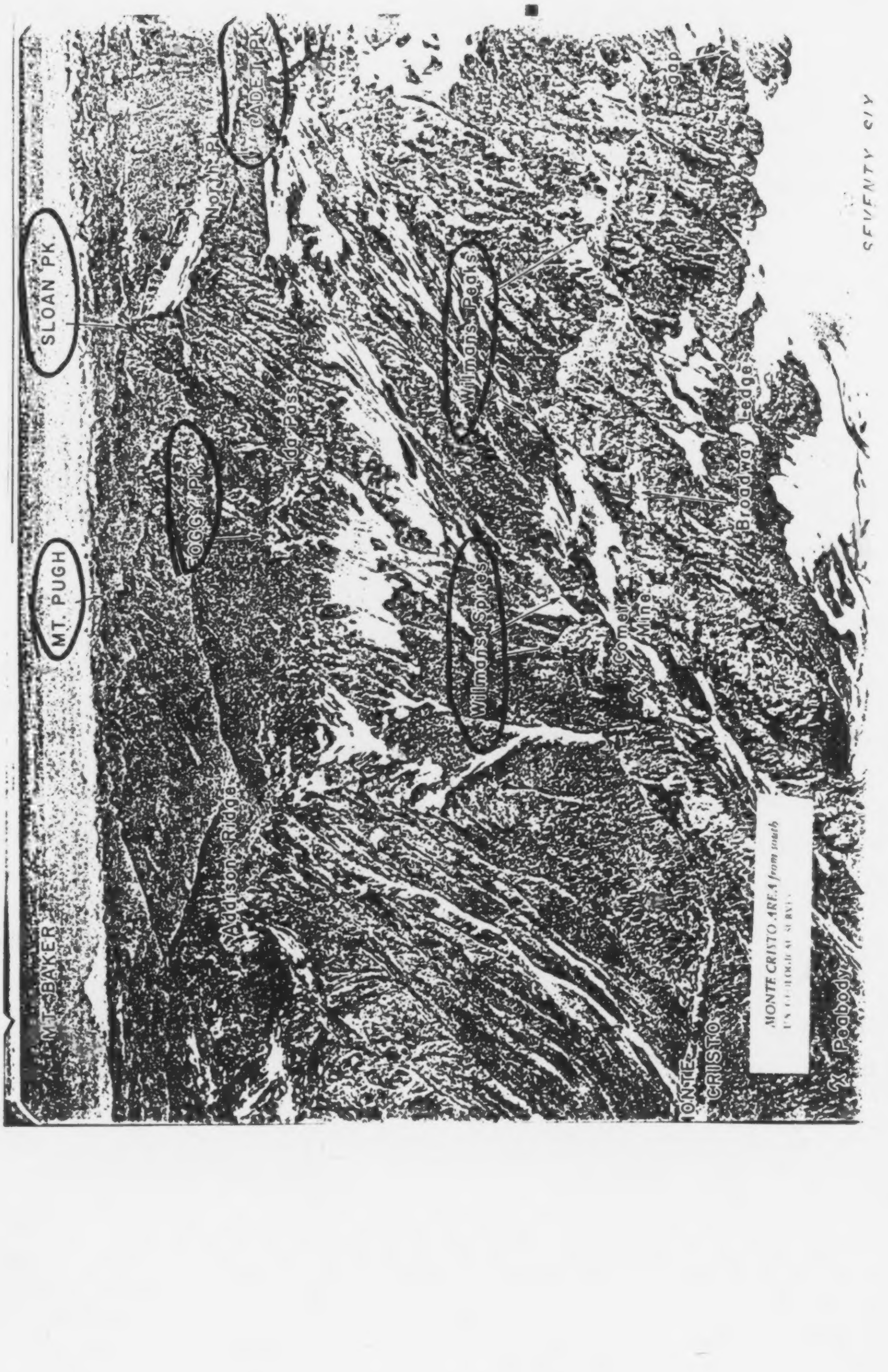
Other testimony will cover the impact of the Wilderness Bill on the timber harvest within the State of Washington. Current evidence indicates that the passage of all of the areas recommended by conservation groups would impact the annual timber harvest in the state by approximately 3 percent. Studies have shown that the timber harvest fluctuates more than this figure annually, and timber harvesting is largely related to housing starts, log exports, and other factors unrelated to Wilderness designation. The Glacier Peak Additions which are proposed as part of the Wilderness Bill have been de facto excluded from the timber harvest since the early 1930's by various forms of Forest Service classification. Incorporating these areas into the

Wilderness System will therefore have a minimal effect on the annual timber harvest.

Wilderness designation is a very long and arduous process. Once Wilderness protection has been granted by Congress, that protection should be permanent. We strongly oppose any provision which would delete any part of the Goat Rocks Wilderness so that the White Pass Ski Area can be expanded. We operate four ski areas, several on Forest Service land, and one on our own land. We understand why White Pass would like to add to its existing ski area. However, the proposed deletion from the Goat Rocks Wilderness would create a dangerous precedent and signal private interests that Wilderness protection can be set aside for the private gain of commercial interests. The White Pass proposal for deletion of acreage from the Goat Rocks Wilderness should be rejected.

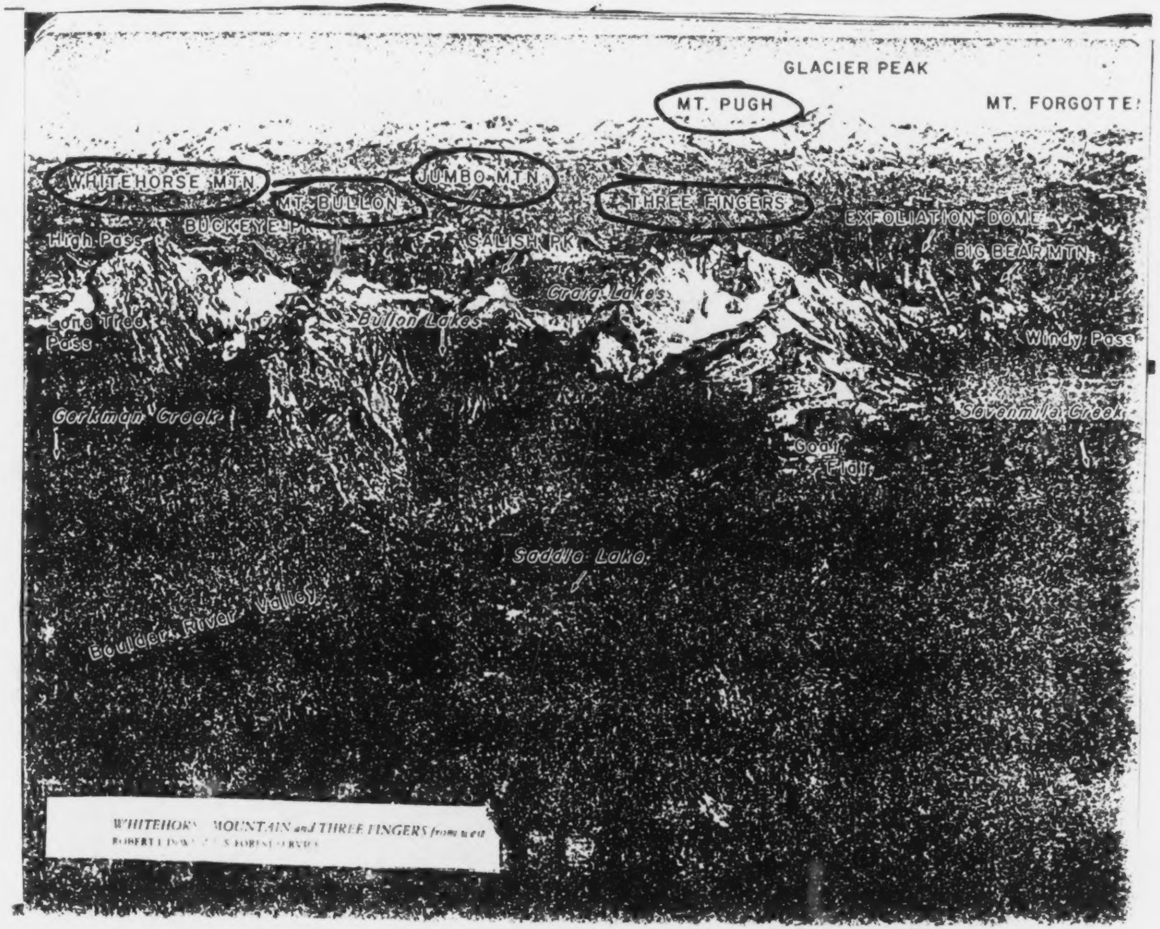
The history of wilderness in the State of Washington has been a history of de facto protection and gradual and incremental legislative protection of wilderness areas. This bill gives Congress the opportunity to complete the task which President Cleveland began in 1897. In 1980 this state had a population of 4,130,000; more than 10 times the population when the Washington Forest Preserve was created in 1897, and more than double the population in 1931 when the Forest Service first gave administrative protection to the Glacier Peak area. The state's population keeps growing, the demand for Wilderness recreation keeps growing, and the land base for Wilderness areas keeps shrinking. If areas are not given the protection of Wilderness designation in this bill, it is unlikely that many of the areas will be available for Wilderness consideration in the future. This is the time for Congress to act. This is the Bill by which the Washington Congressional Delegation and the Congress can complete the task begun many years ago. We urge the Washington delegation to designate the areas and the boundaries proposed by the Citizens Conservation Proposal for the Glacier Peak Additions and the other areas and boundaries included in the Proposal.

The Mountaineers

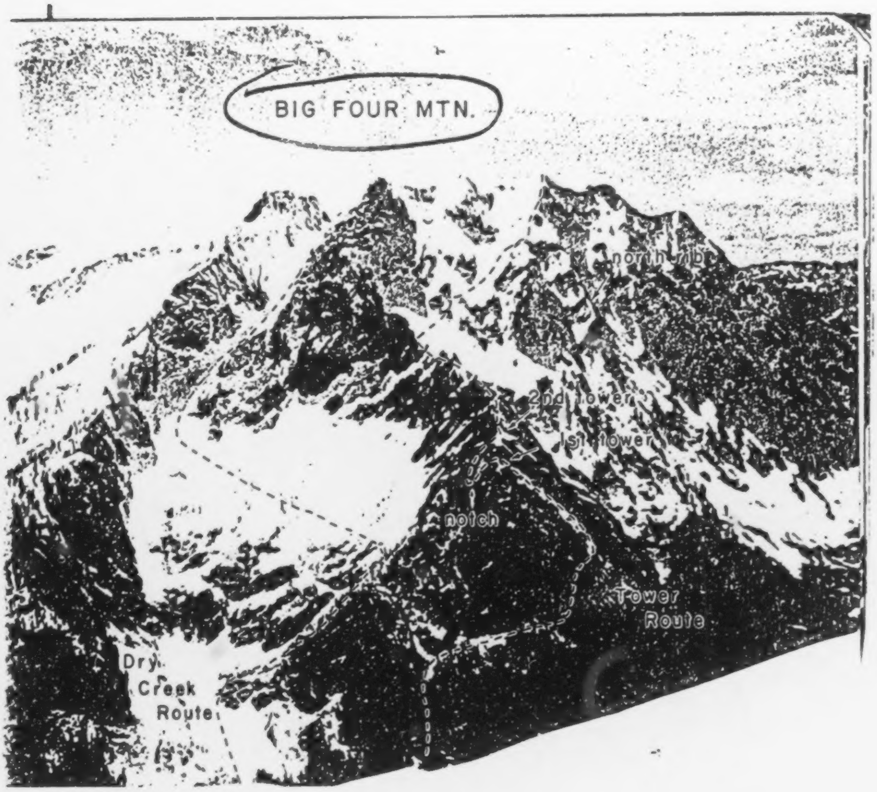


MONTE CRISTO AREA *from south*
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MT. BAKER
MT. PUGH
SLOAN PK.
FOGGY PK.
CADET PK.
Addison Ridge
Ida Pass
Wilmans Peaks
Wilmans Spires
Comet Mine
Broadway Ledge
MONTE CRISTO
Peabody
SEVENTY SIX


GLACIER PEAK
MT. PUGH
MT. FORGOTTEN
WHITEHORSE MTN
MT. BULLON
JUMBO MTN
THREE FINGERS
EXFOLIATION DOME
BIG BEAR MTN
BUCKEYE PK
SALISH PK
High Pass
Lone Tree Pass
Bullon Lakes
Craig Lakes
Windy Pass
Gorkman Creek
Sevenmile Creek
Goat Flat
Saddle Lake
Boulder River Valley

WHITEHORSE MOUNTAIN and THREE FINGERS from west
ROBERT [illegible] U. S. FOREST SERVICE



IG FOUR MOUNTAIN from northeast
S AND AMUNDSON

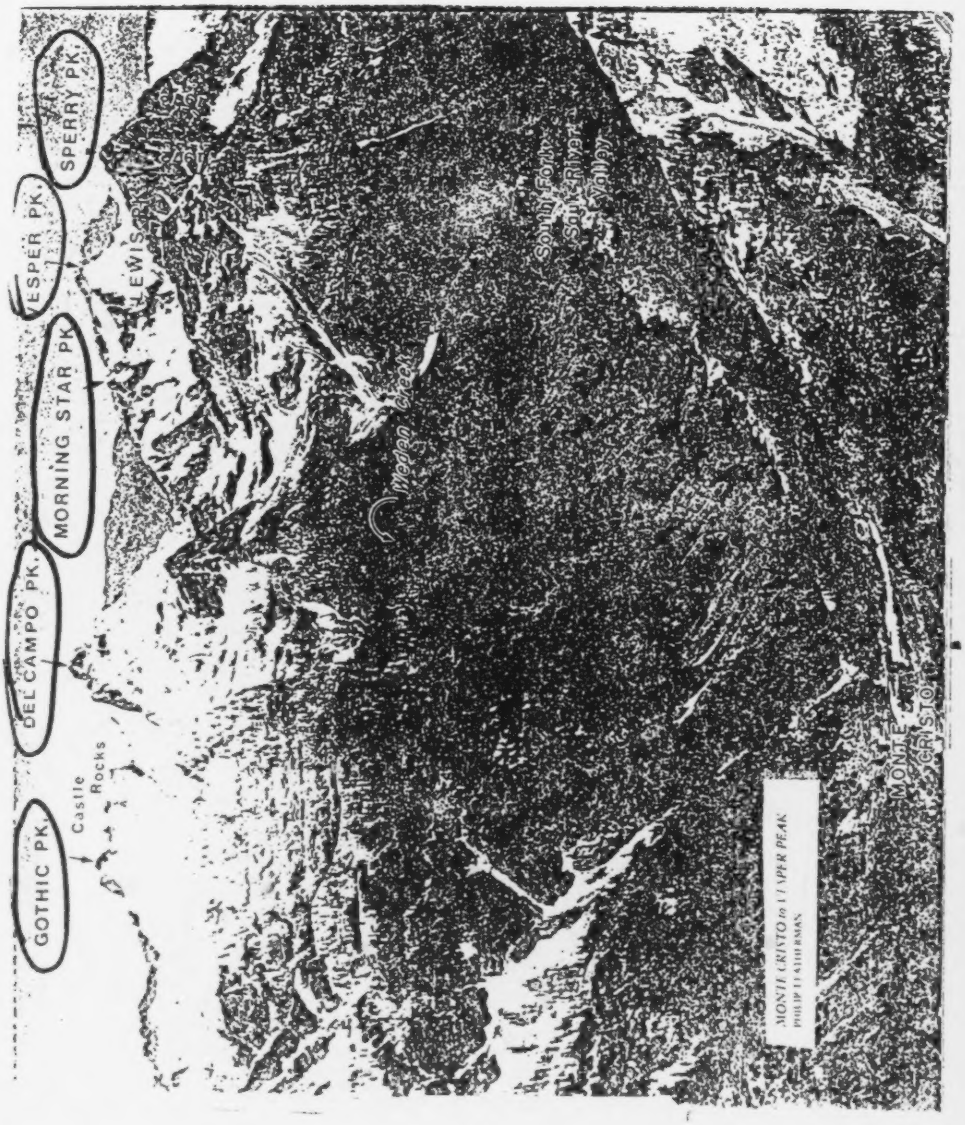
eft toward a couloir; this ends in a steep obvious dirt-filled gully leading to the 4400-ft saddle. Now ascend the long NW ridge. At several hundred ft below the first summit oid an exposed rock step by working around the S about 00 ft; drop to a little shelf, then ascend. Continue up easy heather and rock, then over or around the ridge humps to the more level but narrow sections that lead to the flat summit idge. Class 3. Time: 8 hours.

Note: there is a rappel bolt in place on the lower cliff at a reak just W of a waterfall.

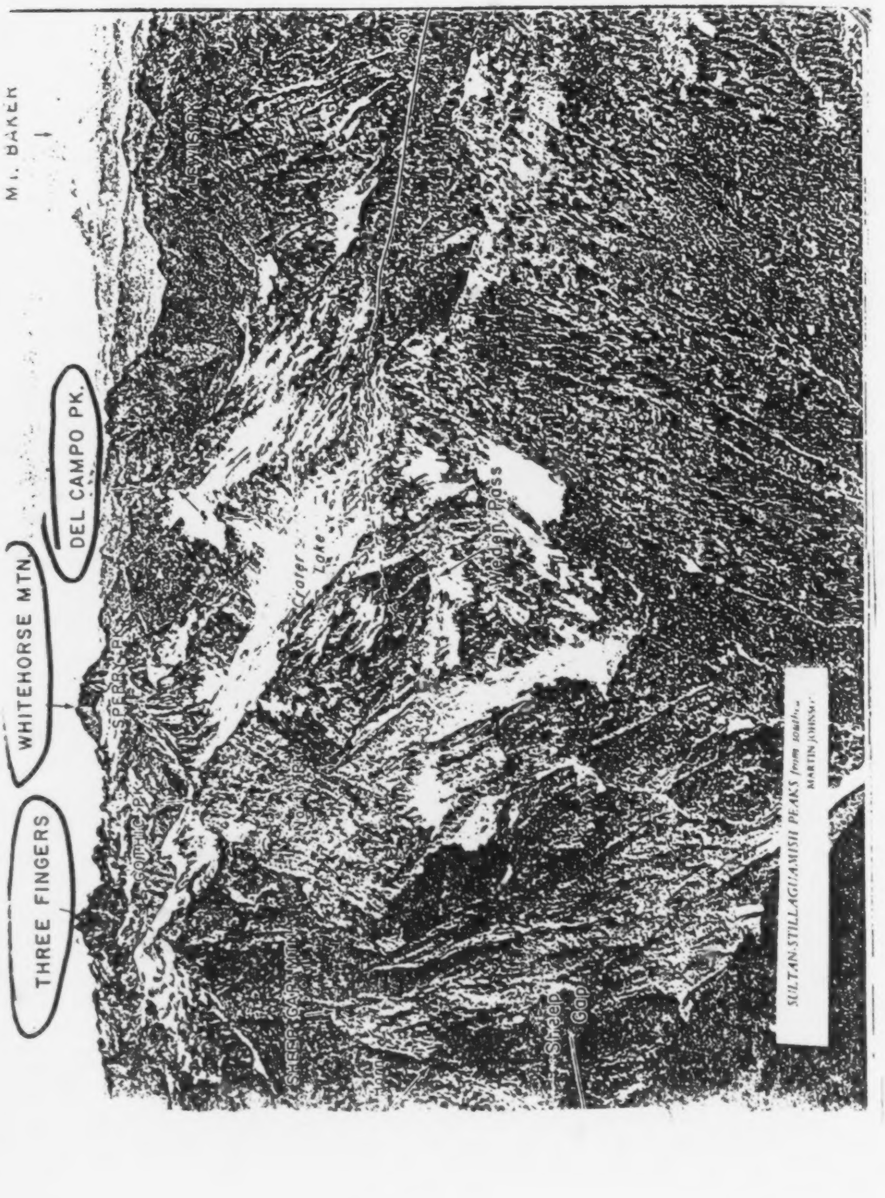
Alternate Approach: Reach the saddle from the S. From Williamson Creek Road♦ (1800′) follow the old roadbed on oot to 2600 ft where it switchbacks left. Work up and right n a timbered ridge (NE) toward the saddle; expect brush.

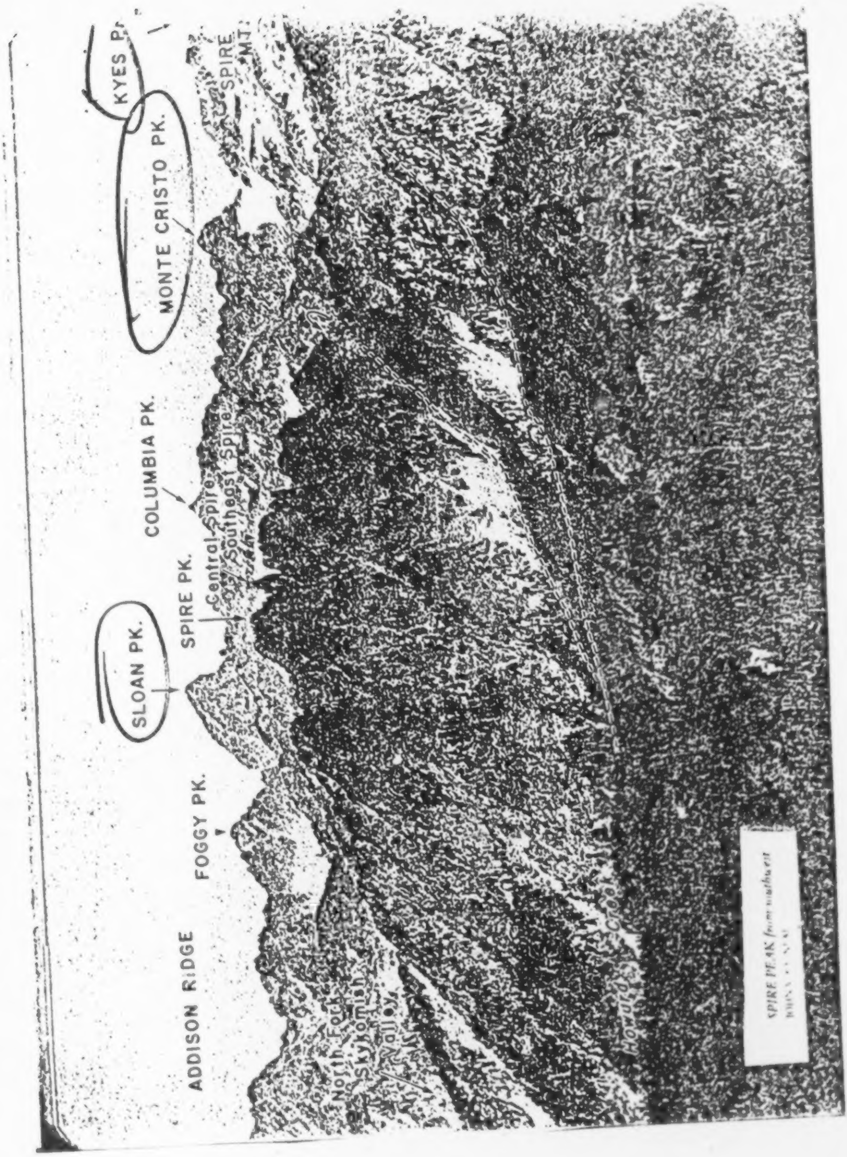
NORTH FACE: The face of Big Four may have been climbed in the late 1920s by a Swiss party, but this is uncertain. An incomplete ascent was made in 1935 by Wolf Bauer and Jack Lowe, beginning on the rock headwall and climbing to within about 700 ft of the summit; a storm forced a descent by a traverse to the W. The first recorded ascent of this 4000-ft face was by Montgomery Johnson, Ken Prestrud, and Charles Welsh on August 16, 1942. Wesley Grande and Jack Kendrick climbed the face in August 1947, probably beginning closer to the highest part of the headwall. A winter climb via the gully E of the N rib was made January 4, 1974 by Rich Carlstad and Cal Folsom (*A.A.J.*, 1974, p. 142).

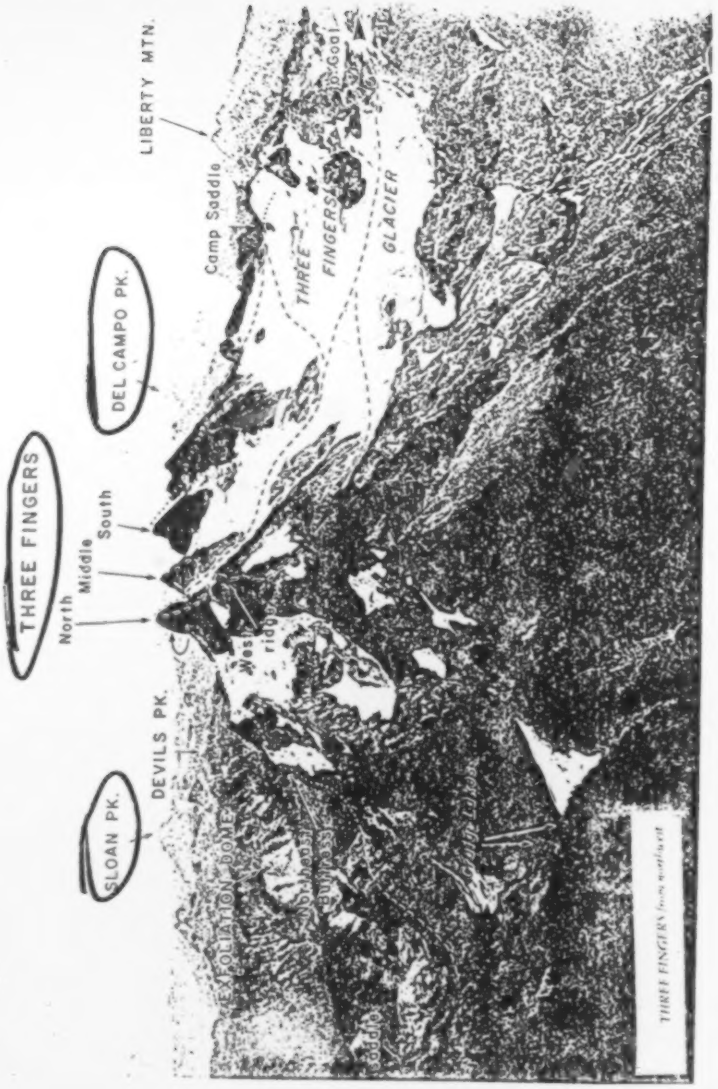
Approach the N face using the ice caves trail. The 1942

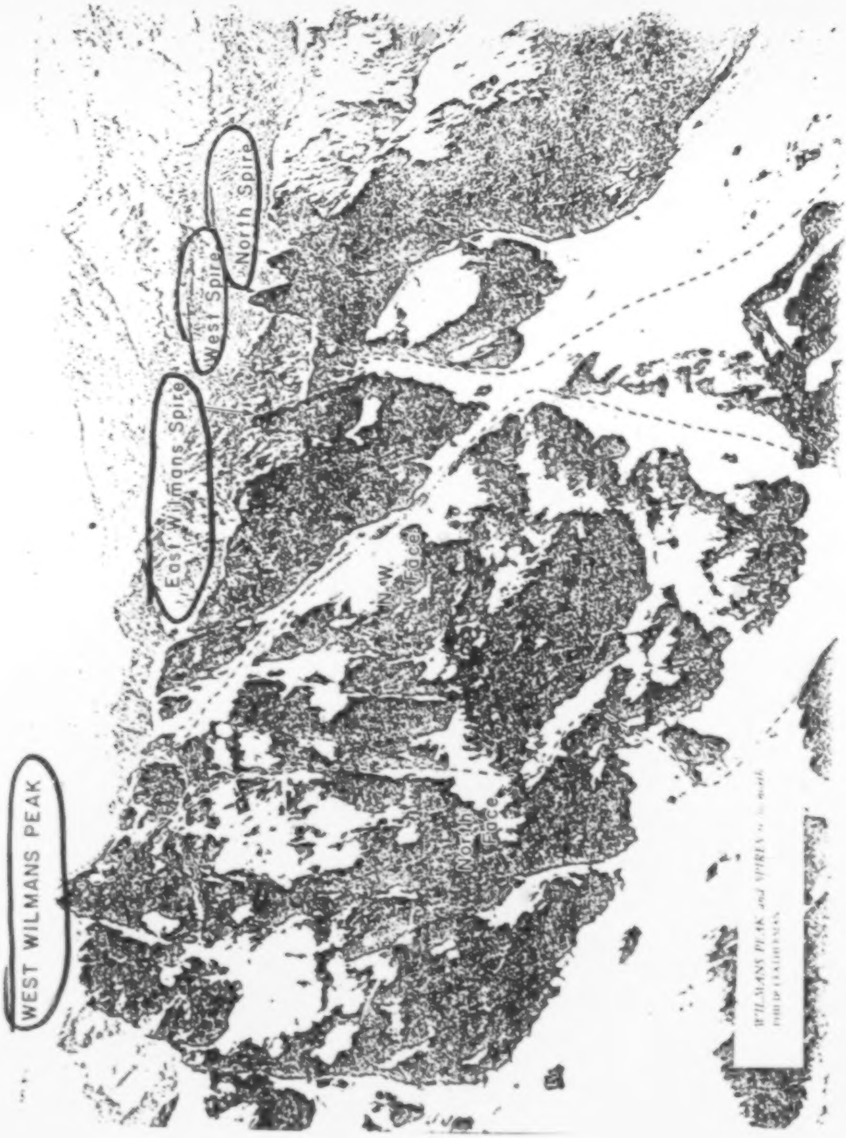

GOTHIC PK.
Castle Rocks
DEL CAMPO PK.
MORNING STAR PK.
VESPER PK.
SPERRY PK.
LEWIS
Weden Creek
South Fork Sauk River Valley
MONTE CRISTO

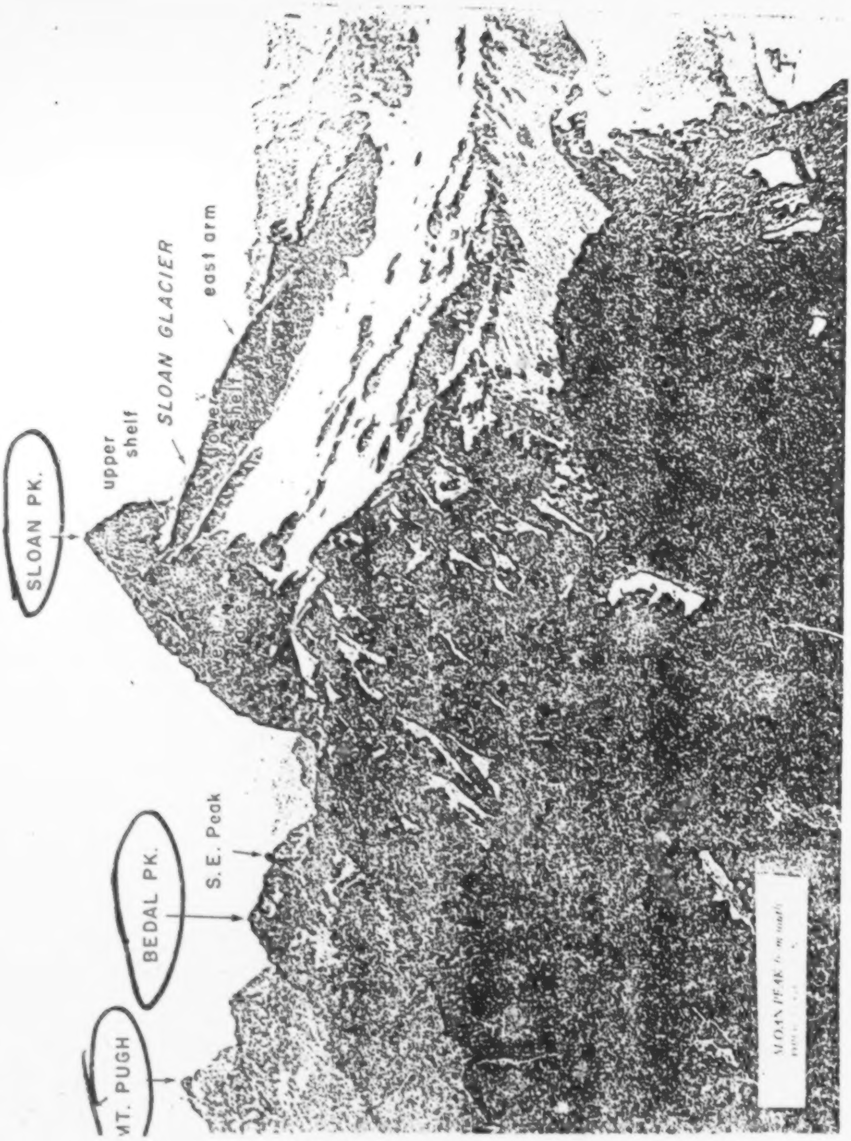
MONTE CRISTO to VESPER PEAK
PHILIP LEATHERMAN

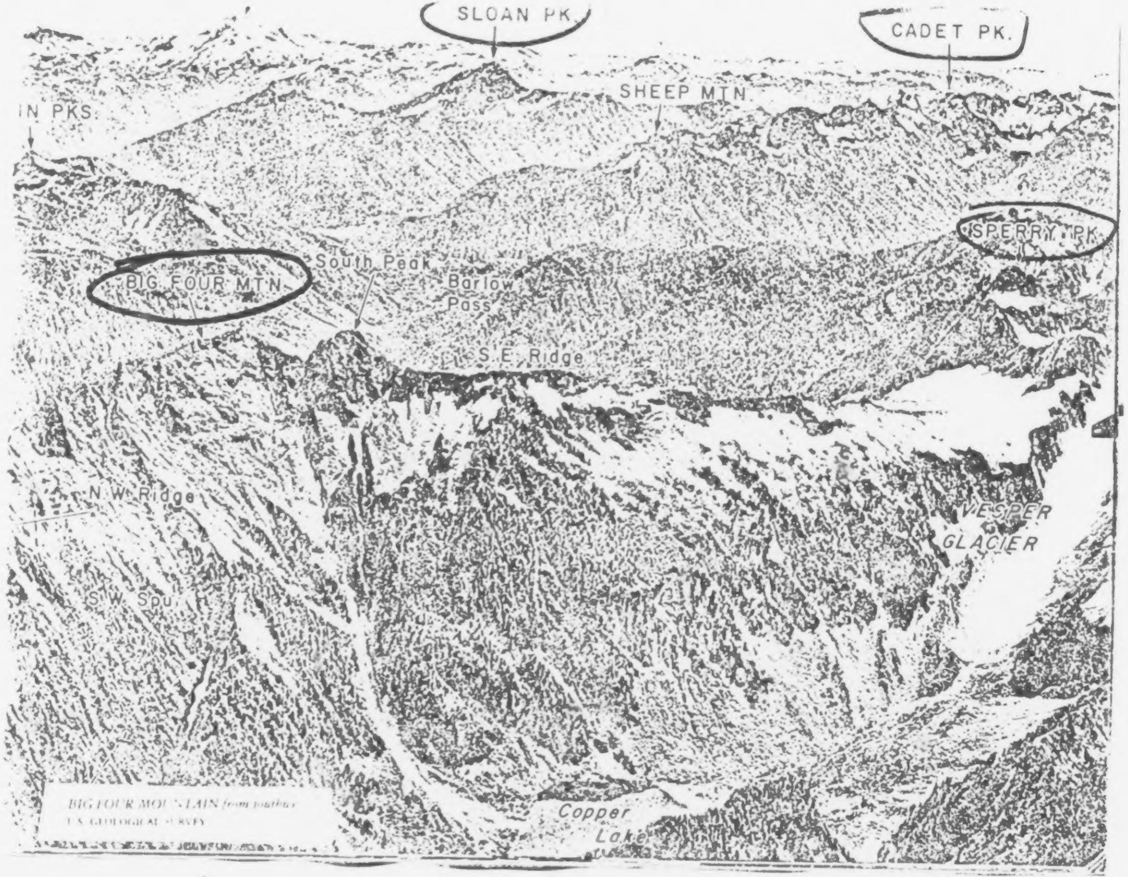

THREE FINGERS
WHITEHORSE MTN
DEL CAMPO PK.
MT. BAKER
Crater Lake
Sheep Gap
SULTAN-STILLAGUAMISH PEAKS from south
MARTIN JOHNSON

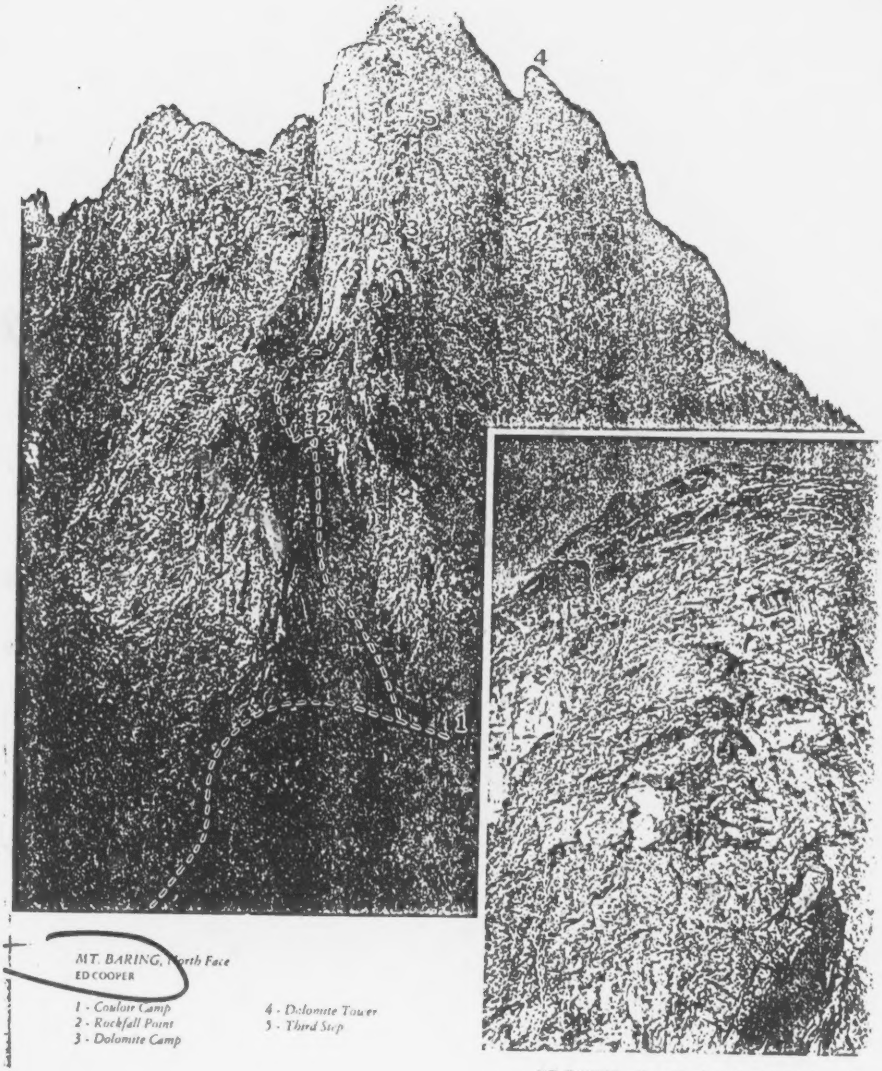

ADDISON RIDGE
FOGGY PK.
SLOAN PK.
SPIRE PK.
Central Spire
Southeast Spire
COLUMBIA PK.
MONTE CRISTO PK.
KYES P
SPIRE MT.
North Fork Skykomish Valley
Howard Creek
SPIRE PEAK from southwest


SLOAN PK.
DEVILS PK.
EXFOLIATION DOME
THREE FINGERS
North
Middle
South
West ridge
Northwest Buttress
Saddle
Goat Lake
DEL CAMPO PK.
Camp Saddle
THREE FINGERS GLACIER
LIBERTY MTN.
to Goat
THREE FINGERS from northwest


WEST WILMANS PEAK
East Wilmans Spire
West Spire
North Spire
N.W. Face
North Face
WILMANS PEAK and SPIRES


SLOAN PK.
upper shelf
SLOAN GLACIER
lower shelf
east arm
BEDAL PK.
S. E. Peak
MT. PUGH
SLOAN PEAK fr. south

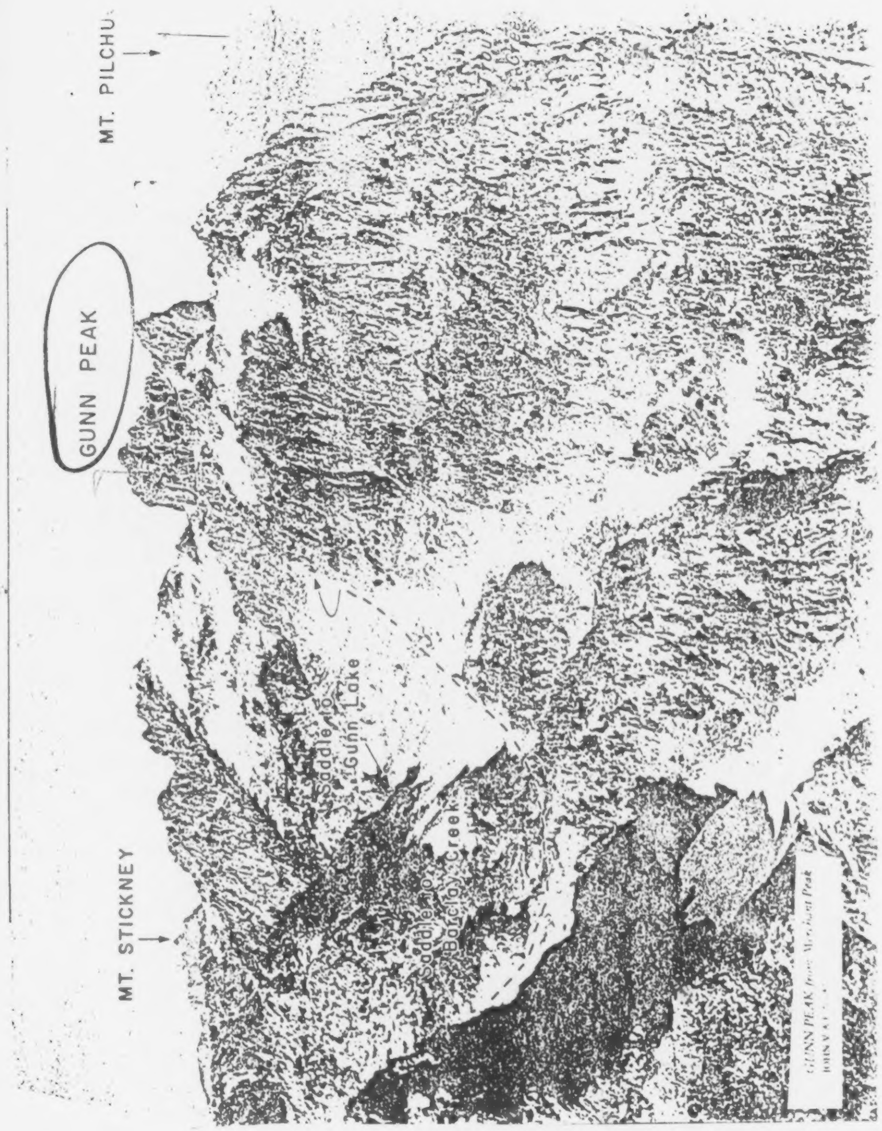

SLOAN PK.
CADET PK.
IN PKS.
SHEEP MTN.
SPERRY PK.
BIG FOUR MTN.
South Peak
Barlow Pass
S.E. Ridge
N.W. Ridge
VESPER GLACIER
S.W. Spur
Copper Lake
BIG FOUR MOUNTAIN
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

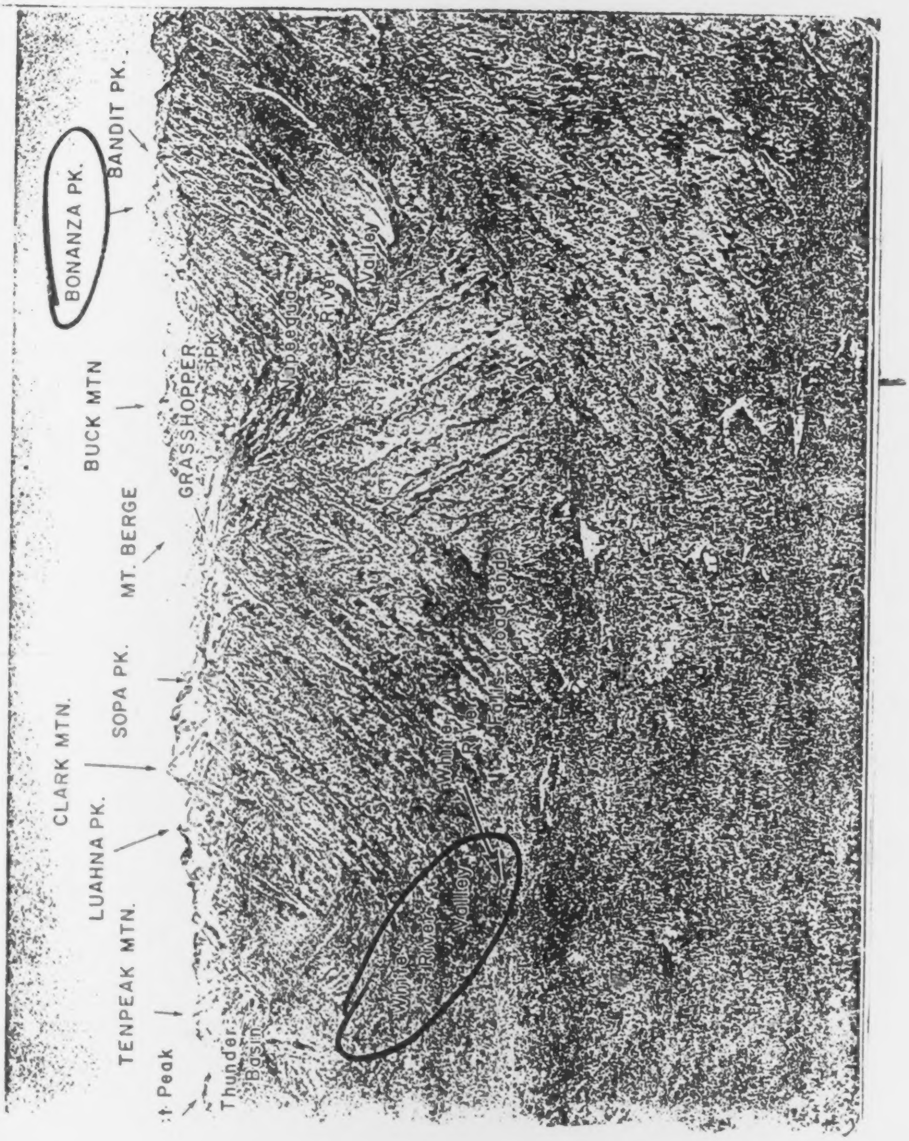


MT. BARING, North Face
ED COOPER

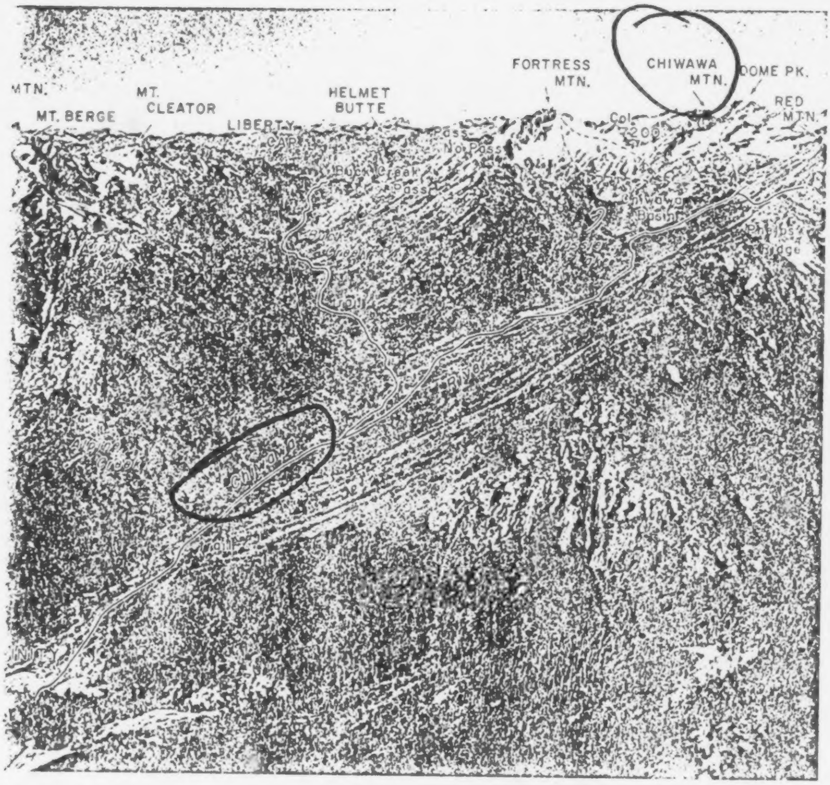
1 - Couloir Camp
2 - Rockfall Point
3 - Dolomite Camp
4 - Dolomite Tower
5 - Third Step

MT BARING Upper Northeast Face from Dolomite Ca
ED COOPER


MT. PILCHUCK
GUNN PEAK
MT. STICKNEY
Saddle to Gunn Lake
Saddle to Barclay Creek
GUNN PEAK from Merchant Peak



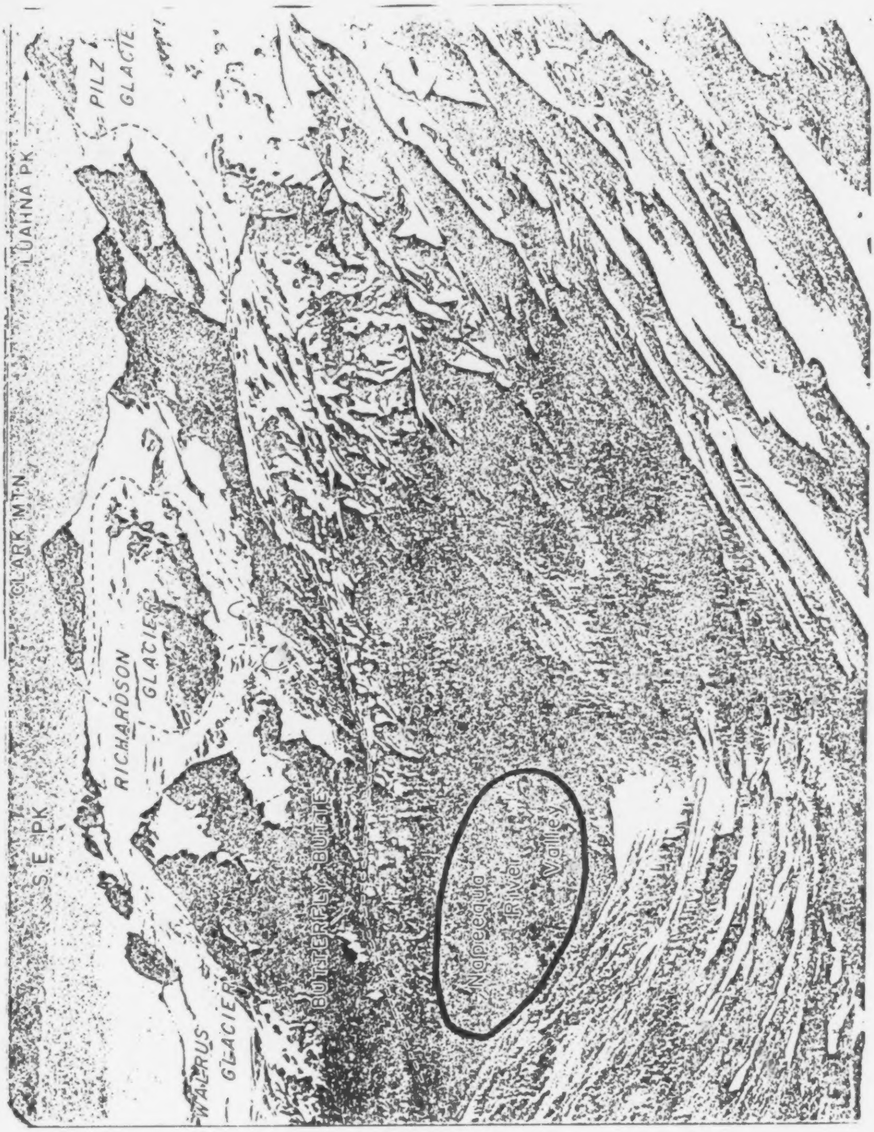
t Peak
TENPEAK MTN.
LUAHNA PK.
CLARK MTN.
SOPA PK.
MT. BERGE
BUCK MTN
BONANZA PK.
BANDIT PK.
Thunder Basin
GRASSHOPPER Pk.
White River Valley
White River
Napeequa River Valley


MTN.
MT. BERGE
MT. CLEATOR
LIBERTY CAP
HELMET BUTTE
FORTRESS MTN.
CHIWAWA MTN.
DOME PK.
RED MTN.
Col
Buck Creek Pass
Chiwawa Basin
Ridge
Chiwawa R.

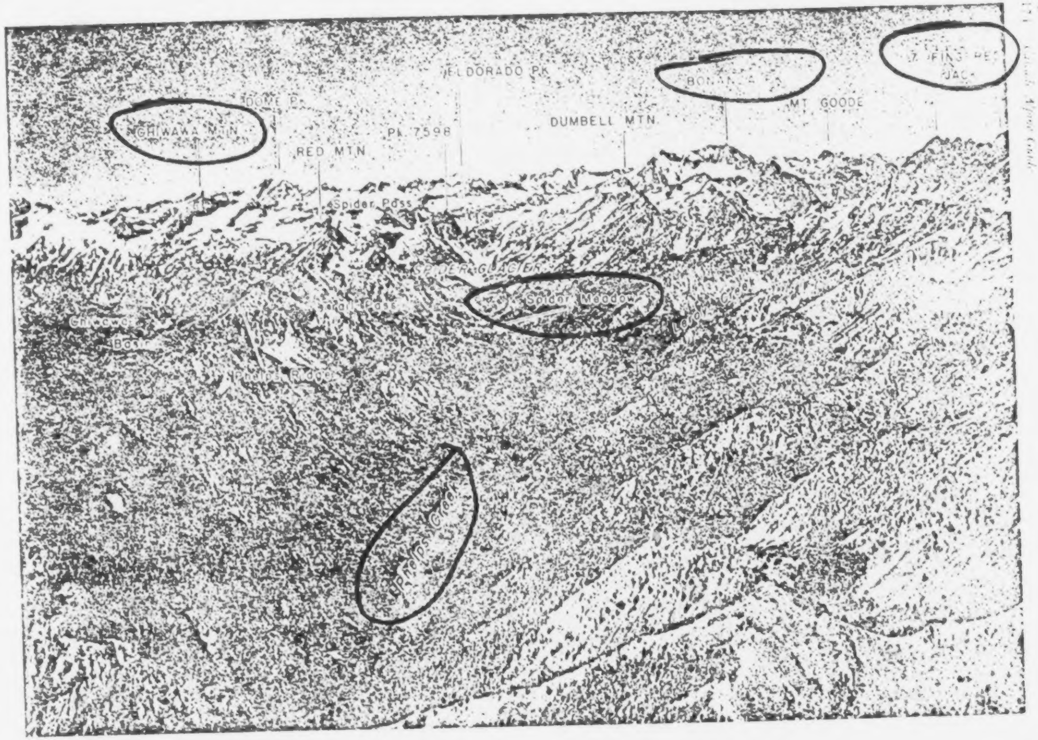
UPPER CHIWAWA RIVER AREA
WALLACE GUY U.S. FOREST SERVICE

slightly downstream toward Buck Creek. Locate an obvious rocky stretch where the stream narrows between large boulders and forms two successive small falls; cross at boulders or 100 yds upstream (danger when high water). About 60 ft downstream of falls is a deer trail, near where timber meets slide alder area on S side of King Lake watercourse; follow this until it fades, but obvious brush-free areas can be taken, gradually working closer to the descending ridge. At about 4000 ft the last open area closes in with huckleberry bushes; begin bearing slightly right, then more sharply right until a stream bed at 5000 ft is reached. Follow bed to the lake (best camp is on knoll N of exit). Time: 5 hours from road.

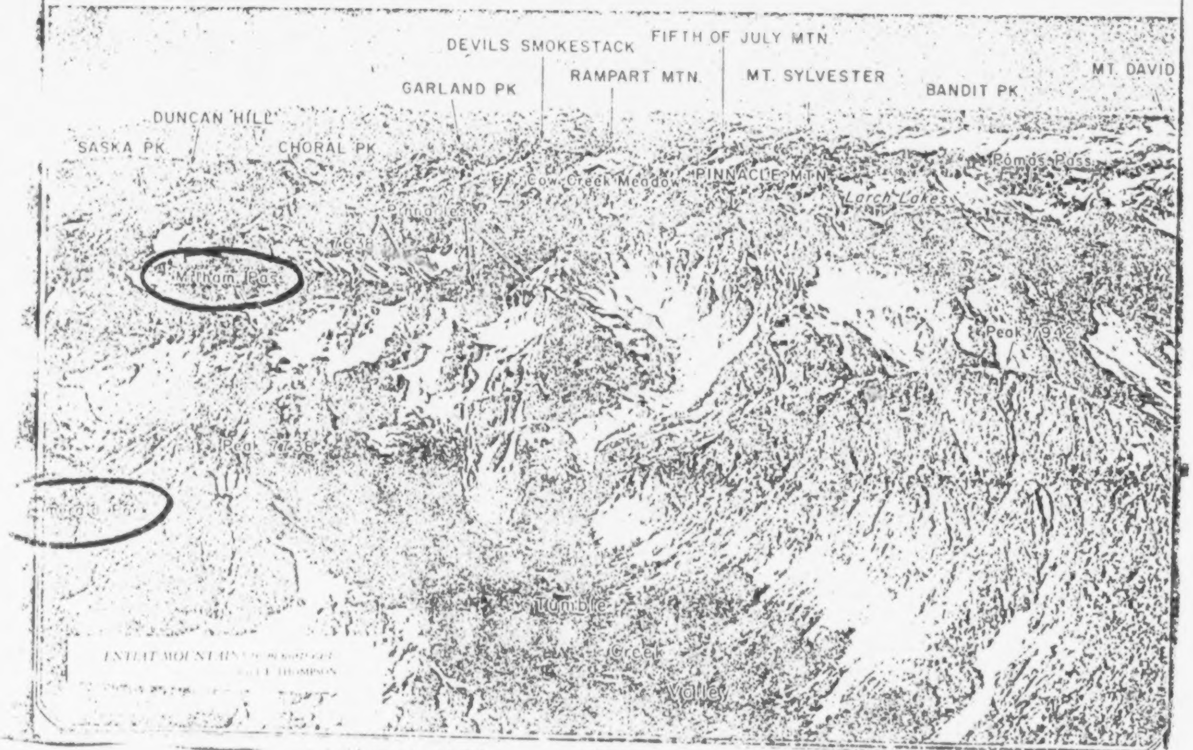
From the lake's N side ascend debris and a rockslide. When snow is reached, angle left toward the ice front (watch


S E PK
CLARK MTN
LUAHNA PK
PILZ GLACIE
RICHARDSON GLACIER
WALRUS GLACIER
BUTTERFLY BUTTE
Napeequa River Valley

CLARK MOUNTAIN from High Pass [illegible]
JOHN V. A. NEAL


ELDORADO PK
BONANZA PK
7-FINGERED JACK
DOME P.
CHIWAWA MTN
RED MTN
PK. 7598
DUMBELL MTN.
MT. GOODE
Spider Pass
SPIDER GLACIER
Trail Pass
Spider Meadow
Leroy Creek
Chiwawa Basin
Phelps Ridge
Phelps Creek

PHELPS CREEK BASIN
WALLACE GUY, U.S. FOREST SERVICE


DEVILS SMOKESTACK
FIFTH OF JULY MTN
GARLAND PK
RAMPART MTN
MT. SYLVESTER
BANDIT PK
MT. DAVID
DUNCAN HILL
SASKA PK
CHORAL PK
Cow Creek Meadow
PINNACLE MTN
Larch Lakes
Pomas Pass
Pinnacles
Milham Pass
Peak 7912
Peak 7738
Tumble
Creek
Valley
ENTIAT MOUNTAINS
THOMPSON

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Ms. Roberts.
Richard Rutz.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD RUTZ

Mr. **Rutz**. My name is Richard Rutz, and I am a biochemist at the University of Washington, speaking for myself.

I would like to address the concepts of ecosystems and genetic diversity in the wilderness bill.

The quality of life in the area is greatly enhanced by the presence of areas nearby where fish and wildlife can be found, where the natural ecosystems are largely intact. Our State is very fortunate in that it still has many such areas. These areas and habitats are very valuable resources for our State and for its people, and it is important that we protect and retain them now and in the future.

The designation of 2.5 million acres of wilderness is a significant and necessary step toward preserving our State's natural heritage, both for ourselves and for future generations.

During the past few decades, we have witnessed the destruction and removal of natural ecosystems from vast areas of our public and private lands. As a result of these losses, we have seen the diminishment of wild fish runs, we have seen the loss of old-growth-forest-dependent wildlife, we have seen the continual loss of that big game winter range. Timber output has been increased, but many other very valuable resources and industries have been severely harmed.

While the management of the private lands is guided almost solely by profit motive, the national forests are required to manage for many uses. However, timber has been the predominant use increasingly, and fish and wildlife, wilderness, water quality and other uses have—they have not been meeting their responsibilities for these. Fish and wildlife are managed at minimal, or even below minimal, levels. Ecosystems and habitats which are not compatible with maximal timber output are isolated and eliminated, or consigned to marginal areas. The genetic diversity of our fish and wildlife, and even of our timber-producing tree species, is rapidly being lost.

Wilderness designation of the system's proposal could help the return of national forest management to true multiple use and help to preserve ecosystems and to retain habitats which otherwise would be eliminated: Old growth areas, such as in the Greenwater and Norse Peak the Entiat River and other parts of the Glazier Peak Wilderness additions; the old river area, the ponds and meadows in the Beaver Meadows Area of Indian Heaven and the Kettle Range; the arid and the semiarid areas of the Juniper Forest and Abercrombie-Hooknose; wild rivers of the Olympics, the Salmo-Priest and others, and many more areas that we mentioned, but the citizens wilderness proposal has a large variety of low- and high-elevation areas covering many types of ecosystems. The administrative designations other than wilderness are no substitute for wilderness, for their protections are too readily changed and lost. If we are to preserve and protect the natural ecosystems of our State, it is essential to protect as much of them as we can through wilderness designation.

I would also like to address the fact that the impacts that have been mentioned for timber are in many cases quite overstated, that many of them are based on unrealistically intense levels of management. The figures include areas which are not in our proposal or which are not in the current timber base. There is no recognition made of the needs to provide stream management for wildlife or fish, for recreation or for other uses. When these things are considered, areas like the Greenwater do not have an impact of 9 million board-feet but an impact more in the range of 5 million board-feet. Many such similar conversions could be made for other wilderness areas.

In conclusion, I should say that the protection of ecosystems, of fish and wildlife, is very important to myself and to other people in this State. Wilderness designation can go a long ways toward providing for this very valuable resource, and my statement has some further details which you might be interested in.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Rutz follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF RICHARD RUTZ

The quality of life in a given location is greatly enhanced by the presence of nearby areas where fish and wildlife can be found, where natural ecosystems are still largely intact. The state of Washington is fortunate in that it still has many such undisturbed areas. These roadless areas and their ecosystems and habitats are very valuable resources for our state and its people, and it is important that we protect and retain them now and in the future. Designation of 2.5 million acres of wilderness is a significant and essential step towards preserving our state's natural heritage now and in the future.

Over the past few decades we have witnessed the destruction and removal of natural ecosystems from vast areas of our public and private lands. As a result of these losses, wild fish runs have diminished, old-growth-forest-dependent wildlife has disappeared from much of our state, and big-game winter range continues to be lost. Timber output has been increased, but many other very valuable resources and industries have been severely harmed.

While the management of the private lands is guided almost solely by the balance sheet, the National Forests are directed to manage not only for timber, but for fish, wildlife, wilderness, water quality, and other uses. However, in recent decades (and especially so now) the Forest Service has not met its responsibilities to these other resources. Fish and wildlife are managed at minimal, or below minimal, levels. Ecosystems and habitats which are not compatible with maximal timber production are isolated and eliminated, or consigned to marginal areas. The genetic diversity of fish and wildlife, and even of timber-producing tree species, is rapidly being lost.

Wilderness designation can help to return National Forest management to true multiple use. It can help to preserve ecosystems and to retain those habitats which otherwise would be eliminated. Inclusion of both low- and high-elevation areas in wilderness will help to retain the genetic diversity which is so essential to the health and well-being of the fish and wildlife and the plants. Administrative designations other than wilderness are no substitute for wilderness, for their protections are too readily changed and lost. If we are to preserve and protect the natural ecosystems of our state, it is essential to protect as much of them as we can through wilderness designation.

So much has been lost, so little remains, that each of the wilderness proposals is important to the well-being of fish and wildlife and timber-producing trees in our state. Of particular concern, however, are low-elevation forest ecosystems and riparian areas. The proposal to designate 2.5 million acres as wilderness will meet this concern.

Attachment I: Wilderness and Ecosystems

The natural variety of ecosystems (lakes, riparian areas, meadows, conifer forests, and the like) on our National Forests reflects the diversity of environmental conditions (soil, climate) and organisms that are present and the kinds of physical disturbances that occur. When any of these characteristics is altered by humans, the natural mosaic and diversity of ecosystems is as a consequence altered to an unnatural state to some degree. If the alterations are great enough and/or extensive enough, there is the chance that some ecosystems and habitats will become unnaturally scarce, or will even be eliminated. Those remnants of the threatened ecosystems and habitats may also become so small or fragmented that they lose many of their essential characteristics and thus lose their habitat qualities for many organisms. This well describes the situation today on the National Forests of Washington: accelerated harvesting of timber and the associated construction of roads are having very significant and detrimental effects on many of the ecosystems of the Forests.

The major forest ecosystems of the Pacific Northwest are dominated by coniferous trees, a situation almost unique in the temperate regions of the world. In the old-growth communities and ecosystems, these conifers can reach truly outstanding sizes and ages, and in so doing they enable a distinctive microclimate to become established. The close association of this moist, temperate microclimate with other features such as a multi-layered canopy which allows light to reach the forest floor (thereby allowing increased vegetative diversity), significant quantities of snags and logs, protection from wind and storms, and specialized habitats such as deep bark furrows, results in a forest ecosystem which provides unique and/or optimal habitat conditions for a wide range of plants and animals. In addition to the value of the wildlife, old-growth-associated lichens fix nitrogen and enrich the soil. Old growth serves as an invaluable and irreplaceable reservoir of natural genetic diversity which is essential to future timber productivity. Old growth stands moderate water runoff and have the lowest rates of soil erosion, and thus provide the highest quality water of any forest area. These values, as well as the recreational and other economic and aesthetic benefits of old-growth ecosystems, are largely being ignored in preference to harvesting these areas for their immediate timber values. This short-sightedness threatens the survival of old-growth-associated wildlife species and the continuance of the old-growth ecosystems and many of their benefits.

Snags and logs provide breeding areas, shelter, and food for many species of birds and other wildlife. These snag-dwelling birds play an important part in the natural control of insect populations. Logs in streams are instrumental in increasing water aeration, and they provide a food supply for aquatic invertebrates (which in their turn feed the fish). Undisturbed mature and old-growth stands best provide for these snags and logs; current management practices are greatly restricting the areas from which new snags and logs of large size can be recruited.

Riparian areas, ecosystems which are based upon the presence and availability of water, are very important to both terrestrial and aquatic wildlife, since they are places where the land and water meet and interact. Over-use of these areas for many different forest uses, often simultaneously, is placing many of these important areas under a very great strain. Deterioration or loss of the riparian areas will result in significant changes in adjoining ecosystems and in marked declines in water quality.

Wilderness Designation Will Help to Preserve Ecosystems

A key feature of wilderness areas and wilderness ecosystems is their naturalness, their relative freedom from significant alterations by humans. Wilderness ecosystems retain their natural functional abilities to fix and cycle energy and nutrients and to provide habitat for the natural range of animal and plant species. The structure of these ecosystems--that is, their spatial arrangement--is determined by physical features such as climate and topography and is affected primarily by natural forces such as natural fire and disease. The composition of the ecosystems (the number and abundance of species, densities, age- and size-class distributions, successional stage patterns) are characteristic of areas which have remained undisturbed by humans.

Wilderness designation can help to preserve the old-growth forest and riparian ecosystems which are so beleaguered today, and to help provide snag habitat in future years. Other habitats, such as meadows and talus slopes, will also benefit. By linking wilderness areas together with other habitat areas it will be possible to provide for the perpetuation of viable populations of all of the plant and animal species, and to ensure that the resources and benefits of healthy, natural ecosystems will continue to be provided now and in the future. The designation of wilderness can also lead to better management planning for recreation and grazing and other activities such that the capacity of the land to provide for these uses will not be exceeded.

Attachment II: Wilderness and the Genetic Diversity of Timber-producing Trees

The continued well-being of the trees of the National Forests is of great concern to all parties, since both economic returns and other benefits depend heavily on this resource. It is, therefore, of great importance to preserve the fitness and diversity of the tree species upon which so much depends. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the Pacific Northwest is not a major tree producer because of its climate or soils. It is an important timber region because its trees--and their genes--are superior to trees in other regions (Silen, 1976). This priceless genetic reservoir is embodied primarily within the old-growth stands, some of which are contained in the conservationists' wilderness proposals.

Relatively little natural genetic variablility has been preserved in many of our commercially important plants and crops (Silen, 1976; Mayo, 1980; Plucknett et al., 1983). Increasingly, it has become apparent that not enough variability has been retained to allow flexibility in meeting new situations. Adaptability to new sites is poor; disease and pest susceptibility is high, especially to new variants of old scourges; the crops require high levels of energy inputs (e.g. fertilizing, spraying, etc.). Large sums of money are now being spent in an effort to locate small backwater areas where some natural variability may still exist (Lewin, 1982).

In the case of the trees of the Northwest, research indicates that most of the tree species still harbor a large amount of natural genotypic diversity (Silen, 1976, 1982; Perry, 1978). Much of this diversity can be related to site-specific adaptations along environmental gradients (Silen, 1976, 1982; Conkle, 1980; Perry, 1978; Wright, 1976; Stern and Roche, 1974). Natural populations--generally old growth--show precise adaptations and variations in gene frequencies in order to fit environmental gradients (along latitude and longitude, slope aspect, or elevation) associated with landforms. Genetic diversity also buffers the populations against drastic changes, such as the development or introduction of a new disease strain.

The existing reservoir of genetic diversity is a legacy of a million years of genetic diversification and natural successional stages. Because this diversity has come to us without any sacrifice, planning, or investment on our part, there is a tendency to undervalue it or diminish its importance. Site-adapted populations are being eliminated over vast areas to make way for "improved" stock and for even-aged monocultures. There is a great risk inherent in this approach: the reservoir of genetic variability is being rapidly narrowed, too little of the existing diversity is being saved for future genetic manipulation and population buffering.

The preservation of natural genetic diversity is essential to the continued fitness of our commercial (and other) tree species and to the continuance of their many benefits in perpetuity (Silen, 1976, 1982; Farnum et al., 1983). Very real benefits can accrue from population buffering, the ability to adapt to specific growing sites, and from maintaining a high level of heterozygosity. The preservation of old-growth forest and its genetic reservoir in a variety of site classes, geographical locations, and elevations is an essential responsibility of the National Forests. Wilderness designation can help to preserve naturally adapted stands of trees and the genetic diversity upon which our generation and future generations depend.

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Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Rutz. That will be included in the record. For those of you who were not able to complete your remarks, your statements will appear in the record.

Mr. John Thompson, Carbonado, Wash.

STATEMENT OF JOHN L. THOMPSON

Mr. THOMPSON. Thank you, Senators and Congressmen, for giving us the opportunity to speak our pieces from our various frames of reference. I don't represent any particular organized group, but I can speak somewhat with a foot in each camp.

I have lived for 29 years way up in the Carbonado River Valley. And referring back to that sweet little girl, Julie Bringloe—that's why we want up there—my wife and I left the Edmonds Area, and we went to that area, the wilderness, and opened up a summer ranch for children. And I suppose at that time, we had anticipated on the money in our pockets, capitalizing on the beautiful areas, that kind of thing, and that never happened. We are still up there. I now try to hang on to my shirt, and hopefully, we will have a small mill in that area. But my background is in that of public education and, my old age, turning into a logger.

However, as I say in my written testimony, I clearly support Senate bill 837, and I encourage further wilderness inclusion.

I won't be repetitious, and I will skip a little bit. I want to tell little Julie, if no one else, about an experience with the wilderness that I had years ago. I have had personal experience seeing a wilderness phenomenon of nature disappear. I couldn't take anyone to it now because it's gone. Again, I have lived in the mountains for 29 years. I occasionally am called on for emergency service because of my knowledge of the area. Fourteen or fifteen years ago, I was asked to search a particular wilderness area for a lost hiker. I didn't find him in my sector, but he was found ultimately. What I did find or discovered was a natural feature of a sort I had never seen and have not seen since because this one is gone. My son, another man, and I saw this peculiar lake. Some years later I suppose a few fallers, buckers, and choker-setters saw it, and those few of us are probably all that ever saw it because it's been logged away.

This lake was in wilderness forever until a few years ago. In its unusual life it filled with snow, held its level long enough for plant life on the edges to flourish. As the water evaporated and the plants died, little by little the edges raised. Thus, as we encountered it, it resembled a large bowl, perhaps 50 yards in diameter with a perpendicular outer edge about 30 inches high and a foot wide. Possibly the water reached a depth of 10 feet in dead center. No inlet or outlet, just a neat bowl waist high. That unique bit of wilderness gave way to progress, first logging and now an off-road vehicle park.

We live a mile and a half from the corner of an area I hope to see preserved as wilderness, the Clearwater Area that is listed in title II of Senate bill 837. Others have already today, and probably will following my comments, give more specifics of the Clearwater than I will. It is an area generally 5 miles by 8 miles lying 12 to 15 miles southeast of Enumclaw. It is called roadless, but that is a misnomer. Clearly maps indicate long incursions by Forest Service roads. It is time to preserve what is left.

By mountain standards, those roads of which I spoke were relatively easy to build, and out of the area came some fair timber, not very good because of the altitude and soil, however, and it came out reasonably inexpensive. Much of the timber remaining is even poorer quality. And, very unfortunately, the conditions are not ideal for replanting. So in the upper reaches of the Clearwater and Carbon Rivers, little good logging land remains. In the lower areas of the Clearwater, some fine stands remain, but that's all there is for miles around.

I could go on with a great number of these tonight if time permitted, and I could testify from experience——

Senator JACKSON. Please go ahead.

Mr. THOMPSON. Well, I will. I'll jump a bit.

Lacking time for those details, I would like you to carefully consider all the requests for wilderness protection, and then get some of these large numbers and put them into meaningful proportions. For instance, that whole 2.5 million acres would only amount to a square 62 miles each way from Seattle to Mount Vernon and over to the Cascade Crest and back. Break the 29 "patches" into squares, you get down to about 11½ miles, and, please, the Clearwater, a little 6.3 miles square.

Thank you for providing this opportunity for me to become part of the "they" that is always held responsible for doing something.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Thompson follows:]

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND NATIONAL PARKS,
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Statement of: John L Thompson, Carbon River Ranch, Carbonado, WA 98323
Representing--the nearest neighbor to the Clearwater

Hearing on Senate Bill 837, Washington Wilderness Act of 1983,
Seattle, WA June 4, 1983

Clearly I suppcrt Senate Bill 837 and encourage futher wilderness
i . -ic..
inclusion.

In opening I would like to say that philosophically I encourage the retention and maintenance of as much wilderness as possible. I never expect to visit all wilderness areas; I am content to see and experience just bits and pieces of the whole system. And I doubt I'll ever see the Blue Nile or the backwaters of Bangladesh, but I have vicariously enjoyed them through the eyes of others and their cameras. Thus, I believe it is extremely important to save our wilderness areas for those who will never personally see them as well as for those who do. I am sorry to see wilderness disapearing and it is.

I have had personal experience seeing a wilderness phenomenon of nature disappear. I can't lead anyone to it, it is gone. Because I live far in the mountains, and have for twentynine years, I am occassionally called on for emergency service. Fourteen or fifteen years ago I was asked to search a particular wilderness area for a lost hiker--a resident of the Rainier StateeSchool. I didn't discover him in my sector of the search--he was found, however. I did discover a natural feature of a sort I had never seen and have not seen since, and this one is gone. My son, another man and I saw this peculiar 'lake'. Some years later I suppose a few fallers, buckers and choker-setters saw it and those few of us are probably all that ever saw it because it has now been logged out of existance.

This'lake' was in wilderness for ever until a few years ago. In its unusual life it filled with snow, held its level long enough for plant life on the edges to flourish. As the water evaporated and the plants died, little by little the edges raised. Thus, as we encountered it, it resembled a large bowl perhaps fifty yards in diameter with a perpendicular outer edge about thirty inches high and a foot wide. Possibly the water reached a depth of ten feet in dead center. No inlet or out let, just a neat bowl waist high. That unique bit of wilderness gave way to progress, first logging and now and off-road vehicle park.

We live 1½ miles from the corner of an area we hope to see preserved as wilderness---the Clearwater which is noted in Title II of SB 837. Others will probably provide more specifics of the Clearwater than I. In general it is an area about five by eight miles lying twelve to fifteen miles southeast of Enumclaw. It is called readless, but that is a misnomer. Clearly maps indicate long incursions by forest service roads. It is time to preserve what is left.

By mountain standards those roads of which I spoke were realatively easy to build, and out of the area came some fair timber--not too good because of altitude and soil, but it came reasonably inexpensively. Much of the timber remaining is even poorer quality. And, very unfortunately, the conditions are not ideal for replanting. So, in the upper reaches of the Clearwater and Carbon Rivers little good logging land remains. In the lower areas of the Clearwater some fine stands remain----but that is all that is left for miles around.

If time permitted I could testify from experience to the ravages of logging on steep and unstable slopes, of our water system fouled, streams diverted, mud and debris over nine of our acres, repeated power interuptions by logging on the lines, of choking smoke from slash burns, displaced Elk raging through my fields and fences;-- some of the problems of living 'near' the wilderness.

Lacking time for those details, I would like you to carefully consider all the requests for wilderness protection, and to convert some of the large numbers into meaningful proportions for better understanding. For instance, the whole 2.5 million acres that might be maintained as wilderness could be described as an area roughly equal to a square that reached from Seattle to Mt. Vernon and east to the Cascade Divide. But in the 29 'patches' it converts to squares of about 11½ miles, or Everett to Lynnwood and east to Monroe. All of Title I amounts to a square 23 miles each way.

And, please, the Clearwater, a little square 6.3 miles. From Fauntleroy to Golden Gardens, to Redmond and to Renton. Not a very big patch of timber to what once there was.

Thank you for providing this opportunity for me to become part of the 'they' that is always held responsible for doing something.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Thompson. I appreciate your statement.

Thank you, members of the panel.

Panel XIX: Bill Frank, Jr., Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission; Bill Yallup, Yakima Indian Nation; Joe Washington, Seyowen Lummi Tribe; Joe Louie, Seyowen Nooksack Tribe; James Stepp, Jr.

Our first witness will be Bill Frank, Jr.

STATEMENT OF BILL FRANK, JR., CHAIRMAN, NORTHWEST INDIAN FISHERIES COMMISSION

Mr. FRANK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'm not going to read my statement. My statement is being presented to you now. But I just want, I don't want to take too much of your time either, but I just want to just for the record say that we support this act and that's the reason why we are here today and I think that the Congress knows the history of the Northwest too well to let it be destroyed. And I think that when I come and speak for the salmon at any form I can get in front of the U.S. Congress at times on hearings to speak for the salmon, I try to speak in the way of our environment, to protect it, not just that the tribe is going to protect it, it's going to take all of us to protect it. Take agreement and cooperation with one another to do that. I believe that we don't need a Superfund to come in after the forest or the salmon or the resource has been destroyed and try to restore it. I think that we have to look at what we have today in 1983 and start planning a long-range plan, a 100- or 200-year plan for this Northwest to be intact. I think that when the salmon are gone, when the salmon are gone from the Northwest, the Pacific Ocean, anadromous fish and the habitat and the environment and the estuaries are gone and the forests in the Cascade Mountains and Olympic Peninsula Mountains are gone, then I don't think we are very far behind. If the salmon can live in the environment that we live in here in the Northwest along the Pacific Ocean and the range of his life living in the Nisqually River, South Puget Sound here and migrating out to sea and going north and going south and the life of him coming back for 5 years and coming back to the Nisqually River and having a place to reproduce, having shade up there in the environment and having water flowing down that river, although there's three dams on that river, and then things are being worked out on that range, I think they are the things that we have got to look at and we have got to look at the Forest Practice Act. We've got to start looking at the corporations and getting the agreement with them and their plan. What is that plan? What is their plan? What is their hundred years' plan? We can tell you what our plan is and let's try to get together and work something out.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Frank follows:]

Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission

Statement of
NORTHWEST INDIAN FISHERIES COMMISSION
on
SENATE BILL 837

Presented Before
the

U.S. SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
Seattle, WA
June 3, 1983

Mr. Chairman, and members of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water, I am Bill Frank Jr., Chairman of the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, which coordinates and represents the fisheries management and habitat protection policies of the 20 member Tribes on Puget Sound and the Washington Coast. I will address Senate Bill 837, which will designate certain national forest system lands in Washington State for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Commission and our member Tribes commend the State representatives on their foresight in setting aside pristine land through this legislation for wilderness preservation, and the recreational enjoyment of the Pacific Northwest's future generations. The Tribes further concur that the additional recommended areas previously omitted from the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II (RARE II) recommendations, be designated as wilderness in Washington State.

The areas designated in the legislation for consideration as wilderness as well as areas not included in the previous Department of Agriculture's RARE II contain the important head waters environment, which provide water for the salmon and steelhead habitat downstream. The health of these species is crucial to maintaining the fisheries economy of Washington State for Indian and non-Indian fishermen. Senate Bill 837 will aid in the protection of the fisheries habitat. This bill will also alleviate pressure for further unnecessary hydropower projects and timber harvest.

The Northwest has recently been the site of a flurry of applications for small scale hydropower projects. The Northwest Power Planning Council in developing the Regional Conservation and Electric Power Plan has found that the region has a surplus of energy for at least the next five years. With conservation as the Council's top priority, the need for locating sites and developing new hydropower facilities has been reduced. Because of these recent findings the "gold rush" for new hydro generation sites can be curtailed in favor of careful selection of sites with the least amount of impact on fisheries.

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Forest practices comprise another concern in the usage of the Pacific Northwest's wooded areas. The impact on streams comes from road construction and poorly planned timber harvest. Siltation, erosion and landslides are aggravated by poorly regulated forest practices causing significant impacts on the rearing and spawning habitat of salmon and steelhead.

The history of hydropower development, such as on the Columbia River, and forest practices has shown us the disastrous consequences on the fishery resources when development is not taken into consideration. Senate Bill 837 would protect the unique forests of the Pacific Northwest. Congress is correct in instituting preventive measures, rather than attempting to treat the problem of ravaged forest lands after the fact. We do not want to see the need for a "wilderness superfund" to restore our forests as a result of unchecked development. We believe Congress will save the forests of the Pacific Northwest before such drastic measures would need to be taken.

Thank you for the opportunity today to present the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission and our member Tribes' position on Senate Bill 837.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Frank. We appreciate your comments.

The Chair announced earlier that because of the number of witnesses who need to be heard today, it would be better to hold the applause until the completion of the hearing.

Mr. Bill Yallup of the Yakima Indian Nation is the next member of the panel.

STATEMENT OF BILL YALLUP, YAKIMA INDIAN NATION

Mr. YALLUP. Thank you, Scoop, members of the panel. My district personally, Sid Morrison, good afternoon.

There are two sections of testimony here today; one is from the Columbia River Fishing Commission, need not be read, but submitted for the record.

Before I came, thinking about coming here today to testify on 837, the testimony was quite lengthy because of the concern that my people have on wilderness. What you have today is a very condensed portion of that to present before you today.

Ladies and gentlemen, my name is Bill Yallup. I am chairman of the Fish and Wildlife Committee of the Yakima Tribal Council.

I would like to thank you for the opportunity to testify on this important matter.

From time immemorial, my people have secured their living from the land and water. The land produced roots, berries, medicines, and game. The water which flowed from the high mountains produced salmon and steelhead without numbers. These plants and animals were given to my people by the creator for their use. The land and water produced abundantly and my people lived at peace with the land.

Without wilderness protection, these age-old bountiful wildlands will join the others that have been sacrificed to logging. Tens of thousands of acres are already locked up in timber contracts, and the Forest Service plans to allocate many thousands more. We should remember that over 97 percent of our lower 48 States has already been developed—logged, roaded, plowed, poisoned, subdivided, commercialized, industrialized. And we should ask these questions: If a growth and develop society can't get along on 97 percent of its land base, how much can it gain from the 3 percent that is left? How much can be lost—in terms of spirit and joy and beauty and knowledge and physical survival—if that 3-percent wilderness area is sacrificed.

Wilderness areas are crucial to salmon and steelhead production, both in terms of direct production, and in terms of the production of clean, unpolluted water especially during the summer low-flow period. Potential wilderness areas in the Methow, Entiat, Wenatchee, and Naches drainages are important for this reason. If these drainages are logged and roaded, the natural flow patterns will be altered, with higher springtime peaks and lower summer flows, with attendant higher temperatures.

Therefore, we believe that the areas included in title I of S. 837 for wilderness designation are sadly deficient. The proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness, for example, is insufficient to protect valuable salmon and steelhead spawning areas in the Yakima basin. As an alternative, we support the proposal put forth by the Cougar Lakes Wilderness alliance, which would place 253,000 acres under wilderness designation. This would help protect critical salmon and steelhead spawning and rearing areas in the Little Naches, American, Bumping, and Rattlesnake drainages.

In addition, wilderness areas in the Yakima basin would help provide late summer flows for the nearly 500,000 acres of irrigated land in the Yakima Valley. Over 100,000 acres of this total are on the Yakima Indian Reservation. The importance of wilderness areas to irrigation water supplies is often overlooked.

Senator JACKSON. I'm afraid your time is up. The balance of your statement can go in the record.

Mr. YALLUP. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Yallup follows:]

TESTIMONY OF BILL YALLUP

YAKIMA INDIAN NATION

JUNE 3, 1983

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

MY NAME IS BILL YALLUP. I AM CHAIRMAN OF THE FISH AND WILDLIFE COMMITTEE OF THE YAKIMA TRIBAL COUNCIL.

I WOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY ON THIS IMPORTANT MATTER.

FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL, MY PEOPLE HAVE SECURED THEIR LIVING FROM THE LAND AND WATER. THE LAND PRODUCED ROOTS, BERRIES, MEDICINES AND GAME. THE WATER WHICH FLOWED FROM THE HIGH MOUNTAINS PRODUCED SALMON AND STEELHEAD WITHOUT NUMBERS. THESE PLANTS AND ANIMALS WERE GIVEN TO MY PEOPLE BY THE CREATOR FOR THEIR USE. THE LAND AND WATER PRODUCED ABUNDANTLY AND MY PEOPLE LIVED AT PEACE WITH THE LAND.

WITHOUT WILDERNESS PROTECTION, THESE AGE-OLD BOUNTIFUL WILDLANDS WILL JOIN THE OTHERS THAT HAVE BEEN SACRIFICED TO LOGGING. TENS OF THOUSANDS OF ACRES ARE ALREADY LOCKED UP IN TIMBER CONTRACTS, AND THE FOREST SERVICE PLANS TO ALLOCATE MANY THOUSANDS MORE. WE SHOULD REMEMBER THAT OVER 97% OF OUR LOWER 48 STATES HAS ALREADY BEEN DEVELOPED--LOGGED, ROADED, PLOWED, POISONED, SUBDIVIDED, COMMERCIALIZED, INDUSTRIALIZED. AND WE SHOULD ASK THESE QUESTIONS: IF A GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY CAN'T GET ALONG ON 97% OF ITS LAND BASE, HOW MUCH CAN IT GAIN FROM THE THREE PERCENT THAT IS LEFT? HOW MUCH CAN BE LOST--IN TERMS OF SPIRIT AND JOY AND BEAUTY AND KNOWLEDGE AND PHYSICAL SURVIVAL--IF THAT THREE PERCENT WILDERNESS AREA IS SACRIFICED.

WILDERNESS AREAS ARE CRUCIAL TO SALMON AND STEELHEAD PRODUCTION, BOTH IN TERMS OF DIRECT PRODUCTION, AND IN TERMS OF THE PRODUCTION OF CLEAN, UNPOLLUTED WATER, ESPECIALLY DURING THE SUMMER LOW-FLOW-PERIOD. POTENTIAL WILDERNESS AREAS

IN THE METHOW, ENTIAT, WENATCHEE AND NACHES DRAINAGES ARE IMPORTANT FOR THIS REASON. IF THESE DRAINAGES ARE LOGGED AND ROADED, THE NATURAL FLOW PATTERNS WILL BE ALTERED, WITH HIGHER SPRING TIME PEAKS AND LOWER SUMMER FLOWS, WITH ATTENDANT HIGHER TEMPERATURES.

THEREFORE, WE BELIEVE THAT THE AREAS INCLUDED IN TITLE I OF S.837 FOR WILDERNESS DESIGNATION ARE SADLY DEFICIENT. THE PROPOSED COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS, FOR EXAMPLE, IS INSUFFICIENT TO PROTECT VALUABLE SALMON AND STEELHEAD SPAWNING AREAS IN THE YAKIMA BASIN. AS AN ALTERNATIVE, WE SUPPORT THE PROPOSAL PUT FORTH BY THE COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS ALLIANCE, WHICH WOULD PLACE 253,000 ACRES UNDER WILDERNESS DESIGNATION. THIS WOULD HELP PROTECT CRITICAL SALMON AND STEELHEAD SPAWNING AND REARING AREAS IN THE LITTLE NACHES, AMERICAN, BUMPING, AND RATTLESNAKE DRAINAGES.

IN ADDITION, WILDERNESS AREAS IN THE YAKIMA BASIN WOULD HELP PROVIDE LATE-SUMMER FLOWS FOR THE NEARLY 500,000 ACRES OF

IRRIGATED LAND IN THE YAKIMA VALLEY. OVER 100,000 ACRES OF THIS TOTAL ARE ON THE YAKIMA INDIAN RESERVATION. THE IMPORTANCE OF WILDERNESS AREAS TO IRRIGATION WATER SUPPLIES IS OFTEN OVERLOOKED.

WE BELIEVE THAT THOSE AREAS LISTED IN TITLE II SHOULD ALL BE INCLUDED FOR WILDERNESS DESIGNATION. MANY OF THESE AREAS, SUCH AS DARK DIVIDE AND INDIAN HEAVEN, ARE IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH-CENTRAL WASHINGTON, AND WERE ONCE THE DOMAIN OF THE YAKIMA INDIAN NATION. AND IN A SPECIAL WAY, THEY STILL ARE. THE LANDS THAT ENCOMPASS THE PROPOSED AREAS ARE CEDED LANDS. ALTHOUGH THESE LANDS WERE GIVEN TO THE UNITED STATES IN THE 1855 TREATY, THE YAKIMA INDIAN NATION KEPT CERTAIN RIGHTS ON THEM, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO HUNT, FISH, GATHER ROOTS AND BERRIES, PASTURE LIVESTOCK, AND PRACTICE RELIGION. THE CHIEFS WHO SIGNED THE TREATY PRESERVED PERPETUAL TRIBAL USE OF CEDED LANDS SO THAT OUR WAY OF LIFE--OUR HERITAGE, OUR BELIEFS, COULD LIVE ON. OUR TIES TO THE LAND GO BACK THOUSANDS OF YEARS.

WE DO NOT SUPPORT ANY ALTERATION OF EXISTING WILDERNESS AREAS. A KEY COMPONENT OF WILDERNESS DESIGNATION IS PERMANENCE. SPECIFICALLY, WE DO NOT SUPPORT ANY DELETIONS FROM THE GOAT ROCKS WILDERNESS AREA.

TODAY, WE HAVE PROBABLY THE LAST OPPORTUNITY TO PRESERVE THESE LANDS, FOR OUR CHILDREN, AND YOUR CHILDREN. DO NOT LET FUTURE GENERATIONS CONDEMN US FOR MISSING THIS MOMENT.

Senator JACKSON. Joe Washington.

STATEMENT OF JOE WASHINGTON

Mr. WASHINGTON. Thank you.

I come on behalf of the traditional people. I say that because my grandfather's grandfather marked a paper, marked a treaty with his thumb. White man tried to write his name and couldn't. So what did he do, give the name Washington that I carry today. So with this Indian traditional culture we seeded our land in good faith for the sake of peace but never sat down to negotiate the natural resources that goes along with our land. We never did. No place on that treaty does it mention that we negotiated for the natural resources of that land.

With me, there's many things that I should say right now because my great-grandfather while I was growing as a small boy he kept stroking me saying, "Son, son, if that country goes to war you will not have to go to fight," because we was never to bear arms. We was to never stand with the gun in our hand. Why, because the Federal Government was giving us everything.

Well, that's a laugh. Given us everything, why do you say that, because your funeral services, Indian funeral services was a scaffold and in canoes and was too unsanitary, too uncivilized, so they sent a delegation to try saying if you promise to bury your people under the ground we pay the expense of the funeral. That's nothing yet. First funeral still has to be paid for today. So there's many things I can speak about and I know I'm limited.

Well, the Mount Baker Forest, the national, what is referred to as the national wilderness, this is what we utilize today. We send our young people out to the mountain to pray, to purify themselves, to fast, in the same way that God done when he came 40 days and 40 nights. He was in the mountains. Forty days and 40 nights, training Indian people how to be like him. That's what that smokehouse stands for. So I would like this to go on record that what that smokehouse stands for, 40 days and 40 nights God spent in the mountains praying, purifying hisself, fasting, so he could talk spirits to his father. That's why in, I'm alive yet today because of something that was told to me when I was a small boy. The Indian view has never been accepted among the white man today. The Indian views of that treaty, only for the sake of peace we gave away our land.

In them days there was enough Indians to eat everybody else around. Why do I say that, because we asked the old people, asked what about our animals? We will not bother your animals. What about our berries? We will not bother your berries. What about our rights? We will not bother your rights. That's mostly all ours yet today yet when we go out there great big signs, private property, no trespassing, to control us.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Washington.

Mr. Joe Louie.

Mr. LOUIE. I want to excuse myself——

Senator JACKSON. Can you talk directly into the mike?

Mr. LOUIE. That's what I need, a record of what I'm going to speak on.

I'm just going to speak the history of the past to me from the old——

Senator JACKSON. The Chair suggests that you make comments regarding the pending legislation. That is the purpose of this hearing, and in fairness, I say to the witnesses that we would welcome your views on the legislation before us.

STATEMENT OF JOE LOUIE

Mr. LOUIE. I may direct on the natural resources of the country.

All of the Indians actually on or everything that grows on the country, is part of them. And if it weren't for the things going on in the country we could not survive. Water, timber, I would like to tell you a little story about the eruption of Mount Baker, so you can understand.

I looked all over, asked, talked to the elders about the eruption of Mount Baker. They gave me their opinions, lots of them couldn't say anything, but I found one woman from British Columbia that give her ideas. She said 500 years ago the eruption of Mount Baker, blew up, started a big fire, everything burned. There is nothing left. No water, nothing whatever flowed from Mount Baker, no water at all. The only place water is Lake Whatcom, Sumas Lake, to survive. We don't want this happen at the present time. We don't want our forest destroyed so that it can take the water away from our land and take us survive. We would like to see this country as it is or it was. We don't like to look at things of this country being like Asia or back in the foreign countries. We want this country to be as it was before.

We like to see people enjoying this here great forest so we like to see lakes be well recognized by the people. We don't want to spoil it. We don't want this forest burnt after Mount Baker erupts, everything dead, nothing survived, so we would like to preserve what is left up in the hills there so that we can get enough water so the farmers can still survive and make a living on their farms.

Today is terrible. 1926 I put a well in north of Linden there only 8 feet down. Around 20 years after, 20, 28 feet down. Today I think it would be a lot more, 40 feet down. Everybody has to look at everything. The water is important. Protect our water. Protect the forest and everything else. We have to do a better job. We have to overlook the mistakes that the people made before and try to do a better job and I think we are improving a lot. We don't want to ignore the people doing the work on the outside. We want to respect them because they are part of this here just the same as the forest and the land and the water and everything.

I want to thank you folks.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Louie. We appreciate your statement.

Mr. Stepp.

STATEMENT OF JAMES F. STEPP, JR.

Mr. STEPP. My name is James Franklin Stepp. Mr. Smith will not be here today. He asked me to speak in his place.

My name is James Franklin Stepp. I reside at 11112 Lewis River Road in Ariel, Wash. I conduct business out of Cougar, Wash., where I provide van tours in the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument.

I am speaking today in favor of Washington wilderness bill S. 837, title II, section 201, line G., "Indian Heaven."

I have experience the 150 lakes and 40 miles of trail that make up the area known as Indian Heaven. As a new grandfather, I want my grandchildren to have the same opportunity. I feel we must leave it to those who come after us as a touchstone of our Northeast history.

Under the 1964 Wilderness Act, Indian Heaven fits all the criteria of the law. It's primitive recreation area includes 40 miles of hiking trails and 19 miles of Pacific Crest Trail. Of ecological significance is the Sawtooth huckleberry fields containing 2,500 acres, possibly the world's largest huckleberry fields. Of geological significance are volcanic craters, earth mound gardens, and alpine lakes. Educational value is a living forest. Scenic, you will please note the photographs entered into the record. Historic, you can still see the Indian racetrack today which was 10 feet wide and approximately 2,000 feet long.

When I need R&R I spend a weekend in Indian Heaven. I am recharged by God's beauty around me and the quietness of a living forest, a joy that must be experienced.

The Forest Service has developed the Indian Heaven primitive recreation with 40 miles of hiking trail and many camping sites. The 19 miles of Pacific Crest Trail represents some of the most spectacular scenery our State has to offer. Indian Heaven has easy access for day use and extended outings. Indian Heaven is not a new wilderness area. It does not lock up timber or lose jobs. This is a housekeeping bill. Keep Indian Heaven what it is now—a wilderness.

For the last 1,000 years the Yakima Klickitat Indians came to pick huckleberries in the fall of the year. Tribes from Warm Springs and The Dallas and as far away as Montana joined tribes living in Washington to pick the berries, trade, and race their horses. Today you can still see the Indian racetrack.

It is within the power of this committee to preserve Indian Heaven as it is today for my grandchildren and yours. Our convenant with the Indians was "as long as the wind blows and the grass grows and the rivers flow." You, the Congress, are stewards of this land. I believe a wilderness designation is your only choice.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. We appreciate your statements and thank you, members of the panel.

Panel XX: Robert Payne, Worker-Owner Plywood Association; Glenn Week, Pelton Wood Products and WRW Logging Co.; Don Brunell, Crown Zellerbach; Dave Bradley, Louisiana Pacific Corp.

Robert Payne.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT PAYNE, VICE PRESIDENT, WORKER-OWNER PLYWOOD ASSOCIATION

Mr. PAYNE. My name is Robert Payne, I am vice president of the Worker-Owner Plywood Association. As our name implies our mills are owned and operated by the same people. Most of our mills have between 150 and 350 employees. We would like to believe that we are good examples of small businesses.

Our mills are almost completely dependent on Federal timber for their raw material supply. Therefore, the RARE II study and Senate bill S. 837 are of great importance to us. Any reduction of allowable cut of Federal timber would have a tremendous impact on us.

The giant companies like Weyerhaeuser have huge reserves of their own private timber and therefore would not be affected by Federal reductions of allowable cut as our mills would be. Federal timber may not be exported while private timber may be. Much of the private timber is exported in the form of raw logs, primarily to Japan but also to Korea and China. Unfortunately, Japan uses "Mickey Mouse" import regulations to effectively prohibit the import of finished plywood into their country. At the same time they talk loudly about so-called free trade. Many of us feel that a prosperous industrial nation, as we are supposed to be; does not export raw materials and import finished products.

This export of private raw logs provides very few jobs for Americans, whereas the processing of Federal timber in our mills provides many direct and indirect jobs for our citizens which also means more taxes for Federal, State, and local governments.

At a time when 12 million Americans are officially unemployed in addition to several million discouraged workers who are no longer counted, any reduction of jobs should be viewed with alarm. The export of raw logs or any reduction of allowable cut of Federal timber reduces the number of jobs for Americans.

Congress regularly pays lip service to small businesses, noting that we provide most of the jobs and most of the new inventions and improvements in production in American business But just as regularly, Congress passes legislation which hamstrings small business. I suspect this could be because small business does not have the money to hire hordes of expensive lobbyists to press their case and pass out favors.

Good examples of this hamstringing are the sweetheart deals Congress made with the big timber companies at the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area and the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument where Congress trades prime low land Federal Forest Service timberlands which had been supplying our small mills, for virtually worthless high altitude or blown down timberlands owned by the big companies. Because this prime timberland is now private, much of the timber was exported.

The State of Washington now has 1,940,500 acres of wild and scenic rivers, national parks, and a national volcanic monument.

In addition Washington is topheavy with 1,617,000 acres of Federal wilderness areas. The Carter administration RARE II wilderness recommendations for Washington would add 365,147 acres with a potential annual yield of over 59 million board feet of timber to this. If the preservationist wish list on page 9 of Senate bill S. 837 consisting of Boulder River, Clearwater, Dark Divide, Eagle Rock, Glacierview, Goat Rocks Wilderness boundary adjustments, Indian Heaven, Juniper Forest, Kettle Range, Lake Chelan, Sawtooth, Mount Baker, and Norse Peak were added to this; it would add 1,060,760 more wilderness acres with a potential annual yield of over 156 million board feet of timber. This clearly would be a disaster for the small mills of Washington State.

I strongly recommend that you reject these proposals. Our industry has research the RARE II recommendations and we find that only Colonel Bob 6037 and Long Draw 6023A proposed wilderness areas should be added to our present wilderness.

Our raw material base is being reduced at an alarming rate. Only about one-tenth of 1 percent of the population use wilderness areas. We have already set aside enough land for the special interest groups. We should now go along with the U.S. Forest Service multiple use program which serves a much broader spectrum of the American people. Trees are a renewable resource and should be used as such if we are to maintain a good standard of living for Americans.

Thank you for allowing me the time to present our side of the question.

However, I would like to question the way representatives of various organizations were selected to testify to this committee. A member mill of our organization, Mount Baker Plywood, Bellingham, Wash., asked to send a member to testify. Mount Baker is a cooperative which employs 240 people, sells over $20 million worth of plywood annually, and has a $4 million payroll. Mount Baker and Bellingham would be severely impacted by any reduction in annual cut in the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie area. Mount Baker Plywood was refused the opportunity to testify. However, Mount Baker Wilderness Association, which is vigorously pushing for more wilderness in the Mount Baker area, has a delegate testifying today. I have personally attended several meetings of the Mount Baker Wilderness Association trying to explain our industry's position on wilderness, and at no meeting was more than 20 people present. I think that's a little unfair.

Senator **Jackson**. We have no recollection up here, checking with staff, of any request. You will agree that there are not many hearings that go right around the clock. If we didn't draw the line Mr. Payne, literally every individual in the country would be here to testify. It would take weeks. So we try to be fair. Do I understand that a request was made and who——

Mr. **Payne**. Vince Martin, our political action representative, who is here in the hall today, called several times.

Senator **Jackson**. Who did he call?

Mr. **Payne**. Senator Gorton's office.

Senator **Jackson**. I'm sure they told him to get a letter in because we have tried, conscientiously, to hear everyone.

Senator **Gorton**. It was announced anyone who sent in a written statement will have it added.

Senator **Jackson**. If you can get a statement from Bellingham——

Mr. **Payne**. I didn't send a letter in. I called on the phone and was told I could testify.

Senator **Jackson**. Well, be that as it may, we will be delighted to include in the record, if you will get in touch with them, a statement from them. That will be taken care of. But we have tried very hard. There are not many congressional hearings, for example, that operate as long as yesterday's—we heard 100 people yesterday with no break for lunch. They don't do that in the courthouse, do they?

The main thing is we want to be fair and try to hear everyone. Mr. Williams will give them the address where to send their statement.

Mr. Glenn Week.

STATEMENT OF GLENN E. WEEK, WRW LOGGING & PELTON WOOD PRODUCTS

Mr. **Week**. My name is Glenn Week, and I represent WRW Logging & Pelton Wood Products. I have never been involved in anything like this before, so I am a little bit a babe in the woods, I guess you could say, to the people that came a little better prepared than I am.

I wrote a short statement, but after listening to some of the other people, I find that they have some very good views, some views I didn't know as a logger, and that's what I have done all my life, and I appreciate the followings. However, some of the people that did testify, I felt were grossly misinformed in what the logger does. I haven't been allowed to fall a tree in a creek for 30 years or even close to it, and if I did, I would have to have them go in and take it out by hand, every branch down to 4 inches. And then I got chewed out. So this business with the water and the fish is a bunch of baloney as far as I'm concerned. I've never disturbed a fish in my life. I've never even got close enough to log in it, for God's sake. I was always kept at least 1 mile away.

Now, about 2 years ago, Pelton Wood Products entered into a study with Ray G. Williston—and I'm sure that Mr. Jackson and Mr. Gorton know who Mr. Williston is. He is the president of British Columbia Cellulose Co., which is a Government-owned company in British Columbia—and H. A. Simons—consulting engineers—both in British Columbia. The reason for this study was to create a 4×8 sheet of building material five-eighths of an inch thick, using waste wood that is presently not merchantable. Considerable time and money was spent, and the end result was a high quality material that we call electro statis alined oriented strand board.

Production costs were low and selling prices were good, so in January 1983 plans were initiated to construct a $27 million plant in Wenatchee, Wash. Financing was arranged and preliminary engineering was completed. The determining factor not to go ahead with the proposed plant was the fact that the Wenatchee National Forest could not guarantee sufficient wood fiber. The major volumes of suppressed timber lie within the roadless areas now being studied. These stands of timber need total conversion in many cases and are now considered uneconomical to treat by the Forest Service. Pelton Wood Products, which I own, could have paid the Forest Service for this material, plus readied the sites for growth of commercial timber for future generations. The proposed Wenatchee strand board plant would have created approximately 500 jobs to a community with big unemployment. Plans for the plant have been put aside for the present.

Too much wilderness takes away from too many and gives back to a very select few. The environmentalists say they need these vast areas to think and find peace of mind. I have always found my peace of mind in a hard day's work in the woods. Maybe these people who call themselves nature lovers should try that.

The environmentalists say we are dusturbing the wildlife. When was the last time that you fed a deer from your hand at lunch time?

While working in the Kaniksu National Forest in Idaho, we felled trees to feed a small caribou herd. These animals became so tame we could almost touch them. Loggers do not disturb wildlife; they are accepted by the animals as part of nature.

I urge you to let the Forest Service manage these lands now being studied in Rare II as a multiple use land. The Forest Service has been a good steward of the land in the past; let them continue to do their job.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Week. We appreciate your statement.

Mr. David Bradley, Louisiana-Pacific Corp.

STATEMENT OF DAVID B. BRADLEY, RESOURCE MANAGER, LOUISIANA-PACIFIC CORP.

Mr. BRADLEY. Gentlemen, I am Dave Bradley, testifying on behalf of the Louisiana-Pacific Corp. We are a major forest products company with over 100 mills and plants in the United States. We are one of the largest purchasers of national forest timber in the United States. I am the resource manager for our Tacoma lumber mill which depends heavily on Forest Service timber and which currently employs 60 people.

Louisiana-Pacific is concerned that more timber could be taken from the national forests allowable cut. Particularly in national forest lands such as the Clearwater and Norse Peak areas where 75 percent of the land is commercial forest. The present situation is already critical. This is evident by the high price of stumpage. With more mill capacity coming on line in the Tacoma area, the demand on the raw material base is going to become greater during this decade.

I believe there are people in the timber industry that enjoy wilderness just as much as any environmentalist. But because of their unique position, they can see both sides of the fence. Louisiana/Pacific believes that people and jobs are more important than more buffer strips around existing national parks. We are in an age where jobs must come first.

We already have vast acreages in Washington State locked up in national parks and wilderness areas, not to mention the many wild national forest lands which will never be logged due to rough terrain and unmerchantable timber. There is already way more than enough area available to absorb the hardcore backpackers. Most of the visitor use in popular national forest areas is usually concentrated around high mountain lakes and meadows. These are areas which the Forest Service normally deletes from their harvesting plans anyway. It has been my experience that logging roads built on national forest land adjacent to existing parks and wilderness areas actually promote higher visitor use and enhance outdoor recreation. I know of some areas of scenic beauty that used to take 2 or 3 days by foot, which can now be reached in a single day because of logging roads.

Louisiana Pacific is particularly concerned that the Clearwater and Norse Peak areas could be taken from the White River Ranger Districts' allowable cut. This is an area that is very tributary to our mill in Tacoma. The existing mills and new mills coming on line cannot afford to lose any more raw material base. If the public needs more wilderness area, then Louisiana Pacific Corp. suggests that we classify portions of the existing national parks lands as wilderness.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Bradley.

Mr. Payne, I have just checked with one of my staff, Mr. Tom Williams, and on the 28th of May, he talked to the representative of the Mount Baker plywood plant. He explained that there were 178 witnesses at that time on the list, and asked the representative to submit a statement for the record. He said he would, but he particularly wanted to know whether you were going to testify; and if you were going to testify, he felt that would be adequate. So the conversation was not with Senator Gorton's office but with Mr. Tom Williams of the professional staff with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The main thing is, the representative wanted you to testify.

Mr. PAYNE. Well, I have no right to testify for the whole association——

Senator JACKSON. I understand, but he agreed he would submit a statement.

Mr. PAYNE. I hope all of you will read his statement.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Williams will give you the address where they should send it in case he didn't understand. I hope that clears it up.

Thank you, gentlemen.

Panel XXI: Glen Hunt, American Society of Landscape Architects; Russ Brinton, Boeing Employees Alpine Society; Mike Collier, Bear Paw Foresters; Mrs. William Trudgian, Seattle Garden Club.

Mr. Glen Hunt.

STATEMENT OF GLEN HUNT, WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER, AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

Mr. HUNT. Members of the panel, Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, Representatives Morrison, Chandler, and Pritchard, thank you for having us here.

I am Glen Hunt, landscape architect, a fellow in the American Society of Landscape Architects and a native Washingtonian. I represent the society and the Washington State chapter at this hearing.

Landscape architects as planners, are concerned with the built environment as well as the natural environment, but in this case, the landscape architects would rather let the "Great Planner" take care of the wilderness for people in our State.

The Washington chapter and the American Society of Landscape Architects enthusiastically support the policy of the Congress and President of the United States, as stated in the Wilderness Act of 1964:

> To secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness.

The society further affirms the definition of wilderness as stated in the act which says in part:

> A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain . . . an area retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural condition . . .

Wilderness is a remnant of the "original landscape." Its values are scientific, cultural, recreational, esthetic, and spiritual. The society believes that the preservation of wilderness, wildness, natural processes and natural communities of plant and animal life is a highly important part of society's interrelationship with nature. The study of these relationships and processes, and their value to humanity, is a worthwhile and necessary endeavor. The society believes that wilderness preservation is a wise principle of coexistence between humans and nature, and should be seen as a part of all conservation, of all efforts toward ecological stability.

Life is full experiences and the wilderness experience is one of the greatest. People need the wilderness experience more times in their lives. The pressures of our times, societal and economic, demand an escape to another experience where peace and calm prevail.

Families find the wilderness experience, being together and depending on each other, form lasting bonds that cannot be found in the built environment.

My experience in the wilderness took place in the late thirties, hiking with other Boy Scouts, an unforgetable event which challenged my interest and helped choose my career. I've been going to wilderness areas ever since.

People associate experiences with activities. Where else but in wilderness can people see the unity of nature? Wilderness takes people completely away from the built environment, the work-a-day world. People don't commune with nature in the wilderness, they devour it. People take the wilderness experience home and want their built environment to simulate the wilderness feeling as much as possible. A wilderness experience puts one in touch with a higher being.

We believe that wilderness is a national and natural resource in and of itself. It is not to be equated with some esoteric form of recreation. Wilderness is most important for its primeval character—its ability to illustrate real solitude and natural—to the extent possible in today's world—ecological processes. It is quite possible for an admiring public to completely destroy these wilderness characteristics in their haste to see and experience such natural environments. The protection of the wilderness itself and the quality of the wilderness experience must take precedence over the quantity of wilderness visits, even is such visits have to be rationed in some equitable way.

We favor, wholeheartedly, Senate bill 837, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Hunt.

Russ Brinton.

STATEMENT OF RUSSELL BRINTON, CHAIRMAN, CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, BOEING EMPLOYEES ALPINE SOCIETY

Mr. **Brinton**. Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, my name is Russ Brinton, chairman of the Conservation Committee, Boeing Employees Alpine Society. The Boeing Employees Alpine Society is an organization comprised of individuals involved in all aspects of mountaineering. Our activities and interests take us to all parts of the State, during every season of the year. Our interest in the preservation of the few remaining roadless areas stems from our knowledge of these areas, as well as our appreciation of their beauty and the benefits they have to offer to all citizens. I would like to point out at this time that the opinions expressed by me today are strictly those of the members of the Boeing Employees Alpine Society and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Boeing Co.

I wish to thank the Senators for holding this hearing and allowing me, and the membership I represent, the opportunity to express our views on wilderness protection.

The Boeing Employees Alpine Society supports those areas that have been nominated for inclusion in the National Wilderness System, but we are concerned about the many other areas that have not been nominated, nor given the careful consideration we feel they deserve. We support the following areas for inclusion in the National Wilderness System: The Mount Baker area, including the Twin Sisters, the Tomyhoi-Silesia area, and Diobsud-Noisy Creek area, as proposed by the Mount Baker Wilderness Association; the Monte Cristo Area, as an addition to the Glacier Peak Wilderness, including Big Four Mountain, Glacier Basin and Gothic Basin; the Glacier View Area adjacent to Mount Rainier, as well as the Tatoosh Area, also bordering the national park.

All of these areas are extremely popular, not only for the excellent climbing they offer, but also their scenic beauty and their close proximity to the Puget Sound region.

Mount Baker and the nearby peaks are visited by our members during every season of the year to take advantage of their diverse offerings, including ice, snow and rock climbing, glacier travel, cross-country skiing, ski mountaineering, sightseeing and day hiking. The climbing class uses Mount Baker when teaching some of the important basics of mountaineering, such as crevasse rescue, and recognition of dangerous avalanche areas. Mount Baker's proximity to the Puget Sound region, and its accessibility, combined with its beauty and diversity, make it a valuable recreational resource that deserves protection.

The Monte Cristo region would make a fitting addition to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. From the easy hike into Big Four Mountain, to the more strenuous hikes into Gothic Basic or Glacier Basin, this area has been extremely popular for years. Even the recent road washouts has not deterred the large number of visitors that go there each year. We would like to see this area protected under the wilderness system in order to assure that this popular area will remain available for future hikers and climbers.

There is one proposal that we strongly oppose, the Goat Rocks Wilderness "boundary adjustments." To delete 2,500 acres of this wilderness in order to accommodate expansion of the nearby commercial ski area, is in direct conflict with the intent of the Wilderness Act, which is to provide permanent protection for those areas designated as wilderness. We oppose the Goat Rocks Wilderness boundary adjustments.

Every year, the number of visitors to America's wild and scenic roadless areas increases. Unfortunately, while the demand is growing, the supply cannot. For even though we are blessed with tremendous natural resources, they are finite. We cannot create new wilderness, nor recreate that which has been destroyed. We can only preserve what little we have left. The justification for wilderness preservation does not lie in the realm of monetary benefits but rather in the healing influence that the wilderness has on the body, mind, and soul of those who spend time there. Justice William O. Douglas traveled extensively through the wilderness areas near Yakima, in order to strengthen his legs which had been weakened by polio. He was to later discover that these wilderness experiences provided him with the inner strength he needed to meet the challenges presented by Chicago, New York, and Washington, D.C., as he advanced in his law career.

At Echo Glenn, a State juvenile institute near North Bend, the wilderness has proved to be a useful tool in helping troubled kids. Trips into the wilderness are used to force the kids to go beyond their self-imposed limits, thereby rebuilding their sense of self-

-worth. The beauty and peacefulness of these areas provide a calming effect that seems to drain their pent-up anger. Through the wilderness, these angry, untrusting children learn that the world can be a beautiful place, and that life has something good to offer. Because of all this, I believe that wilderness is not a luxury, with the debate being whether or not the Nation can afford it, but rather that wildlerness is a resource that is vital to the health and well-being of the country, and the question is, can we afford to allow its destruction?

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Brinton.

Mr. Mike Collier of Bear Paw Foresters.

STATEMENT OF MIKE COLLIER, BUSINESS MANAGER, BEAR PAW FORESTERS

Mr. COLLIER. My name is Mike Collier and I'm the business manager from Bear Paw Foresters, a 9-year-old forest contracting partnership. We plant trees in the winter and spring, do trail maintenance in the summer and precommercial thinning in the fall. During this time we have worked the trails of most of our State's existing wilderness areas, and many of our hopefully future ones, too. For example, my crew and I did nearly all the trails in the proposed Cougar Lakes in 1979, Mount Baker area in 1980, Boulder River in 1981, and in 1982 all the trails in the roadless areas bordering Highway 20 between Ross Lake and Winthrop. With the recent budget cuts, we are one of the few remaining professional trail crews in the State.

We favor the establishment of additional wilderness areas beyond that called for in title I. We hope that just as many roadless areas as possible are protected. The changing of existing roadless areas to Wilderness will directly affect our business, especially since we would have to maintain more trails without the use of power tools. I can remember the first time I used a crosscut saw was on a trail contract in the newly established Alpine Lakes Wilderness in 1976. It was a little frightening to tackle that first 3 foot in diameter tree without a chain saw, especially when I knew that the people the year before could use a powersaw. But hadn't the crews of the 1920's and 1930's used crosscuts too? It was slow, frustrating hard work but in time I learned the ancient art of how to use and maintain a crosscut. In fact, I find it cheaper in many cases, quieter and safer than a chain saw. Also, you learn when you can't have power tools the art of moving large heavy objects like the Egyptians did using pivots and ramps.

Even when you can use power tools in trail work, there is almost nothing more frustrating than finding a jack pile of trees on a trail 10 miles from the nearest road and having your chain break down 2 inches into the first tree. I said almost since it was even worse last summer when my two partners and I were working on the aptly named Three Fools Trail in the Pasayten Wilderness. I managed to pinch our crosscut in a 20-inch diameter tree suspended 5 feet in the air. I thought I would be clever and blast the tree instead. Well, after the blast, all that happened to the tree was a little dimple in one side but my saw was in two pieces. So, then I had a 22-mile one-way trip to the nearest road so I could get a replacement.

I would also like to add that I've been a scout leader for 15 years. In that time, I've taken many handicapped young people on wilderness trips. One even worked on my trail crew for three summers. I have seen these handicapped young men grow a great deal from these outings, especially in terms of self-confidence. So I feel that many handicapped people, given the opportunity, benefit as much as, if not more than, the rest of society.

In conclusion, we hope that the most acreage possible is kept as wilderness.

Thank you for this opportunity to express our views on the future of our State's roadless areas.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Collier.

Mrs. William Trudgian, Seattle Garden Club.

STATEMENT OF PRUDENCE L. TRUDGIAN, SEATTLE GARDEN CLUB

Mrs. **Trudigan**. My name is Mrs. William Trudigan. I represent the Seattle Garden Club.

The honor and privilege are indeed mine, to give this deposition as the representative of the Seattle Garden Club, a member club of the Garden Club of America, which, like Senator Gorton, has a long and honorable history of devotion to conservation issues. On today's subject of our precious and irreplacable wilderness lands, we most warmly thank Senator Jackson for successfully fending off oil and gas exploration in them. We are also deeply grateful to Senator Jackson for his part in the purchase of glorious Shi Shi Beach, which a group from our club visited last September. In fact, we thank our entire congressional delegation for several recent, exceedingly constructive actions, which include protecting Protection Island, reprotecting the repeatedly threatened Goat Rock area, and in short for acting as responsible coenthusiasts in appreciating the unique geography of our State and for attempting to save a fair portion of its unspoiled beauty for our children and their children.

We thank our Senators most sincerely for taking such a splendid step in the right direction and introducing S. 837. We urge you to give full wilderness status to all areas in both titles I and II, in order to ensure sufficient wilderness areas now, before the opportunity is lost forever. We strongly support the objectives of wilderness preservation expressed in the bill.

We especially implore prompt protection for the eastern Olympic Mountains, for Mount Baker, for Boulder River, for the Clearwater area, and for the Glacier Park Wilderness Area, which at present is only half protected. By the way, we also endorse with gratitude the Pritchard/Lowry bill, H.R. 662, which would establish the Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area.

And if I have 20 seconds left, I would love to throw in an impassioned plea to save the buffer strip on the east side of Lake Ozette.

In conclusion, I am impelled to add my belief that the State of Washington is wonderfully well served in its Senators. Thank you for conducting this hearing.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much for a very fine statement. Of course, we don't object to the kind remarks.

Thank you all on this panel very much for being with us.

Panel No. XXII: Mary Addleman, Sharney Chasteen, Jennifer Zaccardo, Marvin Mathey, Mr. Charles Peterson. Mrs. Addleman is first and may start.

STATEMENT OF MARY ADDLEMAN, STATE PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON WOMEN IN TIMBER

Ms. ADDLEMAN. Congressmen, as State president of Washington Women in Timber, I represent 9 chapters and over 225 members of women who believe in the wise use of forests.

Washington Women in Timber believe that Congress should give careful and thoughtful consideration before withdrawing additional areas in Washington State for wilderness designation. Specifically, Washington Women in Timber's concerns about the proposed Washington wilderness bill, S. 837 are: First, too much productive forest land is proposed for the Cougar Lakes and the Olympic Peninsula areas; second, the Glacier Peaks and Mount Adams areas include valuable land more properly managed for multiple uses; third, the Salmo-Priest area is improperly designed if it is, in fact, intended to protect caribou habitat; fourth, the areas proposed in title II of S. 837 appear to be no more than a wish list of prowilderness, antitimber organizations whose intent is more the prevention of timber harvest than the preservation of land with true value as wilderness; fifth, the release language in S. 837 is inadequate because it provides no assurance that the Forest Service will be allowed to manage these lands for the full range of multiple uses beyond the next 3 or 4 years; sixth, Washington Women in Timber endorses the provisions of section 104(b)(1) which declare that the RARE II final environmental statement is declared to be legally and factually sufficient with respect to national forest systems in the State of Washington; seventh, the legislation should assure full multiple use management up to the boundaries of wilderness areas, with no buffer strips allowed outside those area.

Washington State had to carry more than its share of the wilderness burden in the past year, and the demand for wilderness seems to be growing. The State of Washington has many problems in regard to revenue, energy, and unemployment, but one problem we don't have is finding places to hike. The popular emphasis in the past years have been preserving forests and lands for future generations without thought to the economic effect on the people of the present. Preserving people and giving some thought to their futures in jobs and homes should be a prime consideration and given as much importance as the issue of land preservation. Population increases has put a greater demand on the forest land base. As much emphasis as possible should be put on growing more timber to help this population increase, which is possible by planting, harvesting, and using the wood in many different ways, such as for housing, food, paper products, packaging, and et cetera, then replanted and grown again for future generations.

With new wilderness lands, new forest lands, new land management programs, scenic designation lands, wild and scenic river designations and national monuments, the cumulative affect on the forest industry begins to endanger whole towns and communities made up of people who are tied directly and indirectly to the forests. Title II has been the most difficult part of the bill to comprehend, as no maps or acreage are available, either at the Senators, Representatives or local Forest Service offices. It will be an injustice to the State, country, and the people depending on our wood products for homes, jobs, and trade to lock up productive timber lands that can better serve the Nation more fully in a multiple use designation.

Thank you very much for this opportunity.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Addleman follows:]

WASHINGTON WOMEN IN TIMBER
P.O. Box 473, Olympia, Washington 98507

Washington Women in Timber
POSITION ON THE PROPOSED WASHINGTON WILDERNESS BILL
Adopted by the Board of Directors on April 22, 1983

Background

The Wilderness Act of 1964 initially designated nine million acres of wilderness in the United States and set in motion a study process in the departments of Agriculture and Interior to identify additional federal lands suitable for wilderness designation.

An initial study of Forest Service land was completed in 1971 but was subsequently tied up in litigation and few of its recommendations were acted upon by Congress. A second study was completed in 1979 which recommended 15 million acres of wilderness be designated nationwide, with another 11 million acres slated for further study and 36 million acres for multiple uses other than wilderness. In Washington state, 365,000 acres were recommended for wilderness.

In the years since 1964, wilderness nationally has grown from nine million to 80 million acres, with about 25 million acres in the contiguous 48 states. Washington now has 1.6 million acres of wilderness.

The currently proposed Washington wilderness bill, S. 837, could designate up to another 1.4 million acres of National Forest land as wilderness. Washington has more productive timber land withdrawn for wilderness use than any other state in the contiguous U. S. If all wilderness proposals for National Forests and National Parks are approved by Congress, Washington would have almost five million acres of land withdrawn from commercial timber production, which would be more than 11 percent of the total land base in the state.

Position

Washington Women in Timber believes that Congress should give careful and thoughtful consideration before withdrawing additional areas in Washington state for wilderness designation. Specifically, WWIT's concerns about the proposed Washington wilderness bill, S. 837, are:

1. too much productive forest land is proposed for the Cougar Lakes and the Olympic Peninsula areas;

2. the Glacier Peaks and Mt. Adams areas include valuable land more properly managed for multiple uses;

3. the Salmo-Priest area is improperly designed if it is, in fact, intended to protect caribou habitat;

4. the areas proposed in Title II of S. 837 appear to be no more than a "wish list" of pro-wilderness, anti-timber organizations whose intent is more the prevention of timber harvest than the preservation of land with true value as wilderness;

5. the release language in S. 837 is inadequate because it provides no assurance that the Forest Service will be allowed to manage these lands for the full range of multiple uses beyond the next three or four years;

6. WWIT endorses the provisions of Section 104 (b)(1) which declare that the RARE II final environmental statement is declared to be legally and factually sufficient with respect to national forest systems in the State of Washington;

7. the legislation should assure full multiple use management up to the boundaries of wilderness areas, with no buffer strips allowed outside those areas.

Rationale

The State of Washington already bears a disproportionate share of the nation's wilderness lands. Already precluded from timber production are:

6 wilderness areas totaling 1,617,000 acres;
2 Wild and Scenic Rivers designations of 17,500 acres;
1 National Volcanic Area of 110,000 acres;
3 National Parks with 1,813,000 acres;
3 National Recreation Areas of 279,500 acres

as well as numerous other special areas such as research natural areas and wildlife refuges, for a total of over 3,837,000 acres withdrawn from commercial timber production.

Additionally, Congress is considering legislation to preserve 310,000 acres in the Columbia Gorge, which Washington Women in Timber opposes. The state's Department of Natural Resources is preparing a new land management program which greatly proscribes timber management on the state's forest lands through increased stream buffer requirements, the preservation of at least five percent of the old growth timber in each river drainage, etc.

Added to the above are one of the nation's two most restrictive forest practices acts, the second highest state forest taxes in the country and other state laws such as the Shoreline Management Act and the Hydraulics Act.

A look at the potential annual yield of the areas WWIT opposes for inclusion in the proposed wilderness act tell a frightening story about the future of the people, the jobs and the communities so dependent on managed forests:

Cougar Lakes	19.3 million bd. ft. potential annual yield;
Olympic Peninsula	10.3 million bd. ft. potential annual yield;
Glacier Peaks add'ns.	19.0 million bd. ft. potential annual yield;
Mt. Adams add'ns.	5.4 million bd. ft. potential annual yield.

Title II of the bill could withdraw over 1,062,000 acres from timber production. Those areas represent another 156.7 million board feet potential annual yield.

Arguments for a wilderness area in the Salmo-Priest area have centered on the need for caribou habitat. Since the area is effectively de facto wilderness now, it appears to WWIT that wilderness must not meet the habitat requirements of the animals. Therefore, an area specially designed and designated to be managed for the habitat needs of caribou would be more appropriate.

The importance of release language cannot be over stressed. The people and the businesses must be able to plan their futures. In hundreds of timber-dependent communities in Washington state, that means they must have a known timber supply well into the future. S. 837 must be amended to extend the release time well beyond the first level plans of the National Forests.

Forest management and land use of the State of Washington is so well regulated, taxed and preserved that the future of its forest industries and the people who work in them will be jeopardized by wholesale reductions in the state's timberland base such as contained in S. 837.

Senator GORTON. Thank you.
Ms. Chasteen.

STATEMENT OF SHARNEY CHASTEEN

Ms. CHASTEEN. Thank you. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Sharney Chasteen, private citizen, currently residing in Des Moines, Wash., and also a member of the Tacoma Chapter of Washington Women in Timber. My family and I resided in Pierce County for 13 years and earned our living there, as well as enjoyed the many recreational opportunities within Pierce County.

Since the economy of Washington State and specifically Pierce County is heavily dependent on the forest products industry, I believe that Congress should give careful and thoughtful consideration before withdrawing additional areas in Washington State for wilderness designation. Specifically my concerns are with the more than 50,000 acres of proposed wilderness in the Clearwater River and Western Norse Peak Areas.

A wilderness designation for these two areas would further impact an already economically depressed area due to a total value of $285,000,000 in lost timber production. Schools would realize a revenue decrease of approximately $400,000. It is estimated that 1,000 total direct and indirect jobs would be lost. There have also been six studies conducted on these areas since 1965 and all have recommended a "No Wilderness" position. With Mount Rainier National Park being adjacent to the Clearwater River and Norse Peak proposed wilderness areas, it would seem redundant to set aside more wilderness areas. People who desire a wilderness experience now have the opportunity within the Mount Rainier National Park. I, therefore, urge Congress to keep in mind that the future of its forest industry and forest lands and the people who work in them will be jeopardized by increased reductions in the State's timberland base.

Thank you.

Senator GORTON. Thank you.

Ms. Zaccardo.

STATEMENT OF JENNIFER K. ZACCARDO

Ms. ZACCARDO. Good afternoon. My name is Jennifer Zaccardo and I live at Beaver, Wash.

My concern with Washington State wilderness legislation centers on the cumulative impact of withdrawals from the commercial forest land base of Washington State and the Pacific Northwest. The cumulative effects of wilderness designation, urban encroachment, scenic areas, national parks, and State land set-asides, among others, on the timber base in our State provides an uncertainty in supply which threatens timber-dependent communities and their means and ways of life.

Withdrawals of U.S. Forest Service commercial forest due to wilderness designation impact mostly small- and medium-sized mills and logging companies with little or no private land base and, therefore, dependent on public wood supply. The working circles of such firms are limited by cost to between 100 and 200 miles. Therefore, a reduction of potential annual cut on a national forest district cannot be recovered by just moving the operations to another location or facility. Small independent mills do not have the financial capacity to move employees and equipment to new sources of supply. Permanent reductions in potential annual yield of million board feet translate to jobs, payroll dollars, and devastating impacts on small communities.

The recent and continuing depression in the timber industry made me aware of how my town on the western Olympic Peninsula is related to the timber base of all western Washington. Logging companies from my community are working in the Cascades at Sultan, Skykomish, and Mount St. Helens, and logs from our forests are being transported as far as Oregon. I hope these circumstances are temporary; I fear for communities who are threatened by a permanent reduction of timber supply.

Many people have spoken today about the actual yield lost in areas specifying 5 million board feet, 800 board feet, only a couple of timber sales in the area, but I remind you of that year after year after year. I was raised in Bellevue and Seattle before I moved to the Olympic Peninsula, and reading the recent brochure from the Bellevue Chamber of Commerce I was surprised to learn that Bellevue started as a logging community. I already knew Seattle had. We still have a lot of communities like that and I would like to see those preserved as well. So the impact of 5 million board feet in a given area may be small, but those mills are dependent and they just can't move. The communities can't move. They are trying to stay.

I encourage you to particularly emphasize boundary adjustments which would reduce the withdrawals of commercial forest land, and insure adequate access for lands available to multiple use. It is particularly important in areas such as Mount Baker, where boundaries should be closely looked at to minimize the private inholdings that are left within the wilderness area, because wilderness, as I mentioned, prohibits the building of roads on those lands which might have been used for timber production; in fact, not allowed to do so and it is the exchange program that needs to be speeded up or some provisions made for those owners.

The "release language" contained in S. 837, section 104, is subject to interpretation. I would prefer the release language to specify the year 2000, or in some other way more clearly extend the requirement to review the wilderness option to at least 15 years after passage of S. 837.

I am somewhat confused as to the placing of 12 areas in title II of S. 837. I would not consider this field hearing adequate justification for amending title I to include the newly proposed areas for which maps, acreages, and boundary proposals have not been made available to the general public.

I would like to make some comments and specifically address some other thoughts that I have heard since this morning here in the hearing proceedings. One is related to the protection of fishery resources and this has been alluded to specifically in the eastern Olympics. I am active in the Northwest Steelheaders. My husband is still on the board of directors of the Forks Chapter. We have participated in getting stock programs on the Sol Duc and Hoh Rivers, the lower valleys of which—upper valleys of which are national park—lower valleys extensively logged. This would be a similar situation to the east side of the Olympics where there is considerably less rainfall. I would like just to complete that comment. I would like to encourage you—to you—the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Game, Washington Department of Fisheries have entered a cooperative to get hydraulics approval in advance of timber sales in the forest. I think that that will help.

Thank you very much.

Senator GORTON. Thank you very much.

Mr. Matheny.

STATEMENT OF MARVIN S. MATHENY

Mr. MATHENY. Thank you, Congressmen, for making yourselves available to hear testimony. It's impressive to me—the time that you have spent and any other efforts you have made—and I'm just here with my own personal opinions. That makes me appreciative of our governmental system. I believe that the issue before us is not how much—is not just whether we need wilderness or not. I have heard a lot expressed on that. I agree that we need some. I think the issue is how much. In my opinion the need for more land in wilderness category can be and is being expressed in two principal ways. First, as the original intent of creating wilderness preserves; to have a certain area within each natural ecosystem or environmental type, if you will, preserved from the influence of man.

Or the second, as a political tool that operates on the assumption for a few and the emotional reactions of many that uses cannot be allowed, and changes cannot be made without damage.

The first reason, I feel, is valid; the second reason, the ultimate of management by restriction, is not a valid reason for wilderness designation.

A valid need for wilderness as wilderness would be expressed in terms of evaluating how much is already existing or is under effective management for wilderness in Washington already. That is an astonishingly large amount for Washington, especially on the Olympic Peninsula.

That evaluation doesn't seem to be part of the process, however. The need I hear being defined is based on how much of what hasn't been restricted already now needs to be restricted. The apparent goal of this need is for restriction, period, not for a functional wilderness need itself.

As a child who grew up with the natural woods as my playground, I developed a love for natural surroundings. I am still most at home in the woods. The knowledge that we had to have wood to cook our meals and, eventually, to have our house and heat it, did not detract from my love of the woods environment. It increased my appreciation for it. That awareness of use with respect—professionally called conservation—is something I have been able to develop by experience. It is not a political position I take because of current employment in the timber industry.

It has also been my experience that those who attempt to manage by restriction are either one, those who don't know enough about what is going on with the actual resource they are trying to protect to make a responsible decision on its use, or two, those who are emotionally reacting to managers who are making essentially political decisions instead of justifying responsible prescriptions that adequately protect the resources from unacceptable damage.

I hear public land administrators saying, essentially "you don't have to declare wilderness to get restriction from these uses, we can restrict them to this level or that level, without wilderness." If that's all I heard or knew about, I would say well why don't you just give me the ultimate, if everything else is just a compromise from wilderness anyway.

That is a total misconception. There are legitimate human needs in recreation and products that can be met without damaging the resources elements we are all interested in protecting.

If any change itself is unacceptable, then we do need a lot more wilderness designated land. If any change by man's influence is acceptable, even if only to the normal natural levels of fluctuation, then the place to make those evaluations is outside a congressional wilderness designation.

These considerations are now actually taking place within the framework of forest plans. It is essential to recognize that the number of acres actually available on a practical basis for recreation by the general public and other uses is yet to be determined.

The land eventually left available for the least restrictive use, actual timber production, will be, significantly less than that listed as potential now; even without designation of portions of it as wilderness.

I ask the Congress that lands designated for wilderness under this legislation be made only on the basis of a defined need. I further ask, what is the need for more land to be restricted from consideration of acceptable changes, that would allow man's use? We do not need wilderness to be responsible on a conservation basis. I believe that most of the public desires their resources conserved, not preserved from even their visiting without a 2-mile hike on an undeveloped trail to an undeveloped campground. Most wilderness designations would effectively restrict most of the general public from any use at all.

Senator GORTON. Thank you very much.

Charles Peterson.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES PETERSON, PRESIDENT, PUGET SOUND DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LUMBER PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS UNION

Mr. PETERSON. Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, and gentlemen of the House, I am Charles Peterson, president of the Puget Sound District Council of Lumber Production and Industrial Workers Union.

We have sawmills, plywood plants, logging operations, manufacturing plants, shingle mills, and retail yards. In 1978 we had 5,500 working members. Today we are down to 4,000. Many of these people lost their jobs due to plant closures and little hope of finding work in this industry again. Unemployment figures as of March 1983 for Pierce County were 13.4 percent, King County 9.9, Snohomish County 12.3, Grays Harbor 6.3, Lewis County 18.4 percent. The majority of our members are employed in these counties.

Taking more timber out of production is a threat to supply which will drive up log prices and force more mills out of business. The lumber industry has been forced to endure a long depression starting back in 1979. We can't take any more plant closures.

I would also like to point out that more people use logging roads as a means to get into mountain areas than any other point of travel. The average person does not have the time or money to travel into mountain areas in other ways.

We ask the committee to give serious consideration to the problems in the industry before making their decision.

Thank you.

Senator GORTON. Thank you very much.

We're now going to take another 5-minute break after which we will start panel XXIII.

[Brief recess taken.]

Senator GORTON. Panel XXIII will be Ben Shuey, Washington Environmental Council; Jeanne Durning, Wilderness Society; Polly Dyer, Seattle, Wash.; Scott Cummins, Washington Wilderness Coalition; Al Friedman, Friends of Glacier Peak; Charlie Raines, Sierra Club.

STATEMENT OF BEN SHUEY, PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL

Mr. SHUEY. Mr. Chairman, Senators, Congressmen, Washington Environmental Council appreciates the opportunity to address you on this matter. I am Ben Shuey, president of the council. The council consists of approximately 100 organizations, big and small, throughout the State of Washington, and of a statewide individual membership, concerned about environmental quality of the State.

Washington Environmental Council endorses the concept and purposes of the Washington wilderness bill. We ask, however, for an expansion of the wilderness area beyond that of the RARE II recommendations. We endorse and support the "Citizen's Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness."

Washington Environmental Council opposes Representative Morrison's Goat Rocks Wilderness deletion. We support retaining Hogback Mountain and Miriam Creek in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Resources are not locked up in the wilderness area. On the contrary, wilderness boundaries are highly permeable and many values and things of value are transported across them. Not the least of these is water. I have no hesitation to say that quality water is Washington State's No. 1 resource, not only from the economic point of view but from the point of view of our State heritage and qualify of life.

At the present time between 70 and 85 percent of water pollution problems in the State of Washington come from nonpoint sources, that is, sources connected to silvaculture and agriculture activities. Designation of the proposed wilderness areas will help hold the line on this water pollution problem. Loss of these wilderness areas will substantially augment such nonpoint water pollution problems. If that happens all the people of the State of Washington will be the losers, in loss or injury of our multimillion dollar fisheries industry and the economic benefits of a healthy wildlife population.

The proposed wilderness designation is crucial for many discrete genetic stocks of wild trout and salmon. As a single example, the South Fork and North Fork of Rattlesnake Creek in the Cougar Lakes area is a habitat of a fine genetic wild stock of west slope Cutthroat Trout. I am not talking about a snail darter. I am talking about a recreational and esthetic resource that is enjoyed by all of the people of the State of Washington as well as tourist visitors to our State. This single example of a genetic stock of wild fish can be repeated for each watershed which is included in the proposed designation.

Water as a resource will have increasing real value to the people of the State of Washington. There is increased national as well as local awareness that water will be our most critical resource issue by the end of this century. And that is why wilderness designation at this time is of the utmost importance. It is not a matter of locking up resources, it is a matter of resource allocation and prioritization. The undisturbed temperature, moisture, and snow regimes of wilderness areas play crucially important roles in determining the amount and quality of water available to the people of our State.

Wilderness provides surface water retention superior to comparable logged areas by holding the snowpack and distributing its water more evenly throughout the year. In addition to welcome control of spring flooding, this base stream flow recharges ground water aquifers.

Wilderness areas act as water quality filters. Because wilderness areas are managed under nondegradation policies, their existence assures sources of high quality surface water to direct consumers downstream and to the plants and animals dependent on relatively undegraded habitat.

As questions of water quality and quantity become more important in urbanized areas, we increasingly value the nonstructural, capital extensive, and maintenance free services provided by our wilderness surface and ground water utility districts. Given damaging flooding in the Greenwater Valley and in Whatcom County after extensive logging, faced with the new taxes associated with new county surface water management districts, and in light of the problems Metro has building its Seahurst tunnel, the services and benefits we derive from wilderness areas look like genuine fiscal and engineering bargains.

In short, we commend and recommend a sound resource investment, for today and for the future of the State of Washington.

Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Shuey.

Jeanne Durning, Wilderness Society.

STATEMENT OF JEANNE DURNING, NORTHWEST REGIONAL DIRECTOR, THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Ms. **Durning**. Thank you. I am Jeanne Durning, Northwest regional director for the Wilderness Society. A Wilderness Society statement will be submitted later.

I wanted to draw to your attention, however, a letter that was sent to me and several sent to you from four unions. There are a number of other unions in this area who are taking under consideration endorsing the wilderness proposal. I want to point out that the Aerospace Machinists Industrial District Lodge, 751, the Boeing employees, the Alaska Fishermen's Union, Hotel Motel Restaurant Employees, and Bartenders Union and the Service Employees International Union have all endorsed the full conservationists' position for wilderness protection.

In addition, the Puget Sound Gillnetters Association has written you a letter submitted for the record, but I'm not sure that you were aware of that.

Senator **Jackson**. All of the statements will be included in the record at this point.

[The material follows:]

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EVERETT (206) 353-9639
AUBURN (206) 939-1600
TACOMA (206) 627 0822

International Association of Machinists
and Aerospace Workers
AFL-CIO

THOMAS F. BAKER
District President

WILLIAM D. WALKAMA
District Sec'y-Treas.

June 2, 1983

Jean C. Durning
The Wilderness Society
1424 Fourth Avenue, Room 622
Seattle, WA 98101

Dear Jean:

The Machinists District Lodge 751, representing approximately 27,000 employees in Washington, supports wilderness designation for all areas listed in the enclosed resolution.

This resolution was passed by the District Council in a meeting May 24, 1983. Therefore, we urge the United States Senate and House of Representatives to pass a Washington wilderness bill designating all areas identified in Senate 837 with boundaries expanded to approximately 2.5 million acres.

Sincerely,

William D Walkama
William D. Walkama
Secretary-Treasurer
District Lodge 751

WDW:cmy
opeiu #8 afl-cio

Enclosures

AEROSPACE MACHINISTS INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT LODGE 751

5502 AIRPORT WAY SOUTH · SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98108

TELEPHONE
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International Association of Machinists
and Aerospace Workers
AFL-CIO

THOMAS F. BAKER
District President

WILLIAM D. WALKAMA
District Sec'y-Treas.

Resolution passed at the May 24, 1983 District Council meeting

Whereas, the beauty of the mountains and forests, which is the ever-present backdrop of our homes and workplaces, is also one of the major benefits of our homes and workplaces, is also one of the major benefits of our Northwest way of life;

Whereas, many of our members living in densely populated urban areas seek out and enjoy the solace, the peace and quiet, the superb hunting and fishing, that is best found in an undistrubed forest, a clear free-running river, and high meadows and lakes;

Whereas, the continued existence of such wild places forever undisturbed by roads or commerical activities is vital to the maintenance of a way of life here in the great Northwest that we love and cherish;

Whereas, this once-vast wilderness heritage that blanketed our whole state has now vanished at such a fast rate that only shrinking remnants remain -- and much of what remains will be lost to recreational, hunting and fishing opportunities in the next few years if present plans of the U.S. Forest Service are approved;

Whereas, these wild places in their present condition, such as Clearwater and Boulder River valleys, the Cougar Lakes, Mount Baker, Kettle Range and Sawtooth areas, and many others, offer some of the finest remaining opportunities for quality hunting, fishing, solitude and other recreational experiences;

Whereas, it has been documented that full protection in designated wilderness area status of these remaining parts of our wild heritage will have minimal impact on existing jobs because the volumes of commerical timber thereby removed from commercial logging are quite small relative to total state timber harvest, and because there are alternative ways to provide other wood supplies, such as intensive forestry;

And whereas, it has been further documented that if present government proposals to exploit these areas for commerical purposes are put into effect, jobs of fishermen and others in associated industries will be adversely affected;

Therefore be it resolved that, in order to protect jobs and the wild areas that are an important part of our members' enjoyment of our Northwest way of life, we support the designation of 2.5 million acres of National Forest land as official Wilderness Areas by the U.S. Congress. Area protected in the Washington Wilderness Act should include:

1. BOULDER RIVER -- The easily accessible Boulder River area, one of the last unlogged valleys near Puget Sound, is popular as

a refuge for young and old alike. (II)

2. CLEARWATER -- Located immediately north of Mt. Rainier National Park, the Clearwater contains magnificent old growth stands, enchanting alpine meadows and spectacular views. (II)

3. COUGAR LAKES -- A hikers paradise, as well as a high quality watershed for the Yakima Valley, the 2-unit Cougar Lakes area protects a large expanse of wilderness forest. (Cougar Lakes (I); Norse Peak (II))

4. DARK DIVIDE -- The low-elevation forests, open ridgetops and scattered meadows of the Dark Divide provide a variety of wildlife habitats threatened with destruction by logging. (II)

5. EAGLE ROCK -- Mt. Baring, Merchant, and Gunn Peaks -- popular with mountain climbers -- overlook rapid encroachment of logging roads in several old growth valleys. (II)

6. GLACIER PEAK ADDITIONS -- Precipitous cliffs and glacier-gouged cirques characterize the expansive Glacier Peak additions, slated for mining and logging. (I)

7. INDIAN HEAVEN -- Once known as an important tribal gathering place, Indian Heaven's gentle hiking country retains much of the mystique for the modern-day wilderness traveler. (II)

8. JUNIPER FOREST -- Juniper Forest's roadless sand dunes, sage steppe, and western Juniper groves, which have provided critical habitat for numerous species native to arid climates, face certain destruction by off-road vehicles. (II)

9. KETTLE RANGE -- The rolling meadows, bald slopes, and rock outcrops of the Kettle Range, excellent for hiking and cross-country skiing, provide an important undisturbed watershed, (II)

10. LAKE CHELAN-SAWTOOTH -- Trail bike use threatens to do irreparable harm to the fragile alpine meadows of the scenic Sawtooth, adjacent to the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area. (II)

11. MT. BAKER -- The forests on the flanks fo Mt. Baker, valuable as complementry ecosystems to the core area of alpine terrain, are immediately endangered by mining, geothermal speculation, and logging. (II)

12. OLYMPICS -- Sought by developers for dams and logging, the remote Olympics contain many popular hiking trails and the scenic foreground for the peaks. (I)

13. SALMO-PRIEST -- Perched at the corner of Washington, Idaho, and Canada, the Salmo-Priest provides habitat for grizzlies and the endangered woodland caribou, which migrate through its red cedar rainforests. (I)

* ADDITIONS TO EXISTING WILDERNESS AREAS -- These additions round the critical features of our most important areas. Previous boundaries were often drawn for political convenience, not ecological rationale.

14. MT. ADAMS (I)

15. GOAT ROCKS (II)

16. PASAYTEN (I)

17. MT. RAINIER (Tatoosh (I) and Glacier View (II))

I denotes areas in Title I of Senate 837.

II denotes areas in Title II of Senate 837.

cmy
opeiu #8 afl-cio

ALASKA FISHERMEN'S UNION
AFFILIATED WITH SEAFARERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA, AFL-CIO
HEADQUARTERS
TELEPHONES: 623-3425 or 623-2981
2505 First Avenue, Room 3
Seattle, Washington 98121

May 31, 1983

The Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton,

The Alaska Fishermen's Union is made up of many Washington residents; tendermen, cannery workers, cooks and dishwashers on Puget Sound and in Alaska...ordinary workers, all sharing an interest in the wilderness of Washington State.

The AFU supports the Citizens' Conservation Proposal for Washington Wilderness. As a group we recognize the problems of maintaining the quality of streams needed for the perpetuation of salmon. As salmon are our livelihood, it is most important that their interests be protected.

To take such areas as Goat Rocks, Hogback Mountain, and Miriam Creek out of the wilderness system, we feel, would be a mistake. These areas are protected. The streams are much liss likely to be contaminated and/or disrupted in such a way that the life cycle of the salmon will be disturbed.

The addition of, and expansion of, lands already under the Wilderness PreservationSystem is like placing land in the bank. These areas are important for not only the wildlife they preserve but for the quality enhancement of human life. It is up to those of each generation to make sure that future generations have these areas in a wilderness bank to draw on.

There is always time to exploit the natural resources of the world. It is much more difficult to replace the resource and repair the damage once the exploitation takes place. Our children and their children deserve the wilderness. Responsible decisions today are the only things that will ensure that wilderness for tomorrow.

Sincerely,

ALASKA FISHERMEN'S UNION

Walter Smith
Walter J. Smith
Secretary-Treasurer

WJS:gmh
opeiu#8

AFL-CIO

HOTEL, MOTEL, RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES and BARTENDERS UNION—LOCAL 8
2512 Second Avenue, Third Floor • Seattle, Washington 98121 • (206) 624-2326

June 2, 1983

Senator Henry Jackson
Senator Slade Gorton
U.S. Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senators:

Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees Union Local #8, supports wilderness designation for all areas mentioned in Title I and Title II of the Washington Wilderness Bill, S. 837.

Local 8 represents 6500 members in just the Seattle area alone. Our members' jobs are frequently dependent on the tourist industry, which will be enhanced by wilderness designation.

Furthermore, our members themselves enjoy the opportunity for high quality low outdoor recreation such as fishing and hiking that wilderness can provide for their families.

Therefore, our Administrative Board and Executive Boards have endorsed the attached resolution in support of wilderness, and this resolution will be proposed at our June 8th membership meeting.

Sincerely,

Fred Peitz

Fred Peitz
President

AFL-CIO

HOTEL, MOTEL, RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES and BARTENDERS UNION—LOCAL 8
2512 Second Avenue, Third Floor • Seattle, Washington 98121 • (206) 624-2326

Wilderness Resolution

Whereas, the beauty of the mountains and forests, which is the ever-present backdrop of our homes and workplaces, is also one of the major benefits of our Northwest way of life;

Whereas, many of our members living in densely populated urban areas seek out and enjoy the solace, the peace and quiet, the superb hunting and fishing, that is best found in an undisturbed forest, a clear free-running river, and high meadows and lakes;

Whereas, the continued existence of such wild places forever undisturbed by roads or commercial activities is vital to the maintenance of a way of life here in the great Northwest that we love and cherish;

Whereas, this once vast wilderness heritage that blanketed our whole state has now vanished at such a fast rate that only shrinking remnants remain -- and much of what remains will be lost to recreational, hunting and fishing opportunities in the next few years if present plans of the U.S. Forest Service are approved;

Whereas, these wild places in their present condition, such as the Clearwater and Boulder River Valleys, the Cougar Lakes, Mount Baker, Kettle Range and Sawtooth areas, and many others, offer some of the finest remaining opportunites for quality hunting, fishing, solitude and other recreational experiences;

Whereas, it has been documented that full protection in designated wilderness area status of these remaining parts of our wild heritage will have minimal impact on existing jobs because the volumes of commercial timber thereby removed from commercial logging are quite small relative to total state timber harvest, and because there are alternative ways to provide other wood supplies, such as intensive forestry;

And whereas, it has been further documented that if present government proposals to exploit these areas for commercial purposes are put into effect, jobs of fishermen and others in associated industries will be adversely affected;

Therefore be it resolved that, in order to protect jobs and the wild areas that are an important part of our members' enjoyment of our Northwest way of life, we support the designation of 2 1/2 million acres of National Forest land as official Wilderness Areas by the U.S. Congress. Areas protected in the Washington Wilderness Act should include: Boulder River, Clearwater, Cougar Lakes, Dark Divide, Eagle Rock, additions to Glacier Peak, Indian Heaven, Juniper Forest, Kettle Range, Lake-Chelan-Sawtooth, Mt. Baker, Olympics, Salmo-Priest, and additions to Mount Adams, Goat Rocks, Pasayten Wildernesses and wilderness status for Tatoosh and Glacier View by Mount Rainier.

Service Employees International Union
AFL-CIO

SEIU 6

Local 6
150 DENNY WAY
P.O. BOX 19360
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
98109
622-1371

MARC EARLS
President
TEE ROGERS
Secretary-Treasurer
JOHN PORTER
Vice President
Private Sector

June 2, 1983

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senators Jackson & Gorton:

Service Employees International Union, Local 6, representing approximately 6,000 members in Washington state endorses the conservationist wilderness proposal by the attached resolution.

Thank you for your consideration of this resolution.

Sincerely,

Marc Earls
President

ME/rp
enc.
opeiu #8

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the beauty of the mountains and forests, which is the ever-present backdrop of our homes and workplaces, is also one of the major benefits of our Northwest way of life;

Whereas, many of our members living in densely popluated urban areas seek out and enjoy the solace, the peace and quiet, the superb hunting and fishing, that is best found in an undisturbed forest, a clear free-running river, and high meadows and lakes;

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And whereas, it has been further documented that if present government proposals to exploit these areas for commercial purposes are put into effect, jobs of fishermen and others in associated industries will be adversely affected;

Therefore be it resolved that, in order to protect jobs and the wild areas that are an important part of our members' enjoyment of our Northwest way of life, we support the designation of 2 1/2 million acres of National Forest land as official Wilderness Areas by the U.S. Congress. Areas protected in the Washington Wilderness Act should include:

Boulder River
Clearwater
Cougar Lakes
Dark Divide
Eagle Rock
Glacier Peak Additions
Indian Heaven
Juniper Forest
Kettle Range
Lake Chelan - Sawtooth
Mt. Baker
Olympics
Salmo-Priest
Mt. Adams
Goat Rocks
Pasayten
Mt. Rainier

Ms. DURNING. In order to save your time, gentlemen, I want to make simply one point. Most of the other points have been well made and will be made well by other representatives, and then make one offer. The one point that I think is really important to have you here is that the Juniper Forest, the one Bureau of Land Management piece of property under consideration in this bill, is in this bill because of a basic flaw in the Bureau of Land Management system of doing their wilderness review. Their process has been badly flawed. You will be hearing considerably more about that as you deal with the busy Bad Lands issue in New Mexico, but this is an example in this State in which they have decided they will no longer look at its wilderness value because in that case of outside sights and sounds. You can hear airplanes fly over the area and you can see a farm from the top of a dune. In congressional deliberations already it has been determined that that is not an acceptable reason for disqualifying something. The fact that there has been a very fervent support for that particular little area down near the Tri-Cities is a good example that it must have at least enough wilderness value to have been continued in the process.

I urge you to consider it yourselves, very seriously, as a gem of an area that needs to be protected.

My one offer is that I, on behalf of the Wilderness Society, and I'm, sure with others, am willing to meet with the timber industry and ski operators association and anyone else, not in order to do your job, which is going to be a difficult one, but to see if there are places we can straighten out some of the differences.

Senator JACKSON. That's an excellent statement and a very good and sensible idea.

Polly Dyer.

STATEMENT OF POLLY DYER

Ms. DYER. First, I am Polly Dyer speaking for myself and my husband.

I would like to thank Senator Jackson for your help in the threats to the Alaska national parks area, and also to thank you for your help, as well as Congressman Pritchard, and most recently Senator Gorton's major help in acquiring appropriations.

I'm not going to read my statement, just highlight some things.

Senator JACKSON. The entire statement will go in the record.

Ms. DYER. We are in complete support of the wilderness proposal of title I and II with the proposed additions of the conservation community. We can speak with personal knowledge about a number of them. I might mention the Clearwater, Indian Heaven, the Olympics, so on, so forth. Those are in my statement. Some of the areas I don't know and hope to know. One area of particular concern is Goat Rocks. I remember sitting on the Hogback Ridge prior to the act passing with the Forest Service with the proposed deletion of that area. We did believe it was a bad idea then and it's still a bad idea. The area has not lost any wilderness attributes. I want to bring to your attention the book given to you up there, "The South Cascades," which has three maps I would like you to take a look at right in the front. One shows the extent of a limited amount of exploitation of logging in the Gifford Pinchot in 1957.

Then go to 1972 and the figures show extensive. Take a look at the second map and you will find very little was left untouched and I think that that is indicative of what has been the case of both public and private lands, forestlands, in the State of Washington.

I also want to bring to your attention, I decided to go back to 1953 since I started thinking about wilderness, really thinking about working on it in 1953. Look at the timber producing for America's future, finding that of the total land of 42 million-plus acres in the State of Washington, 23 million were commercial forests, of which 19 million plus were total forest, 23 million, 19 commercial, and of that 19 million commercial forests over half of it is owned by the private sector. I would think that this would be useful for analysis of what the private sector has done with its forestlands. I know some of its has been sold off for development, other are for forest use. Other documents I think it would be useful for you to have to take a look at, I won't read all f the quotes I have here. I'll mention a few. There is the book entitled "The Economics of the Natural Environment," published by the Resources for the Future. The particular chapter, "Irreversibilities and Optimal Use of Natural Environment." In effect what they are saying is that for no price, once ecological areas are changed, can you buy it back. Just a few quotes, in my statement, this is comparing those who want and know the wilderness areas as it has been evolved and continues to be evolved to the natural, not restored. It also says in essence that resources may have another value realized only if it is not extracted.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Dyer follows:]

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF
WASHINGTON WILDERNESS DESIGNATION
BEFORE
U. S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
JUNE 3, 1983

I am Polly Dyer, 13245 - 40th Ave., N.E., Seattle, Washington 98125, speaking for myself and husband, John A. Dyer. We appreciate this opportunity to share some thoughts and observations with you. These will be brief, but I would like to be allowed to submit additional written comments to be entered in the record as if read should I find we may have inadvertently omitted some points that may be useful to your committee.

We are in complete support of the Wilderness recommendations presented by others here today. We cannot speak with personal knowledge about all of them. But I can tell you how much those we do know mean to us.

One is the Goat Rocks Wilderness -- remembering, in particular, three occasions on Hogback Ridge. The first was on a beautiful summer evening, watching the Northern Lights dance across the sky. The second was a windy Fall day -- before the passage of the Wilderness Act -- with the Supervisor of the Snoqualmie National Forest to see and discuss in the field the Forest Service proposal at that time to turn over that part of the Goat Rocks Wilderness to whomever the ski operators were then at White Pass. We said it was a bad idea then -- when the F. S. could have changed the boundaries with a stroke of a pen. It didn't, and the Goat Rocks Wilderness survived to be included in the National Wilderness System when the Wilderness Act was adopted in 1964. It is still a bad idea -- and one not to be taken lightly. The wilderness values and attributes of that part of the Goat Rocks Wilderness have not diminished. The third recollection was taking our thirteen-year old Goddaughter on one of her first backpacking trips in the Goat Rocks. So, this is not an "alteration" - synonomous with "deletion," that should be countenanced. The Goat Rocks Wilderness should not be reduced; it should be enlarged.

Other areas we know and want to touch upon that all deserve permanent Wilderness protection include the Tatoosh and Glacier View just outside of Mt. Rainier National Park. (And, one historical aspect, is that these were included in the boundaries first proposed in the 1890's for Mt. Rainier N.P., as were the Cougar Lakes -- long before a category of "Wilderness" was dreamed about, but at that time apparently Congress was considering only the glacier-clad slopes.)

We are familiar with, and cherish, the wilderness forests, rivers, and upper slopes, too, of Olympic National Forest -- from the entire drainage of the Gray Wolf River (an easy lowland hike, even if the river gradient is a steep one for its special pink salmon) to the South Fork of the Skokomish and Wonder Mountain -- to Colonel Bob and South Quinault Ridge.

Northeasterly from Glacier Peak and the North Cascades Highway, special mention needs to be made of the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth area; it should have been dedicated as Wilderness years ago; my recollection of earlier studies in the Sixties is that this is a region of excellent wilderness hunting character.
Back down, to north of Mt. Rainier, we became especially fond of what is now called the Clearwater - an area sort of at our "backdoor" during our years of residence in Auburn, as was (although not quite as close) what we know as Norse Peak, but what is really the rest of the Cougar Lakes Wilderness -- both special.

And, Indian Heaven. I only made it into Indian Heaven once, but it was ethereal - an experience treasured. Speaking of this area, I would like to address the Gifford Pinchot National Forest and its defacto wild lands.

Submitted for your files and perusal and study is a copy of a book, now out of print, "The South Cascades." Published in 1975, it has some most revealing maps and text. (I'm not speaking about Mt. St. Helens; May 18, 1980, and you in Congress have subsequently taken care of most of it legislatively.) But, this book introduces you to Indian Heaven and to Dark Divide. It shows you just how the forested areas of this part of the State of Washington rapidly changed from primeval, old growth forests to largely cut-over, in big units, forest. I particularly direct your attention to Page 12, showing the "level of development" or "exploited" areas (read that, logged) in 1957. Then, to pages 60 and 61; 1975 - compare the pink "exploited" extent to that of 1957! The 1972 satellite photo reveals the extensive cutting, both on federal and private lands. Page 78 shows the same exploited areas of 1975, but with proposals for additions to the Goat Rocks and Mt. Adams Wilderness Areas plus the Shark Rock, Indian Heaven, Cougar Lakes, Tatoosh, and Lava Bed. At that time, Glacier View was looked at as a special interest area until further examination convinced us it should become a formal Wilderness. Pages 88 and 89 have brief descriptions and photos of Indian Heaven and Shark Rock. (All areas shown are only those parts within the Gifford Pinchot National Forest; sections in other National Forests are not depicted in this document, merely because the focus was on the South Cascades and the GPNF.)

In examining other to be/should be Wilderness in the State, I do want to reiterate that the extensive logging over of most of the Gifford Pinchot, as shown on the maps of the "South Cascades," has not been confined to that locale. It is extant throughout the forested lands, the commercial forests, the private forests, the State of Washington forests, as well as the National Forests. Similar maps could have been prepared for the other forested areas.

Perhaps, it would be well to review just what the extent of commercial forests is and has been in the State of Washington. One doesn't have to go back to the days of the "pioneer" settlers, starting less than 150 years ago -- when the forests were little changed by the intervention of the humans up to that time. One can just go back to 1953, for example -- even after the rampant cut-and-get-out logging days of the early 1900's, the 1920's, the 1930's, the 1940's. From the "Timber Resources for America's Future" issued by the Forest Service, Forest Resource Report No. 14, January 1958, we learn that of Washington State's total land base of 42,743,000 acres, the following situation existed in 1953:

Total Forest Lands......................	23,868,000 acres
Commercial Forest......................	19,490,000 acres
Of this, in Private Ownership.........	9,806,000 acres
" in National Forests..........	5,647,000 acres
" in Bureau of Land Management.	179,000 acres
" owned by Washington State....	1,878,000 acres
" owned by Tribes.............	1,616,000 acres
" Other federal categories.....	118,000 acres

Others speaking on behalf of Wilderness forest designations will be giving you specifics. My point is that in your analysis of the amount of forest available for timber production, you should take into account all of the available commercial forest land and not just that within existing Wilderness, National Parks, and the proposed Wildernesses. An analysis should also be made by your staff of how much forest land -- commercial forest land -- has been or will be removed from forest production by being converted to other development by the private forest land owners. Instead of selling off their forest lands, as we know has happened, these timber people should be retaining those lands for future forest production -- by selective cutting on smaller parcels, if need be; by not being locked into clear-cutting as a way of operation.

One other document I believe would be useful to you and your staff to study or examine is "The Economics of Natural Environments: Studies in the Valuation of Commodity and Amenity Resources" by John V. Krutilla and Anthony C. Fisher, published by Resources for the Future, John Hopkins University Press, 1975. I especially call your attention to Chapter 3, Irreversibility and the Optimal Use of Natural Environments." Let me quote a few passages to give you an indication of some important thinking that you should include in your deliberations about the future of Washington's remaining wilderness -- its de facto wilderness -- when determining what we will pass onto future generations.

> "Consider the conversion of a wilderness ecosystem to meet the demands for the output of extractive industries. If the environmental modification results in the elimination of essential habitat for a given species, e.g., the passenger pigeon or the grizzly bear, restoration is impossible--or at least incomplete without the fauna dependent on the original plant associations. But, even if the survival of a species is not at issue, restoration is not a simple remedy for redressing the impact of an inappropriate decision that disturbed the original ecological system.
>
> "The clear-cutting of a climax species is equivalent to removing the results of an ecological succession that represents in many cases centuries of natural processes. The removed climax species would be succeeded by various seral species in a procession of changing plant and animal communities, culminating in the original ecological relationships only after a lapse of much time.....
>
> "...Environmental modifications that affect the abiotic base (...soil erosion, siltation of spawning beds for salmon and trout fisheries, and other similar processes that would permanently foreclose the restoration of original ecological relationships.) are even more difficult to contend with. If the basic geological and soil conditions are adversely affected, replacement by perhaps more primitive biotic communities might occur eventually, but restoration of the original biological environment will not be possible in anything like a time span that is meaningful for human societies. ...
>
> "...there is a legitimate question whether undisturbed natural environments should be allocated to extractive industrial activities on the supposition that they can be eventually restored. Even the most painstaking application of modern scientific-technological resources would provide replicas of the original that would satisfy the recreational interests of only the less discriminating clientele. The matter turns on the importance of authenticity as an attribute of the recreational experience, quite apart from the matter of preserving relevant research materials for advancing knowledge in the life and earth sciences.
>
> "The demand for authenticity as an attribute of undisturbed natural areas may be likened to the demand for authenticity in the visual arts....

> "...there are types of users,and growing numbers of them, who seek solitude and primeval settings for the gratification of their recreational tastes. ...work of Stankey (1972), an analysis was made of the values reflected in the Wilderness Act...as a basis for distinguishing among wilderness users... A bimodal distribution along a purist-nonpurist scale was apparent, with the preference for authenticity markedly exhibited by the group that had values corresponding to those reflected in the Wilderness Act. ...no less than to the life and earth scientist, an artifical replica, no matter how 'exact,' is as unsatisfying a remedy for a disturbed natural environment as is the replica of a work of art to a connoisseur...
>
> "...To those who number among the purists, preservation of the biosphere in precisely the way it has evolved, without disturbances from postindudtrial man, is a matter of great significance in a profound personal sense.... Moreover, this is a market for which refinements in restorative technology will do little by way of recreating "undisturbed" natural environments. Accordingly, the argument for irreversibility is a powerful one where the user group places a high value on the attribute of authenticity in the amenity services yielded by given natural environmental resources.
>
> "....A general theme of this volume is that the resource may have another value, realized only if it is not extracted. Extraction, then, is irreversible in two senses. It gives rise to a 'user cost,' the forgone future extractive output, and also to a loss (in perpetuity) in value from the undisturbed environment.
>
> "There are reasons for believing that the second type of irreversibility may be more important in certain cases. ...."

In conclusion, for additional comments on Washington Wilderness, made by me in 1981, see page 69-72, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks, held in Washington, D. C., May 7 and 8, 1981, on "Additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I do want to add, though, that even if we haven't had the chance to experience a certain wilderness -- whether still wilderness in actuality but not yet by law -- that in no way lessens its importance. We do not get up to Mt. Baker very often now, but have often wondered why it hasn't been a dedicated Wilderness --even back before the Wilderness Act when the Forest Service recognized its qualities in the 20's and 30's by giving it a mini-recreation moniker. We still hope to spend some time in the northeastern part of Washington -- to know the Salmo Priest, to find out for ourselves what makes the Kettle Range the Kettle Range wild country.

Wilderness is not just a popularity thing; Wilderness is and should not be a transient thing; what little is left today should be there, too, for the future.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Polly, for your summary.

Scott Cummins, Washington Wilderness Coalition.

STATEMENT OF SCOTT CUMMINS, WASHINGTON WILDERNESS COALITION

Mr. CUMMINS. Gentlemen, I am a board member of the Washington Wilderness Coalition, a statewide association of individuals and organizations concerned with wilderness preservation in Washington State. At present, our 25 organizational members and individual members constitute about 20,000 concerned citizens in Washington State. We would like to thank the Washington congressional delegation for the opportunity to present the views of our organization.

Before saying anything else, it is imperative to state that the Washington Wilderness Coalition is unequivocably opposed to any deletions from the Goat Rocks Wilderness, as well as similar schemes to delete any wilderness land from the national wilderness preservation system for private profit. We would like to underscore what has been said previously in oppostion to this idea, as it would seriously undermine the integrity of the national wilderness preservation system.

The Washington Wilderness Coalition supports the inclusion of all 29 proposed areas throughout the State within the national wilderness preservation system. We support wilderness protection for the positive role it plays in the maintenance of life on this planet. Primarily the reasons are that wilderness supports life: Wilderness provides habitat for wildlife and floral species we would not have otherwise; wilderness supports strong stocks of anadromous and resident fisheries necessary to a viable economy in the Pacific Northwest; and wilderness protects the water quality in watershed in turn support increasing populations of people in Washington State. Economists and planners tell us that quality of life issues are those that will greatly contribute to economic recovery and growth in our region as we move into a technology supported, service-based economy. People throughout the Nation and in many different regions of the world perceive this, and I note that our organization, which is distinctly Washington-oriented, has members in more than a dozen States.

By the turn of the century, it is predicted that tourism will be the largest industry in the world. Already, we have the examples of our neighbors to the north: British Columbia, Alaska, and Alberta, for their successful efforts to "do business" using the natural beauty of parks and wilderness lands as their top drawing card in efforts to create, as in the example of Alaska, the second largest industry in their State after petroleum. We, in Washington State, have lands that are no less supernatural than in our neighboring regions. And these lands, proposed for protection because of their natural scenic beauty and wonder, among other reasons, deserve protection as wilderness so that all may benefit from them in the approaching leisure-based economy.

Finally, it is important to dispel the myth that wilderness is incompatible with timber production. The impact of the 29-area wilderness proposal on the statewide timber harvest is 3 percent, while the annual average fluctuation in statewide timber harvest from 1970 to 1980 was nearly 6 percent. It is easy to see that better timber management in existing roaded areas and an improving economy can lead to improved timber harvest levels despite the addition of 29 roadless areas to the wilderness system.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to present the views of our organization.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Cummins.

Mr. Al Friedman, Friends of Glacier Peak.

STATEMENT OF ALBERT FRIEDMAN, FRIENDS OF GLACIER PEAK

Mr. FRIEDMAN. My name is Albert Friedman. I represent Friends of Glacier Peak.

Our proposal is to designate the areas shown in Figure 1 as additions to the already established Glacier Peak Wilderness. The boundary lines shown are not the result of some arbitrary judgement. These lines represent the border of de facto wilderness in the national forests surrounding the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness. Our goal is for this de facto wilderness to become designated wilderness in order to provide legal protection from further development.

The existing wilderness is almost exclusively above timberline, and while it preserves Glacier Peak itself, the surrounding wooded ranges and approaches remain open to development. Only inaccessibility and low profitability prevented these areas from being developed earlier. Continued development and scarcity of natural resources have exposed the areas bordering the existing designated wilderness to new development proposals. We must legally preserve these areas now, before these proposals become realities.

There are some prodevelopment groups that feel this State has enough designated wilderness, and that the remaining roadless public lands should be available for intensive development. This has been euphemistically labeled multiple use. However, timber cut from steep slopes and high ridges more than a decade ago has not yet begun to regenerate. Soil erosion has been extensive and the higher altitude climate restricts growth. Logging these areas is clearly a one-shot deal. Money can be made from this operation, but the result over the long term is ruined land; no use instead of multiple use. We don't believe the Federal Government should manage its resources in this manner. The public would be better served if the steep slopes and ridges within the proposed additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness were protected.

We have also heard the argument that only hardy, youthful backpackers, and mountain climbers benefit from wilderness. We seek to broaden the appeal of the Glacier Peak region by giving access to those of us who won't or can't hike in. A good example of this access is the Mountain Loop Highway, less than an hour's drive from Everett, bordering the Monte Cristo area, one of the proposed areas. Numerous picnic and campgrounds along the highway are often filled, not with hikers, but with families, and small children, and senior citizens. Many are surprised when told that the views that they were enjoying are unprotected and possibly slated for development. The usual response is, "but this is national forest, I thought 'they' couldn't do that." Public sentiment is clearly for protection of the Monte Cristo area, as it was for other wilderness areas when this administration proposed leasing oil and gas development rights. Beyond the activists presently supporting expanded wilderness proposals, there is clearly a broad public support for our goals.

We are extremely disturbed by allegations that organizations such as ours seek to lockup portions of this State. On the contrary, we seek to preserve the last fragments of Washington wilderness from economic development, the most permanent form of lockup that exists. I am reminded of this fact every time I pick up a newspaper bearing the headline "Environmental Group Wins a Major Battle." Please note that wilderness protection organizations such as ours never win. The best we can hope for is a stalemate that perpetuates the status quo of existing de facto wilderness. Pro-development forces can always return another day with a new challenge. On the other hand, once development occurs, wilderness is lost forever. This point is brought home by the proposal to modify the boundaries of the Goat Rocks Wilderness. Our organization is on record as opposing any deletions to any wilderness area. On the surface, this position may appear as being unreasonably inflexible. We must be inflexible on this point because it would be pointless to argue for additional designated wilderness if we knew that these areas could then be reopened to development whenever it might seem to be economically beneficial.

The Washington wilderness bill represents our last chance to define protected areas in this State. Any areas left out of the bill will probably be developed before another chance becomes available. This is why we propose the additions as shown in figure 1. I would like to thank Senators Jackson and Gorton for introduction of this bill, and hope that the proposals we have made are incorporated.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Friedman.

Charlie Raines, Sierra Club.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES RAINES, SIERRA CLUB

Mr. RAINES. My name is Charlie Raines. I represent the Sierra Club, and I appreciate this opportunity to speak. We will send a detailed statement to you later, but I would like to make a few comments this afternoon.

We, of course, support the conservation proposal of the wilderness area shown on the maps to your left, as well as additions to the Goat Rocks region. I wish I had time to discuss each of the areas with you in detail because they all deserve that type of attention.

I have had many opportunities for hiking and visiting these areas, sometimes with YCC groups, other times with boys from the State correctional camps, where I was a counselor. I would certainly like to extend to each one of you an invitation to take you to whichever wilderness area you would like to look at in more detail so we can show you what we are talking about, not just facts, figures, and maps and such, but what really is there.

We feel it is a well-balanced proposal, carefully drafted, and, in fact, we feel we have already made some concessions and compromises in reference to the proposal. Nearly a million acres of de facto roadless lands are not included in our proposal. That's nearly 25 percent of the total roadless lands available. The RARE II proposal of a dismal 365,000 acres proposed by the Forest Service was, of course, discredited by the courts, and I need not go into the details of how poorly that process took place.

There have been many concerns expressed today about the impact of the wilderness on timber, and we recognize these impacts, but we feel they represent statewide a relatively minor 3 percent. In local areas, however, we share the concern that they may be higher. However, we know that the housing market has a much greater impact on the timber economy than does wilderness designation. Some of the mill owners will not come out of the recent recession. There are many changes going on in the timber industry, but this will happen whether wilderness is intact or not. We feel that cutting out any of the wilderness areas is a short-term solution to a long-term problem. We would rather see other strategies to help the small mills.

The Department of Natural Resources calculates that 2.5 million acres of private lands in this State that have the potential for commercial forest lands are not being developed. The Forest Service recognizes this as they see greater opportunities for increased wood fiber production on lands held by private, nonindustrial landowners.

The present wilderness proposal, along with the existing wilderness and national parks is still a minimal 2.5 million acres and for this 2.5 million acre figure, rather than spending $2.5 million to build roads into roadless areas, why not invest money on other lands that have a much greater productive, less environmental activity impact and not jeopardize wilderness? We have a County Extension Service for Agriculture. Why couldn't we have a County Extension Service for Forestry? Why not give loans in assistance to wood lot owners and other strategies to help develop the valuable segment of the timber productivity of this State, which is certainly not being used as the present time. This, of course, would be directly beneficial to small mill owners and operators, rather than large landowners. Another key issue is water. In just talking about that, I think one thing we can look at in trying to increase our agriculture productivity in this State is providing additional irrigation water on the principal of drip irrigation, as being developed in Israel and many other areas that can conserve up to 30 to 50 percent of the water used. This is certainly better than building dams in every creek that we can find.

The quality of life is kind of a nebulous concept, but even banks seem to think the quality of life is important. Here we have a full page from First Interstate Bank on their new building. It talks about how proud they are, but talks about being proud of other things in the State, including the provision of our wilderness areas. National parks recreation, of course, is presently used for wilderness areas, and by 1985 will be in overuse according to the Forest Service. This booklet by the State of Washington expounds wilderness values, including forest lands, to the rest of the country and the rest of the world. There wild areas are truly multiple use for wood, wildlife, water, tourism and quality of life. We encourage you to maintain this national preservation system.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Raines. We appreciate it.

Thank you, members of the panel.

We will now turn to panel XXIV: Ronald Hadford, Washington State Snowmobile Association; Don Ricketts, Washington State Cattlemen's Association; Don Jensen, Sumas; Byron Dickinson, Leavenworth; Rod Quesnel, Port Angeles. We will resume with Ronald Hadford of the Washington State Snowmobile Association.

STATEMENT OF RONALD HADFORD, WASHINGTON STATE SNOWMOBILE ASSOCIATION

Mr. HADFORD. My name is Ron Hadford. I am a resident of Everett, Wash., and it is my pleasure to take 1 day of vacation from my regular job to represent the Washington State Snowmobile Association at this hearing. I have been appointed chairman of the land use plans committee, which is responsible for preparing testimony I present to you here today.

Most of you are probably not familiar with WSSA since the majority of our contacts with legislators has been at the State level. Consequently, we have prefaced our testimony with an introduction in background to help familiarize you with our activities, both past and present.

The purpose of WSSA is to encourage the most scientific, multiple use of the natural resources of the State of Washington while promoting cooperation between recreational snowmobilers, sportsmen, landholders, and governmental agencies. We advocate promoting the enactment of the best possible laws, rules, and regulations for the safe use of recreational snowmobiles in the State of Washington.

I represent WSSA with members of nearly 1,000 families in 5 clubs, representing the goals and aspirations of snowmobilers in a State of which there are over 15,000 as of the 1982 department of licensing listing for registered snowmobilers. As our membership continues to expand, it is the sincere hope of WSSA that we can work together toward enlarging areas where snowmobiles can be used on safe trail networks with other winter recreations, while continuing to establish a broad awareness of appreciation for the needs of wildlife and vegetation in winter.

Snowmobilers all across Washington State have been actively involved in formulating the testimony that we have presented to the Senate committee. We have spent several hundred hours in meetings, not only among ourselves but also with Forest Service personnel, attempting to identify wilderness proposal boundaries, in determining where there are conflicts in existing snowmobile use. There has also been considerable time spent preparing this written testimony. We sincerely hope it will facilitate you in your deliberations concerning this position of our public lands.

You will find specific sections describing the snowmobile in these roadless land areas of these proposals since as far back as 1959. Unfortunately, during the short preparation time, our testimony is not yet completed. We would like to take advantage of the 2 weeks' time you have offered in which to submit our completed testimony.

You have been presented here today, and I have heard statements here where wilderness proponents say that they have struck a balance among user groups concerning their specific proposals. As too often happens, we, as snowmobilers, which is an established user group, have been rarely consulted concerning our needs, interests and establish use areas. Rather than take up much more of this committee's valuable time, I will close with this statement, that the contacts listed in each of the specific sections of that particular portion of the testimony look forward to working with you and the members of your staff in the upcoming months.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Hadford.

Don Ricketts, Washington State Cattlemen's Association.

STATEMENT OF DONALD G. RICKETTS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. RICKETTS. Thank you, Senator Jackson, thank you, Senator Gorton and Congressman Pritchard for the opportunity to testify here today.

My name is Don Ricketts, executive secretary of the Washington Cattlemen's Association. On behalf of the nearly 3,000 members, I wish to thank you for the opportunity to present our testimony on the Washington Wilderness Senate bill 837. In general, the Washington Cattlemen's Association opposes the expansion of Washington's wilderness areas beyond the existing 1.5 million acres. We have consistently held the position that the federally controlled forest and range lands in our State should be managed for multiple uses, so that all of our Nation's citizens can in some manner benefit from these lands and their resources. We believe that by creating further wilderness areas, valuable natural resources will be locked up eliminating them from further use, and will leave the land in a state that will benefit only a minute segment of our Nation's population. With proper management, we contend that these lands can be left open to multiple uses while still maintaining the beauty and uniqueness that they contain.

While the Washington Cattlemen's Association basically opposes the further expansion of wilderness areas in our State, we do recognize that title I of Senate bill 837 does, for the most part, reflect the final recommendations by the Forest Service as a result of their second roadless area review known as RARE II, and that some action by Congress is likely. The one major exception, however, is the Cougar Lakes proposal, which reflects the expanded version recommended to Congress by the Carter administration.

The Washington Cattlemen's Association would specifically oppose the Cougar Lakes proposal as it now appears in section 102 of this legislation. We are concerned that if the expanded version is included, that efforts will be impaired to expand storage facilities in that area in order to help solve the critical water shortage problems that currently exist in the Yakima River Basin.

We would urge the amendment of section 102 in order to reduce the proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness proposal to the approximately 36,000 acres originally recommended by the U.S. Forest Service RARE II report. The remainder of this area should be managed under the multiple use concept.

The Washington Cattlemen's Association opposes title II of this legislation in its entirety. For the most part, the areas listed in this part of the bill were determined by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to not fit the criteria required for wilderness areas. We believe the roadless area reviews conducted by these two agencies were thorough and complete, and the assessment made of the areas included in title II, accurate and fair. We do not believe that land classified as not suited for wilderness 4 years ago has somehow magically changed and now meets the necessary criteria. Title II of this proposed legislation should be completely deleted.

The Washington Cattlemen's Association would also like to make a statement in regard to grazing wilderness areas. In applying the figures used in the RARE II and Bureau of Land Management's Roadless Area Review, we would estimate that title I of this bill would affect approximately 2,000 animal unit months, and title II, in excess of 3,000 animal unit months.

We recognize that grazing is a permitted use in a wilderness area if it existed prior to designation. We further recognize that as a result of administrative action in 1980, certain associated and necessary practices such as vehicular use and improvement management, are also allowed if they too existed prior to designation, in order to insure that grazing could in fact be continued. However, we do feel it is important to make the point that the 5,000 animal unit months affected by S. 837 would be impacted by wilderness area designations. Grazing these areas will be more costly and likely be terminal due to the fact that in all likelihood, a current grazing permit could not be passed on to someone else. As a result of this, our association is concerned with the long-term impact that the wilderness designation of the lands in S. 837 would have on the grazing that now exists in these areas.

Further, since this measure includes for consideration for wilderness designation, several areas that did not fit the criteria for wilderness as a result of the RARE II and BLM roadless area review completed a few years ago, we see that there exists no finality to the effort to expand wilderness areas.

As a result of this lack of finality to the wilderness designation process, we fear that we will see a slow but steady erosion of grazing on Federal forest and range lands, an erosion that eventually would have a significant economic impact upon our industries.

In conclusion, we would make the following recommendations in regard to this bill: One, that Cougar Lakes Proposed Wilderness Area be changed to reflect the original recommendation of the Forest Service; two, title II be completely struck from this measure; and three, the bill be the final wilderness action taken in the State.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Ricketts.

Don Jensen, Sumas.

STATEMENT OF DON JENSEN

Mr. **Jensen**. Mr Chairman and members of the committee, I am very thankful that you have allowed me this time to present my views on why I think the Mount Baker Area, specifically the 275,000 acres of area in the RARE II study, should not be included in the wilderness preservation system.

I will limit most of my discussion to the importance of the mineral resources in the Mount Baker area, which is included in title II of Senate bill 837.

This section of the RARE II lands is highly mineralized. It should not be classified as a wilderness area. I am holding before you Open File Report No. 78-889, titled the "Map of Washington RARE II Mineral Resource Potential" prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey in 1978. This map has classified the Washington State RARE II lands into four categories. The Mount Baker Area is classified as No. 1, which is "Many known occurrences and/or geologically very favorable for prospecting." I definitely agree with these results and I might add that I could add many more books, thesis reports, and study reports to the reference list noted on this map that would strengthen the evidence of the mineralization of the Mount Baker Area.

The second map I am holding is titled "Mines and Minerals Resources of Whatcom County, Washington" by Wayne S. Moen, dated 1967. This map was taken from Washington State Division of Mines and Geology Bulletin No. 57 titled "Mines and Mineral Deposits of Whatcom County, Washington." The red marks on the map indicate various mines and prospects in Whatcom County and, as you can see, there is a large grouping of the marks concentrated in the Mount Baker Area.

The Mount Baker Area was designated as the Mount Baker Mining District by the local county government many years ago because of the abundance of operating mines and also due to the large claim staking activity in this area.

There are only two mining districts in this northwest section of our State. The Mount Baker Mining District lands should remain in the multiple-use classification because of this mineral resource potential.

There is a misleading statement that many environmentalists use, which is, "Mining is allowed in wilderness areas." In reality, this is not true. Section 4, parts (d)(2) and (d)(3) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 state that prospecting and mining are allowed, but such activity should be carried on in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment.

The two are not compatible. This section of the Wilderness Act should be changed so the Government will purchase the valid mineral rights from the claimants when an area becomes a wilderness. The mineral deposits certainly will be of no value in case of a war because it takes 8 to 12 years to develop a mine.

When I was a Forest Service mining engineer at the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in Idaho, I had to know and understand the Wilderness Act of 1964 and its relationship to mining law and mining activity.

I testify to you that the Mount Baker Area does not fit in the category of a wilderness area because of its past, present, and future potential for the utilization of its natural resources, which are logging and mining.

It was no coincidence that the North Cascades National Park boundary was terminated at the eastern drainage of Silesia Creek. The gold mines of the Mount Baker Mining District are located on the western drainage of Silesia Creek. The U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin No. 1359 titled "Geology and Mineral Resources of the North Part of the North Cascades National Park, Washington" states on page 55:

> A panned sample from a small east-flowing tributary of Silesia Creek and two panned samples from the West Fork of Silesia Creek contained measurable amounts of gold. The sources of this gold are believe to lie outside the national park. One of the sources is in Winchester Creek Basin, a tributary of the West Fork, where veins have been known for many years.

This area where, quote "viens have been known for many years" is the Mount Baker Mining District. The North Cascades National Park avoided this area because it is highly mineralized and contains many patented mining claims.

I would also like to mention that approximately one-third of this Mount Baker area consists of excellent stands of harvestable timber, which I think should remain in multiple use.

Unemployment in Whatcom and Skagit Counties is over 12 percent, and many of the unemployed are in the logging, lumber, or construction business. These trees mean jobs to these people. If our Government can put two men on the surface of the Moon, I think we can utilize a renewable resource to create new jobs for our unemployed.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Dickinson.

STATEMENT OF BYRON DICKINSON

Mr. DICKINSON. Rather than read this whole statement, perhaps I can shorten it up a little bit. My home is at Lake Wenatchee, within 2 miles of one of the areas proposed in addition to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. I would like to state first my general opposition to the designation of additional public lands as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System. I think public lands should be managed for the benefit of as many people as possible. My family and I spend an average of 15 to 20 days annually in the Glacier Peak and Alpine Wilderness Areas on a recreational basis. We seek the same values that supporters of this legislation want, but these values exist undiminished in many of the nonwilderness areas of the national forest system.

The restrictions imposed by the wilderness designation work a hardship on some people. I feel that nonmotorized restrictions should be imposed in our existing areas. One of the things that has bothered me is watching Forest Service trail groups work 2½ days with a crosscut saw to cut one tree out of a trail and leave it blocked. A chainsaw would have done it in a couple of hours. Some years our trails remain closed due to extensive slides or blowdowns being cleared by handsaws instead of chainsaws. I feel most of the area proposed for wilderness on the east and south of Glacier Peak will not lose their natural character if left as multiple-use areas. They will continue to be enjoyed by those who can only visit the areas by means of mechanized means such as offroad vehicles and snowmobiles. The Forest Service has such management flexibility as to monitor such use and impose restrictions if necessary.

I would like to discuss in detail three areas proposed as additions to the east and south of the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. On the RARE II map these are areas 6031 B, C, and D. Area 6031D on the east side of Glacier Peak has proposed about 6,274 acres. If it becomes wilderness, it will surround completely 180 acres of a privately owned property, to include actively used roads, patented mining claims, and probably a portion of a privately owned federally licensed hydroelectric system in continuous use since 1929. If this area becomes wilderness, the owners of this property, Two Rivers, Inc., of Leavenworth, Wash., will be denied motorized access that they and their predecessors have been entitled to use over the last 55 years.

I am aware of the provisions of the original act which addresses access to State and private land surrounded by wilderness lands. In summary, these provisions state that owners of such surrounded land shall be assured adequate access or the land shall be exchanged for federally owned lands in the same State of approximately equal value. Two Rivers, Inc., who owns three other parcels of land inside the existing Glacier Wilderness Area, has been unable to generate much enthusiasm on the part of the U.S. Forest Service to initiate land exchange procedures.

Another area proposed as wilderness, 6031C, contains some of the most popular offroad vehicle and snowmobile trails in the Lake Wenatchee area. Recreationists who use these areas via mechanized means are a cross section of all ages. Many of these users have white hair protruding from beneath their helmets. Our area has many retired people who could not enjoy these areas without motorized transport such as trail bikes and snowmobiles. For those who insist on the absolute wilderness experience, please travel to the existing areas. I personally have traveled as long as 11 days in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area without seeing another human.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Dickinson follows:]

Senate Bill 837 - RARE II

June 3, 1983

My name is Byron Dickinson and I reside at 17201 North Shore Drive, Leavenworth, WA. My home is at Lake Wenatchee within two miles of one area proposed as an addition to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. I would like to first state my general opposition to the designation of additional public lands as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System. I firmly believe that public lands should be managed for the benifit of as many people as possible. We have enough National Parks and Wilderness lands in our State to satisfy those who seek the ultimate in primative recreation and solitude. These are truely important assets and I fully appreciate and enjoy them. My family and I spend an average of 15 to 20 days annually in the Glacier Peak and Alpine Wilderness Areas. We also seek the values that supporters of this legislation want, but these values exist undiminished in many non-wilderness areas without the restrictions imposed by the wilderness designation. I repeat, these values exist undiminished throughout non-wilderness portions of the State's National Forests. I feel that the non-motorized restrictions in our wilderness areas are fine as imposed on the public, but it lacks common sense to impose such restrictions upon trail maintenance crews. I once observed a two-man crew work for two and a half days with a crosscut saw to buck an eight foot

Douglas Fir when a chainsaw, if allowed, would have done the job in a few hours. In some years, trails have remained closed to horses due to extensive slide debris and blowdowns being cleared with hand saws instead of chain saws.

Most of the areas proposed for wilderness on the east and south of Glacier Peak will not lose their natural character if left as multiple use areas. They will continue to be enjoyed by those who can only visit the areas by mechanized means such as off-road-vehicles and snowmobiles. The Forest Service has the management flexability to monitor such use and impose restrictions if necessary. I note that there is 1.6 million acres of National Park land and 1.5 million acres of Wilderness land in the State of Washington now. Many of us feel 3.1 million acres of such land provides a balance for all and that we should not restrict additional acreage.

I would like to discuss in some detail three areas proposed as additions to the east and south of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. These are Areas 6031B, 6031C, and 6031D. Area 6031D on the east side of Glacier Peak amounts to 6,274 acres. If it became wilderness, it would completely surround 180 acres of privately owned property, to include actively used roads, patented mining claims, and probably, portions of a privately owned, Federally licensed hydro-electric system that has been in continuous use since 1929. If this area should become wilderness, the owners of this property, Two Rivers, Inc., Leavenworth, WA. would be denied motorized surface access that they and their predecessors in title have used over the past 55 years.

I am aware of the provisions in the original Wilderness Act which addresses the problem of access to State or private land completely surrounded by wilderness land. In summary, these provisions (Sec. 5, PL 88-577) state that owners of surrounded lands shall be assured adequate access or the land shall be exchanged for federally owned land in the same State of approximate equal value. To date, Two Rivers, Inc., who also owns three other parcels of land inside the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, has been unable to generate much enthusiasm on the part of the U.S. Forest Service to initiate land exchange procedures. The bottom line, as I see it, is that Two Rivers, Inc. will be denied motorized surface access should area 6031D be designated as wilderness. I want to mention here that anyone who believes that access would not be denied should take a careful look at the record.

Another area proposed as wilderness, Area 6031C, contains some of the most popular off-road-vehicle (ORV) and snowmobile trails in the Lake Wenatchee area. The recreationists who use these areas via mechanized means are a cross section of all ages. Many of these users have white hair protruding from beneath their helmets. Our area has many retired people who could not enjoy these areas without motorized transport such as trail bikes and snowmobiles. For those who insist on the absolute wilderness experience, travel to the existing areas. I have personally travelled as long as eleven days in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area without seeing another human. I admit that probably won't happen if you spend your entire trip hiking on the Cascade Crest Trail, but it is possible in the existing boundaries of the Glacier Peak Area.

Proposed Area 6031B on the southern edge of the Glacier Peak Area contains a large volume of overly mature timber. The eastern portion of the area is prime timber production land and should be managed as such. For the past five summers, it has been obvious to even the casual observer that insect damage in this timber is getting progressively worse and that to avoid tragic waste, is should be controlled soon. For the person seeking a wilderness experiance, the eastern portion of Area 6031B consists mainly of blowdowns and brush with very little scenic vistas.

I am concerned that the draft language of Senate Bill 837 reads in such a manner that the precise, actual boundaries of the proposed wilderness additions, in effect, will be determined after the legislation is passed. The only document available to the public appears to be the RARE II map drawn to an approximate scale of one inch to ninety thousand feet. A pencil line 1/32th of an inch wide covers nearly 3,000 feet on the ground. For this reason, in the case of Area 6031D, I have been unable to determine precisely how much privately owned property might be included. Although the draft of Senate Bill 837 addresses both maps and legal descriptions, the legal descriptions apparently have not been written.

I would like to urge support for those provisions in the draft bill that would release the Department of Agriculture from conducting further RARE studies of the National Forest System lands in the State of Washington.

In summary, considering the 3.1 million acres of Park and Wilderness lands now in the State, I urge that we not restrict additional acreage. Lets leave things as they are so that as many people as possible can enjoy our outdoors.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, gentlemen. We appreciate your contribution.

Panel No. XXV: Marc Sullivan, Seattle, Wash.; Frank Ancock, Whatcom County Democratic Central Committee; Peter Roberts, Seattle, Wash.; Don Eastabrook, North Cascade Audubon Society; Margaret Semmler, Sequim, Wash.

Marc Sullivan, go right ahead.

STATEMENT OF MARC SULLIVAN

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, gentlemen, my name is Marc Sullivan. I am a resident of Seattle. I think it is worth mentioning that not only am I a native of Washington, I am the fifth generation of my family to live here. I am definitely not some newcomer from the Golden State who wants to roll into town and immediately start locking up everything in sight. Rather I am one of these who feels deep, and permanent ties to this State, and wants to see the best of it protected for the sixth and future generations of my family.

Today I would particularly like to speak briefly about two elements in the Washington wilderness bill before you. The first is the status of Mount Baker and the adjacent country and the second is the proposed deletion of a portion of the existing Goat Rocks Wilderness.

Of the Stae's great volcanoes, Mount Baker is now the only one without any form of wilderness protection. Mount Rainier has its own national park, Mount Adams, Glacier Peak, and Goat Rocks are the centers of wilderness areas and St. Helens is, of course, our newest national monument. Only Baker stands unprotected. This is an oversight that must be rectified.

The conversationists' wilderness proposal for 245,000 acres of protected lands in the Mount Baker Area is a reasonable and desirable means of preserving the wonders of this area. That proposal includes most, but not all, of the 275,000 acres of roadless area inventoried in the vicinity by the Forest Service. Much of the area is directly adjacent to the North Cascades National Park and would round out that marvelous natural playground.

Its spectacular scenery aside, Mount Baker is one of the most scientifically interesting of our volcanoes. Inch for inch it is the most heavily glaciated mountain in the lower 48 States. It is also only barely dormant. Less than 2 months ago it emitted a steam plume that rose over 2,000 feet above its summit, dramatic evidence that it is still cooking away. Many vulcanologists believe that it might well be the next Cascade volcano to become active. Why wait for it to turn itself into a national monument? Let's anticipate nature and protect this wonderful mountain now.

Other areas in the proposed wilderness area are almost equally striking. The Twin Sisters Range is something of a geologic anamoly, its reddish rock contrasting sharply with the generally darker volcanics in the rest of the region. Noisy Creek contains some of the largest Douglas-fir in the North Cascades. All of it deserves protection.

The conservationists' proposal provides that protection while leaving out areas with uses inappropriate to wilderness. Skiing at

Mount Baker ski area and recreational use of Baker Lake would not be interferred with. Potential areas for geothermal electrical generation are also outside the proposed wilderness. And, of course, the wilderness designation would permit continued fishing and hunting use of the area. I urge adoption of the conservationists' proposal.

Second, I want to briefly state my absolute opposition to proposals to delete land from Goat Rocks for the benefit of White Pass ski area. The proposed areas for deletion are of a quality that deserves protection, particularly Miriam Creek. But more important is the precedent-setting nature of the case. Never before has land been taken out of a wilderness to benefit a private development. If it is done with once, never again will the developers stop citing the precedent as they demand new deletions. This is not hobgoblin; it is a genuine threat to the entire wilderness system and will hear much more on this matter and I won't belabor the point.

Thank you for your time and consideration of these issues that are so important to so many Washingtonians.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Sullivan.

Lee Click, Seattle, is not here. Frank Ancock, Whatcom County Democratic Central Committee.

STATEMENT OF FRANK ANCOCK, WHATCOM DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Mr. ANCOCK. Mr. Chairman, my name is Frank Ancock. I live in Bellingham, Wash., and I represent the Whatcom County Democratic Central Committee. I am not the first Bellinghamite to come before this congressional committee to speak on the subject of protection of Mount Baker. He was Charles Easton speaking for a committee on the 64th Congress in 1916 on the national park bill for Mount Baker. I would like to read a resolution that was passed unanimously by the Whatcom Country Democratic Central Committee, April 13, 1983:

> Whereas: The Mount Baker area has long been a favorite place for family recreation. The mountain is one of the Nation's most active volcanic peaks; and of the twelve major volcanic peaks that make up the Cascade Range, Mount Baker is the only one that is not protected by being either a park or a wilderness area.
>
> Whereas: We anticipate little or no reduction in employment due to wilderness designation; but rather an increase in employment due to the growth in tourism. The Mount Baker area is an important element of the quality life that Whatcom and Skagit Counties needs to attract new industry and new employment.
>
> Whereas: The highest and best use of this land is in its natural state, supporting wildlife, water quality and a wide range of recreation. There is little undisturbed land of this caliber, left in the Puget Sound basin with such good access to both people and wildlife. Be it therefore resolved: That we the Whatcom County Democratic Central Committee advocate wilderness protection for the wild and natural lands surrounding Mount Baker. We favor the establishment of a comprehensive 235,000 acres wilderness. That would include Mountian Baker and its adjacent slopes, The Twin Sisters Range, the ridges, and valleys north of the Mount Baker Highway from Church Mountain east to the North Cascades Park and the ridges and valleys adjacent to the North Cascades National Park between Baker Lake and Sauk Mountain.

The Whatcom County Democratic Central Committee took this position because we have examined the Mount Baker Wilderness proposal and found that of the 235,000 acres of proposals there are only approximately 45,000 acres of recoverable timber and we do not believe that 45,000 acres of second-rate timber land will significantly reduce the land base of the wood products industry of Whatcom and Skagit Counties.

Also there is in Whatcom County a strong feeling that Mount Baker should be protected. We, therefore, ask Congress to finish the task it began in 1916 and adopt the Mount Baker Wilderness proposal.

In addition, Mr. Chairman, I have approximately 400 individual endorsements .

Senator JACKSON. They will be received by the committee.

Mr. ANCOCK. Thank you very much for your attention.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Ancock.

Peter Roberts.

STATEMENT OF PETER M. ROBERTS

Mr. ROBERTS. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak today. I won't take much time. I am against the deletion of lands from the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area. I am an avid skier, the winter before this last I was president of the University of Washington Ski Racing Team. I have skied the White Pass ski area and I recognize that the proposed additions would contribute some very nice new ski runs. Unfortunately the land required for the addition is wilderness land. From what I understand no land has ever before had its wilderness status revoked to make way for commercial development. When addressing issues such as this policymakers tend to place a great deal of weight on past decisions. In the future I believe this one may well be considered a precedent. If part of the Goat Rocks has its wilderness status revoked it is entirely possible we will be opening the door to a great many more such changes in the future. I don't think we have the power to protect our wilderness areas with that door open.

I would just as soon carry my skis back there.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Roberts.

Don Eastabrook of the North Cascade Audubon Society.

STATEMENT OF DON EASTABROOK, NORTH CASCADE AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. EASTABROOK. Thank you. I am Don Eastabrook, professor of geology at Western Washington University. I would like to speak in support of the Mount Baker Wilderness Area and since others have spoken about the recreational and economic factors, I will speak only about the scientific uniqueness.

I have studied the geology of Mount Baker for more than 20 years under research grants from the National Science Foundation and from the Department of the Interior. In a study just completed a review board of scientists, including geologists, foresters, botanists, and others, unanimously recommended its preservation as a natural landmark whose boundaries are similar but not exactly coincident of the ones proposed for wilderness area. The basis for this recommendation was that Mount Baker, which is one of five antithetic cones in Washington, includes a number of outstanding examples of geological processes which make it unique. The summit, for example, is actually under two volcanoes and the remnants of that central cone have now been erupted by glaciers to show several thousand feet of ancient volcanic material. The flanks of the cone were covered with continental glaciers during the ice age and glacial boulders carried from British Columbia are now found atop several of the craters, including Table Mountain. Chowder Ridge, on the northsouth side of the mountain has excellent examples of glaciated striations and polished rock made by south flowing continental glaciers, 6,000 feet thick. No other volcanoes in the United States show this phenomenon.

Glaciers currently extend well below timberline. Glacial deposits present in the log portion of said valleys show multiple sets of ancient glacial deposits, many of which have progressively younger trees growing on them. We use these phenomena to date ancient climatic fluctuations as a basis for prediction of future climatic changes. Logging would destroy our ability to do this.

Since 1975 Mount Baker has given off steam from several vents, including steam eruptions up to 3,000 feet high which continue to the present time and are easily visible in the adacent lowlands. The geological significance of Mount Baker can be derived from the following, one, it is the only major volcano in the contiguous United States comprised of a deeply eroded cone exposing the internal structure of the volcano. Two, it is the only volcano displaying evidence of overriding by continental glaciers which leave material from the British Columbia area. Been giving off large steam discharges since 1975, and continues to give off steam today.

Glacial deposits from multiple stages of glaciation have revegetated following the ice retreat. The site was evaluated by a natural landmark review panel and recommended for inclusion. It ranks first amongst the Cascade volcanoes for possible preservation because of its unique geological features.

Also within the wilderness areas is the Twin Sisters Range which consists entirely of gunite, a rare type of rock thought to represent a portion of the Earth's mantel far beneath the Earth's surface. Twin Sisters therefore is truly unique in that they provide a rare opportunity to study material from below the Earth's crust.

On this basis then, I strongly support inclusion of the Mount Baker Area in the proposed Wilderness Act.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Eastabrook. We appreciate your statement.

Margaret Semmler, Sequim, Wash.

I notice in your statement it's Yakima.

Ms. SEMMLER. We lived for 17 years in Yakima and retired last year to Sequim.

Senator JACKSON. Oh, I see.

STATEMENT OF MARGARET ELIZABETH SEMMLER

Ms. SEMMLER. I still am interested in recreation and economic base of the Yakima Valley.

My name is Margaret Elizabeth Semmler. I have presented my written testimony. I am one of 175,000 people who have lived, worked, and found their recreation in Yakima County. The forest lands were our livelihood as well as the favorite place to spend our free time.

I agree that future generations should know the present wild beauty of the United States, but nature, unlike material possession, cannot be frozen in time. Pristine forest grow old and decay if not properly managed and harvested. They are like any other crop whose bounty enhances the well-being of man. Fragile mountain peaks preserve their own beauty by their inaccessibility, not by being designated wilderness.

The wilderness designation of the forested lands in the State of Washington is a Government cop-out. It takes more professional and political skill, as well as additional manpower, to manage Washington forested land for the benefit of man's economic and recreational needs than it does to shut it up as wilderness and forget the whole thing.

Speaking to the proposed Washington wilderness bill S. 837: The proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area should be held to the original Forest Service proposal of 11,200 acres for these reasons: First, for 100 years, the people of Yakima County have used these lands for their recreation. I have stood on Timber Wolf Mountain, looking east to the managed forest and west to the proposed wilderness forest. Both are of equal beauty, thanks to the professional skill of the Forest Service and the timber harvesters; second, the economic base of Yakima County leans heavily upon the timber lands for employment. The resulting timber tax funds our schools; third, a significant percentage of Yakima County is already removed from the tax base by the Yakima Firing Center and the Yakima Indian Reservtion.

For these reasons, I propose that Cougar Lakes area, as well as forested lands in other areas in Washington be managed for all multiple uses, including timber harvest. Give the trained foresters in the Forest Service the mandate and the funds to use their professional skills, and let us who are amateurs back off.

[Attachment to Ms. Semmler's statement follows:]

Page 3. ADDENDUM - TESTIMONY OF MARGARET E. SEMMLER

The currently proposed Washington wilderness bill, S. 837, could designate up to another 1.4 million acres of National Forest land as wilderness. Washington has more productive timber land withdrawn for wilderness use than any other state in the contiguous U.S. If all wilderness proposals for National Forests and National Parks are approved by Congress, Washington would have almost 5 million acres of land withdrawn from commercial timber production, which would be more than 11 percent of the total land base in the state.

The areas proposed in Title II of S. 837 appear to be no more than a "wish list" of pro-wilderness, anti-timber organizations.

The SUFFICIENCY LANGUAGE appears to be adequate.

The RELEASE LANGUAGE is totally unacceptable.

It releases only those lands reviewed in the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation; and, in fact, there are other lands, namely, Dark Divide and Juniper Forest, which were not part of RARE II, but which are in the bill.

It provides no assurance that the Forest Service will be allowed to manage these lands for the full range of multiple uses beyond the next three or four years.

Approve the provisions of Section 104 (b) (1) which declare that the RARE II final environmental statement is declared to be legally and factually sufficient with respect to national forest systems in the State of Washington.

Approve the legislation which would assure full multiple use management up to the boundaries of wilderness areas, with no buffer strips allowed outside those areas.

POSITION ON PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS - S. 837, TITLE I

Roadless Area Name	Nos.	N.F.	Gross Acres	Position
Buckhorn	6081A	Oly	43,737	Oppose
Colonel Bob	6087		12,120	Endorse
Cougar Lakes	6032A	GP	11,795	Oppose
	6032E	Wen	11,200	
	6032C	Wen	106,320	
	Total		129,315	
Glacier Peak Addn.	6031A	MBS	11,110	Oppose
	6031C(P)	MBS	1,539	
	6031G	MBS	59,755	
	6031A	Wen	11,356	
	6031D	Wen	6,274	
	Total		90,034	
Mt. Adams Addn.	6069A	GP	14,288	Oppose
Skokomish	6085A	Oly	15,686	Oppose
Pasayten Addn.	6023A	Oka	2,800	Endorse
Salmo-Priest	6981E	Col	27,080	Oppose *
	1981A	IP	344	
	Total		27,424	
Tatoosh	6063A	GP	13,630	Oppose
Brothers	6084A	Oly	16,113	Oppose

* Endorse a 41,000-acre caribou management unit.

NPA
5/83

POSITION ON PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS - S. 837, TITLE II

Roadless Area Name	Nos.	N.F.	Gross Acres	Position
Boulder River	6050	MBS	83,800	Oppose
Clearwater River	6055	MBS	26,400	Oppose
Dark Divide	1/	GP	73,500 2/	Oppose
Eagle Rock	6054	MBS	34,100	Oppose
Glacier View	6061A	GP	3,010	Oppose
Goat Rock Adj.	6036A	GP	4,270	Oppose
	6036C	Wen	1,770	
	6036D	Wen	19,600	
Indian Heaven	6076	GP	27,590	Oppose
Juniper Forest	-	BLM	7,000	Oppose
Kettle Range	6004	Col	31,400	Oppose
	6005	Col	14,000	
	6007	Col	23,850	
	6008	Col	12,700	
Lake Chelan-Sawtooth	6027A	Oka	110,720	Oppose
	6027B	Oka	38,340	
	6027C	Oka	81,840	
	6026	Oka	112,430	
Mt. Baker	6041	MBS	275,000	Oppose
Norse Peak	6034	MBS	28,200	Oppose
	6034	Wen	51,240	

1/ RARE II FEIS Data

2/ Most of area has developments, roads and timber sales. Approximately 10,000-15,000 appears roadless.

NPA
5/83

ROADLESS AREAS (RARE II) NEAR YAKIMA
(under consideration for wilderness classification)

8/79

	Total Acres	CFL Acres	Potential Yield (Million Bd. Ft.) Non Def.	Potential Yield Def.	Est. Programmed Yield Non Def.	Est. Programmed Yield Def.
Cougar Lakes - RARE II						
Wenatchee N. F.	175,820	119,746	8.8	24.4	7.5	18.3
Gifford Pinchot N. F.	23,510	16,565	--	5.6	--	5.6
	199,330	136,311	8.8	30.0	7.5	23.9
			38.8		31.4	
Norse Peak - RARE II						
Wenatchee N. F.	51,240	34,582	4.0	7.2	9.0	3.9
Mt. Baker - Snoq. N. F.	28,200	18,656	--	6.7	--	6.7
	79,440	53,238	4.0	13.9	9.0	10.6
			17.9		19.6	

* * *

RARE II WILDERNESS PROPOSALS NEAR YAKIMA

Date		Total Acres	CFL Acres	Potential Yield (Million Bd. Ft.)	Est. Programmed Yield (Million Bd. Ft.)
1/4/79	U.S. Forest Service				
	Cougar Lakes Wilderness				
	Wenatchee N. F.	11,200	--	--	--
	Gifford Pinchot N. F.	11,795	8,214	4.3	3.9
		22,995	8,214	4.3	3.9
4/16/79	Carter Administration				
	Cougar Lakes Wilderness				
	Wenatchee N. F.	117,525	75,000	15.4	11.6
	Gifford Pinchot N. F.	11,795	8,214	4.3	3.9
		129,320	83,214	19.7	15.5
6/19/79	Pritchard/Lowry (H.R. 4528)				
	Cougar Lakes Wilderness				
	Wenatchee N. F.	175,820	119,746	33.2	25.8
	Gifford Pinchot N. F.	23,510	16,565	5.6	5.6
	Norse Peak				
	Wenatchee N. F.	51,240	34,582	11.2	12.9
	Mt. Baker-Snoq. N. F.	28,200	18,656	6.7	6.7
		278,770	189,549	56.7	51.0

* * *

HARVEST OF EACH MILLION BOARD FEET RETURNS:

$30,000. to county for roads and schools* (25% payments in lieu of taxes)

AND,

Supports at least 6 direct jobs and 12 secondary service and trade jobs.

*Based on an average stumpage of $120/MBF

SUMMARY
National Forest & National Park Land Status for Washington State

8/79

	Acres
Total Net National Forest	9,971,000
Total National Park, National Recreation Area & National Forest	10,884,000

* * *

Existing Wilderness*	1,600,300 (15% of total)
Administration Endorsed Wilderness	1,599,484
Administration Proposal for Wilderness	376,700
Administration Further Planning	219,000

SUMMARY - WASHINGTON STATE

National Forest Existing Wilderness, and National Parks

3/78
JPH

	Acres	Commercial Forestland Acres	
Total National Forest (net)	9,071,000[2]	5,414,000[1]	(60% of total)
Total National Parks and NRA's (except Coulee Dam)	1,812,591	932,655	(51% of total)
Total Nat'l Forest, Nat'l Parks and NRA's	10,883,591	6,346,655	(58% of total)

****

Existing National Forest Wilderness (3/78)[3]

	Acres	Commercial Forestland Acres	
Pasayten	505,524	210,454[4]	
Glacier Peak	464,741	103,730	
Alpine Lakes	303,508	65,820 (approx.)	
Alpine Lakes intended add'n.	88,050	16,770 (approx.)	
Goat Rocks	82,680	47,020	
Mt. Adams	42,411	8,296	
Wenaha - Tuccanon	113,500	29,600	
National Forest sub-total	1,600,414	481,690	(30% of total)

National Parks and NRA's

	Acres	Commercial Forestland Acres	
North Cascades Nat'l Park	505,000	250,000	
Mt. Rainier National Park	241,992	106,000	
Olympic National Park	896,599	500,000	
National Parks sub-total	1,643,591	856,000	
Lake Chelan NRA	62,000	20,000	
Ross Lake NRA	107,000	56,655	
NRA's sub-total	169,000	76,655	
Nat'l Parks & NRA's sub-total	1,812,591	932,655	(51% of total)
Total Wilderness, National Parks and NRA's	3,413,005	1,414,345	(41% of total)

[1] Timber Resource Statistics for Wash. 1/1/73, PNW Forest & Range Exp. Sta. Resource Bulletin PNW - 53

[2] From 25% Funds Data, 1975

[3] USFS, RARE II Map, Nov., 1977, net acres

[4] WWPA DATA. 1971

Senator Jackson. Thank you very much. We appreciate having your statement. Thank you, members of the panel.

Panel No. XXVI: The Honorable Bill Benson, commissioner, Skamania County; William Hooper, Friends of Lake Crescent; John Fisher, Cook, Wash.; Cascade Corrals, Stehekin, Wash.

We will start with Commissioner Bill Benson.

Mr. Benson, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM V. BENSON, COMMISSIONER, SKAMANIA COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Mr. Benson. Thank you for this opportunity. I'm sure after 2 years of hearing Skamania County you wish it never existed, but Skamania County's major source of tax revenue is Federal timber receipts from the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. It covers 78 percent of Skamania County. State lands and special use lands account for an additional 14 percent of the county. This leaves only 8 percent of the land taxed at full valuation. The wilderness bill would reduce Federal timber receipts received by the county. It has been estimated by the Industrial Forestry Association that the county and its school districts would lose $941,000 in Federal timber receipts if timber harvesting was prohibited in all of the proposed wilderness areas and those suggested for further consideration in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. The association also estimates that 354 direct industry jobs and 708 indirect jobs would also be lost per year.

Additional factors must be considered regarding the Federal presence and limitations in Skamania County. This year 110,000 acres of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest was designated as the Mount St. Helens Volcanic Monument. This has already reduced our Federal timber receipts potential.

Legislation is now pending in Congress to make the Columbia River Gorge into a national scenic area. This would have a significant impact on the limited private land in the county. Skamania County cannot afford to have its tax base squeezed from all directions.

We are concerned with all of the proposed wilderness areas in the Gifford Pinchot whether they lay in Skamania County or surrounding counties. When timber is cut in the Gifford Pinchot, the revenues are distributed to all counties in which the Gifford Pinchot National Forest is located proportional to their total acreage in the national forest. Since Skamania County has the largest total acreage in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, we would be most affected by the removal of forest lands from production and harvesting.

Loss of revenue is not the only concern that Skamania County has with the proposed wilderness legislation. I feel that there are specific areas that should not be considered wilderness areas. "Dark Divide" has existing roads and timber harvests.

Approximately 2 years ago a high standard road was built within the "Dark Divide" boundaries and many logging spurs already exist. Six timber sales, totaling 105 million board feet, have already been sold there. This certainly does not meet the criteria for a wilderness area.

"Indian Heaven" is completely surrounded by roads and is a heavily used area. The area would require use restrictions to keep any wilderness qualities. I recommend that both "Dark Divide" and "Indian Heaven" be dropped from any future consideration for wilderness designation.

When reviewing this legislation, I ask you to consider all impacts of the legislation. Not only must we look at the need to preserve certain areas for wilderness use, but also the impact this legislation and other pending legislation might have on the political entities involved and the essential public services they must provide.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Benson.

Mr. William Hooper was next, but he is unable to be here.

Mr. John Fisher is not here.

Mr. Mark Courtney of Stehekin, I believe is representing Cascade Corrals; is that correct?

Mr. COURTNEY. Yes. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MARK COURTNEY, CASCADE CORRALS

Mr. COURTNEY. I am Mark Courtney of Stehekin, Wash. I am here to represent Cascade Corrals run by the Ray Courtney family and also to express my personal concerns regarding the proposed wilderness areas. I am specifically familiar with the Sawtooth Mountain Range and the area around Glacier Peak. Our family has been living in the splendor of the North Cascade Mountains for more than four generations. We love this area and respect the beauty and magnificence of the mountains which provide us with our livelihood.

Our family has been operating a horse packing and outfitting business for nearly 40 years. Through our business we help many people come to enjoy the beauty of the high country—trying to pass on to them the respect and appreciation we feel toward this land. Some of our guests would never be able to enjoy the country to the extent they do if our service didn't exist.

We never thought we'd be in a position to oppose wilderness areas, but in our past experience when we have seen a national forest area become a wilderness area, problems have arisen. We do not oppose wilderness, but along with the prestigious title "Wilderness Area" come regulations which will diminish the capacity for people to enjoy and gain a firsthand respect for the wilderness.

Presently the area is regulated and protected by the Department of Agriculture. We as a business are allowed to bring in fairly large groups. It is with these large groups that we are able to make a profit. If the area were to become a wilderness area from our perspective that would only initiate limitations that would be detrimental to our business and other user groups.

The areas we are familiar with that are being considered for wilderness areas are presently not being overused. The Sawtooth Mountain area, specifically, is ideally suited to grazing and has been used for such for a number of years with no ill effects. As a matter of fact the Department of Agriculture approached us this spring about allowing other packers and outfitters into the area—

indicating that our horse grazing and trips, though fairly large, were having no negative impact on the area.

We feel it is important to have areas where businesses can operate and people can still use and enjoy the land. This is one of the few areas left where we are allowed to take larger groups (25 to 30 people) making possible our livelihood. Experience has shown wilderness area regulation would limit the size of the group and number of horses we could take, making it necessary to take more small trips for the same number of people to see the area. This would necessitate more horse use which would possibly have more impact on the land. Additional small trips would make our business operation economically unfeasible.

Each year during our short summer season from July through September we help over a hundred people enjoy these mountains. Some of these are people who would otherwise be unable to fully enjoy the recreational potential this area has to offer.

Much of this area in question is presently maintained with the help of off-road-vehicle, grazing and other user fees. These trails are in good shape compared with other areas that are suffering due to lack of maintenance. We do not understand why more wilderness areas aren't being maintained.

Our family has been operating a horse-packing and outfitting business for close to 40 years. If this land is designated as wilderness area our business would be unable to continue, leaving those people who presently see the high country through the service we provide unable to enjoy the land that has already been set aside for their recreational activities.

There was a time when Cascade Corrals would have supported such a change. However, living through and dealing with other similar changes tells us that the titles and implications of wilderness areas are not always favorable. Cascade Corrals takes the stand of opposition to the proposed wilderness areas.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Courtney. Thank you, gentlemen. We will turn now to panel XXVII.

Edward Davis, Seattle; Lee Carpenter, League of Women Voters; Lloyd Skinner, Seattle; Tom Campion, Seattle Audubon Society; Clo Stevenson, Bainbridge Island. I believe Lee Carpenter is first. I see her here. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF LEE CARPENTER, LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF WASHINGTON

Ms. CARPENTER. I am Lee Carpenter, representing the League of Women Voters of Washington. I am pleased to share with you some of the league's expectations concerning Senate bill 837.

Past history indicates that congressional proposals dealing with wilderness and national park designations in our State can be a long and controversial process. The North Cascades Park and Alpine Lakes Wilderness Areas are examples. We commend both Senator Gorton and Senator Jackson for initiating what will no doubt be another long and controversial process, demonstrating their willingness to tackle this complex issue. At the same time we recognize the efforts of Congressmen Lowry, Pritchard, Swift, and

Morrison on proposing wilderness legislation in the House of Representatives during the past few years which will provide a framework on which can be built an eventual melding of ideas in order to formulate a final proposal. The league supports you in these beginning efforts.

Our organization is dedicated to promoting responsibility through its active participation as citizens in government. Therefore, we are proud of your recognitions of the importance of conducting hearings in Spokane and Seattle to gather information and suggestions from the public to guide you in formulating a definitive Washington wilderness proposal. We urge you to continue to be open to receiving ideas from all sectors of the public as we move toward a final draft.

In addition, just as Washington State residents believe they have a common stake in preserving national treasures in other States, residents in States outside of Washington, care deeply about preserving areas of wilderness characteristics in this State. They will benefit equally with us and share in our Nation's scenic treasures, and they would be given opportunities for involvement in the decisionmaking process.

The league is pleased that you have clearly stated and publicly announced preliminary to these hearings that you consider S. 837 as a starting point from which you will develop your final proposal for wilderness designation in Washington.

We view the opportunity to set aside wilderness areas for the future as a vitally important proponent of a national effort to manage our total land resources because areas eligible for meeting the criteria for wilderness classification are severely limited. We firmly believe they should be viewed as a national resource from the total picture of available land resources. That is, wilderness acreages within Washington State should not be considered in a ratio proportionate to its size with other acreages in the State, but should instead be considered on the basis of unique natural characteristics in comparison to the lands with other values throughout the country. The decision about wilderness should be made with attention to the character of the individual land area, such as those with old growth tree stands, low-elevation forests, wildlife habitats, watershed protection, the total ecosystems.

We appreciate the important relationship existing between land use policies and human needs. Populations trends, ecological and sociological factors, bring great pressures to bear on our natural resources. We do not concur with the accusation by some who declare that the wilderness concept locks up your natural resources. On the contrary, we support the conclusion that setting aside wilderness areas close to population centers makes it possible for the large numbers of the general public who cannot afford private wilderness to have the experience of hiking in wilderness areas. The availability to the public of this opportunity is a legitimate concern of government in balancing one need against another.

Protection of remaining roadless areas for wilderness classification has become a movement with significant public support, as the environmental awareness level has been raised in the past decade and people have watched the continual degradation of once pristine forests and mountainsides. We do not think wilderness designation is a necessary conflict between potential users.

I will submit the rest of the testimony.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you. We appreciate that, Mrs. Carpenter, and the entire statement will go in the record.

Ms. **Carpenter**. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Carpenter follows:]

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

ON

S. 837, WASHINGTON WILDERNESS DESIGNATION

BY

LEE CARPENTER

NATURAL RESOURCES CHAIR, LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF WASHINGTON

JUNE 3, 1983

I am Lee Carpenter, representing the League of Women Voters of Washington. As Natural Resources portfolio chair for the League, I am pleased to have the opportunity to share with you some of the League's expectations and concerns about S. 837, proposed wilderness designation in Washington state to become part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. My remarks will focus on two areas of the issue: process and substance.

RE PROCESS

Past history indicates that Congressional proposals dealing with wilderness and national park designations in our state can be long and controversial processes; the North Cascades National Park and Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area are examples which come to mind. We commend both you, Senators Gorton and Jackson, for initiating, with the introduction of S. 837, what will no doubt be another long and controversial process and for demonstrating your willingness to tackle this highly sensitive and complex issue. At the same time we recognize that efforts of Congressmen Lowry, Pritchard, Swift and Morrison in proposing wilderness legislation in the House of Representatives during the past few years have provided a framework on which can be built an eventual melding of ideas in order to formulate a final proposal. The League supports you in these beginning efforts.

Our organization is dedicated to promoting political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government. Since its inception more than 60 years ago, the League has recognized that citizen participation in decision making is an invaluable supplement to the electoral process. Therefore, we applaud your recognition of the importance of conducting the hearings here and in Spokane to gather information and suggestions from the public to guide you in formulating a definitive Washington wilderness proposal. We urge you to continue to be open to receiving ideas from all sectors of the public as you move toward a final draft. In addition, just as Washington state residents believe they have a common stake in preserving national treasures such as the Grand Canyon in Arizona, the Everglades in Florida, the Pine Barrens in New Jersey, and the Boundary Waters Wilderness in Minnesota, residents of states outside of Washington care deeply about preserving areas with wildnerness characteristics in this state. They will benefit equally with us as sharers of another of our nation's scenic treasures, and therefore they should be given an opportunity for involvement in this decision making process.

RE SUBSTANCE

Eleven years ago, the League of Women Voters formally incorporated land use into its national program. Local Leagues around the country immediately launched a three year evaluation of land use policy and as a result of that study, League members agreed in 1975 that each level of government must share responsibility for planning and managing land resources. The League concluded that the federal government should (1) establish policies and standards for conserving land resources; (2) foster coordinated land use planning among all levels of government; (3) minimize potential conflict of interest on the part of those in both the public and private sectors making land use decisions; and (4) ensure more effective citizen participation in the land use planning process. The appropriate level of government should identify and regulate areas of critical concern such as fragile or historic lands where development could result in irreversible damage - rare ecosystems and geological formations, significant wildlife habitats, and unique scenic areas.

The League is pleased that you have clearly stated in publicity preliminary to these hearings that you consider S. 837 as a starting point from which you will develop your final proposal for wilderness designation in Washington. We view the opportunity to set aside wilderness areas for the future as a vitally important component of a national effort to inventory and manage our total land resources. Although the League had not established its land use position when the Wilderness Act was passed in 1964, our since-reached position gives us the basis for supporting the goals of the legislation in retrospect.

Because areas eligible for meeting the criteria for wilderness classification are severely limited, we firmly believe they should be viewed as a national resource in the total picture of available land resources. That is, wilderness acreage within Washington state should not be considered in a ratio proportionate to its size to other acreages within the state, but should instead be considered on the basis of its unique natural characteristics in comparison to lands with other values throughout the country. Decisions about wilderness designation should be made with attention to the character of the individual land areas, such as those with old growth tree stands, low elevation forests, wildlife habitat, watershed protection, and preservation of total ecosystems.

The League of Women Voters appreciates the important relationship that exists between land use policies and human needs. Population trends, ecological and sociological factors bring great pressures to bear on our natural resources. To find a balance between preservation of our natural resources and commercial timber, mining, and recreational interests is admittedly a formidable task. However, we do not concur with the accusation by some who declare that the wilderness concept "locks up" our natural resources. On the contrary, we support the conclusion that setting aside wilderness areas close to large population centers makes it possible for the large numbers of the general public who cannot afford private wilderness "fly in" experiences to have access to "hike in" wilderness areas. The availability to the public of this opportunity is a legitimate concern of government in balancing one need against another. Protection of remaining roadless areas for wilderness classification has become a movement with significant public support as the environmental awareness level has been raised in the past decade and as people have watched the continual degradation of once pristine forests and mountainsides. We do not view wilderness designation as a necessary conflict between potential users, but instead as a method of taking a long range look at the kinds of activities which are appropriate for individual land areas and making decisions based on those assessments.

The League has a serious concern about Section 201 (f) of Title II of S. 837, because we believe firmly that the inherent boundary adjustments violate the integrity of the Wilderness Act of 1964. In order for the characteristic of permanence to have any meaning in designation of wilderness areas, changes for the purposes of private development would be a drastic step backwards and in conflict with the stated purposes of the original act. However, we do recognize that in the area of national security interests, it might be necessary to make changes in the future. That is clearly not the case in the proposed boundary adjustment in the already/designated Goat Rocks Wilderness area.

The areas listed in Title II should be given careful consideration for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System based on their individual natural characteristics.

In summary, the League of Women Voters supports legislation designating wilderness areas which will provide protection for areas with unique characteristics, which will provide recreational opportunities appropriate for wilderness areas for the greater public, and which maintains the integrity of the permanency element of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Thank you for the opportunity to present the views of the League of Women Voters of Washington.

Senator **Jackson**. Clo Stevenson, Bainbridge Island.

STATEMENT OF CLO STEVENSON

Ms. **Stevenson**. Thank you. My name is Clo Stevenson. You will find my written statement at the back of my oral testimony.

All the fourth grade students on Bainbridge Island go to an outdoor education camp in the spring as a part of their curriculum. I would like to read excerpts from some letters from Blakely School students.

Dear Senators Henry Jackson and Slade Gorton: Please protect our beautiful forests. Don't log and dam up the habitats of wildlife species which need old growth forests. I do a lot of hiking and camping in the Olympics, Mount Baker, and Goat Rocks areas. Please leave these ecosystems alone. I am very interested in mountains. At the Kitsap County Science Fair, I won a 2nd place ribbon with an exhibit on the structure of a mountain.

Wilderness is important to everyone, so please vote for wilderness!

Sincerely,

Josh Rush.

I don't think it's right for you to ruin Goats Rocks Wilderness with logging and pretty soon you might want to log off everything. If you do then us kids won't have any place to get away from our parents. It'll all be city.

Sincerely,

Jenny Chu.

Dear Senators Henry Jackson and Slade Gorton: Please save our wilderness. Do not destroy the animals habitats. You would not like it if somebody destroyed your house. I want to keep seeing the old growth trees. I do not only want to see pictures of what they used to look like.

From **Ananda Rush**.

Dear Mr. Morrison: Mr. Morrison do you believe in God? If you do why do you want to take out twenty five hundred acres of Goat Rocks Wilderness. Do you think God put us on this earth to cut down trees and pollute and endanger animals by wrecking their home, disturbing fish eggs. If God knew you were going to do that he probably would have just put animals on the earth.

So please, Mr. Morrison, don't log the Goat Rocks Wilderness for our sake. Do you want the human race to die because sooner or later all of the trees will be gone, the air will get polluted and we will die, including you.

So for the human race, don't log the Goat Rocks Wilderness.

From **Kelly O'Brien**.

I wish you would save all wildlife in Washington State or we might lose our nickname "The Evergreen State" because wildlife need forests. Forests contain wildlife and wildlife needs forest to live and if you destroy them there will not be any beauty left for my children and grandchildren to enjoy ever, ever again.

Sincerely yours,

Sherry Elizabeth Gow.

Dear Senator Jackson: I think we should save the wildlife, because what would happen if your home was torn down and you had to move, and then they tore down your second home. You had to keep moving. That's what's happening to wildlife.

Sincerely yours,

Kelli Cheuvront.

Dear Mr. Jackson: I'm with you all the way on keeping the wilderness alive so that people can continue to hear birds chirp at night there and keep it peaceful instead of hearing car horns. And keep it smelling nice instead of smelling pollution.

I think you are very right.

Sincerely,

Scott Gaines.

Dear Henry Jackson: I think more wilderness areas should be protected by law from man and machine. Many animals will become extinct if you don't keep loggers and road-makers out of the wilderness areas there are now. I think we should have more wilderness areas than less.

I enjoy hiking, fishing and camping and I think kids of the future should see and do the same thing I did and I will do in the wilderness.

Charlie Woccester.

Dear Rep. Joel Pritchard: Please support our wildlife areas. And make more. And also support Goat Rocks Wilderness.

Please make more lowland areas protected by law.

Please don't help Morrison with things like taking 2,500 acres out of Goat Rocks Wilderness to make it into a bigger ski resort.

Your friend,

Cyp Wyatt.

If Goat Rocks Wilderness gets logged off the animals will have to move. Then if the place they move to gets logged off they will have to move again and again and again. Eventually, there would be no more animals or trees. Then everybody would die. Our planet would be a dead planet. . . .

Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Clo Stevenson. We appreciate these statements.

Edward Davis.

STATEMENTS OF EDWARD DAVIS

Mr. **Davis** [reading]:

I think that you should vote against the bill even though it was you idea.

Sincerely,

Alex Perrault.

I'm just going to read these letters real quickly.

I think that you should save the wildlife and not log Goat Rocks Wilderness because the animals that live there deserve a home just like we have a home. Another think is, people like to go hiking and looking at the different kinds of flowers and trees. I don't think you would like it if an animal came into your house and chopped it up for firewood.

Sincerely yours,

Kendra Bell.

I disagree with you saying that we need to cut down trees at Goat Rocks Wilderness. Say you were a Raccoon and you lived in a tree. Then one day you went to the lake for a drink, when you came back some person was sawing down your tree.

Sincerely yours,

Anna Lisa Lindstrum.

That concludes her letters.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Davis.

Thank you, Miss Stevenson.

Now, do you have a statement also?

Mr. **Davis**. Yes, sir.

Thank you for this opportunity to speak to you.

As a small businessman, you might ponder the thought, why is he interested in saving wilderness areas that are many miles removed from his areas of concern. A very simple explanation, as you so well know, this past fall, winter and the first months of spring have been so stressful in the business climate, that one longs for places of solitude and wilderness, to restore ones sense of equilibrium. Your very fine Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983, titles I and II, represent an excellent beginning for consideration of designating appropriate areas for wilderness, but we need to go beyond listing of areas and move to preserve our valuable national heritage in a permanent state for future generations to also have the opportunity to experience a restoration of ones sense of equilibrium.

My favorite area, is in the Glacier Peak Wilderness, a lower elevation river valley, the White Chuck River Trail, leading to the Kennedy Hot Springs Area. In this area, one can hike, bird watch, cross country ski, soak sore muscles, and enjoy the natural environment to your hearts content. Definitely an area for restoring one tired businessman's sense of equilibrium. I encourage you to include all of the proposals in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area in your proposed legislation.

Wilderness has to have a sense of permanency about it to accomplish the purpose of wilderness and the proposed "Goat Rocks Deletion" or boundary adjustment would destroy decades of hard fought battles to preserve wilderness. The Morrison proposal must be defeated, so it will not set a precedent for future wilderness actions.

I thank you for the opportunity to give my statement and for her two letters.

[The prepared statements of Ms. Stevenson and Mr. Davis follow:]

June 3, 1983

TO: Senators Henry Jackson and Slade Gorton
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

FROM: Clo Stevenson
4926 McDonald Rd.
Bainbridge Island, Washington 98110
206-842-3050

Dear Senators Henry Jackson and Slade Gorton:

My name is Clo Stevenson. All the fourth grade students on Bainbridge Island go to an Outdoor Education Camp in the spring as a part of their curriculum. I would like to read excerpts from some letters from Blakely school students.

June 1, 1983

Dear Senators Henry Jackson and Slade Gorton.

Please protect our beautiful forests. Don't log and dam up the habitats of wildlife species which need old growth forests.

I do a lot of hiking and camping in the Olympics, Mount Baker, and Goat Rocks areas. Please leave these ecosystems alone.

I am very interested in mountains. At the Kitsap County Science Fair, I won a 2nd place ribbon with an exhibit on the structure of a mountain.

Wilderness is important to everyone, so please vote for wilderness!

Sincerely,

Josh Rush
4926 McDonald ave. N.E.
Bainbridge Is. WA. 98110

I don't think it's right for you to ruin Goats Rocks Wilderness with logging. Pretty soon you might want to log off everything. If you do then us kids won't have any plac to get away from our parents, It'll all be city.

Sincerely,

Jenny Chu
9973
Pleasant Bech
Bainbridge Island
Washington

Dear Senators
Henry Jackson
and Slade Gorton,
Please save our wilderness. Do not destroy the animals habitats. You would not like it if somebody destroyed

your house. I want to keep seeing the old growth trees. I do not only want to see pictures of what they used to look like.

From
Ananda Rush

4926 McDonald
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110
Grade 2

May 31, 1983

Dear Mr. Morrison

Mr. morrison do you belive in god? If you do why do you wont to take out twentyfive hundred aceres of Goat Rocks Wilderness.

Do you think god put us on this earth to cut down trees and pulute and indanger animals by recking there home disturbing fish eggs. If god knew you were going to do that he probably would have just put animals on the earth.

So please Mr. Morrison dont log the Goat Rocks wilderness. for our sake do you want the human race to die because sooner or later all of the trees will be gone the air will get more puluted and we will die including you

So for the human race dont log the Goat Rocks wilderness.

from
Kelly O'[illegible]

I wish you would save all wildlife in Washington State or we might loose our nickname "The Evergreen State" because wildlife need forests. Forests contain wildlife and wildlife needs forests to live and if you distroy them there will not be any beauty left for my children and grandchildren to enjoy ever ever again.

Sincerely yours,

Sherry Elizabeth
Gow
5460 New Sweden
Ave Bainbridge
Island Washington
98110

June 1, 1983

Dear Senator Jackson,

I think we should save the wild life, because what would happen if your home was torn down and you had to move, and then they tore down your second home. You had to keep moving Thats whats happing to wild life.

Sincerely yours,

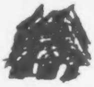
Kelli Chevront
4360 Birkland Rd. N.E.
Bainbridge Island
Washington 98110

May 31, 1983

Dear Mr. Jackson,

I'm with you all the way on keeping the wilderness alive. So That people can continue to here birds chirp at night there and keep it peaceful. Insted of hearing cars horns. And keep it smelling nice instead of smelling polution.

I think you are very right.



Sincerely
Scott Gaines
6202 Old Mill Road
Bainbridge Island
Wash.

May 31 1983

Dear Kenny Jackson,

I think more wilderness areas should be protected by law from man and mathine. Many animals will become extinct if you dont keep loggers and road makers out of the wilderness areas there are now.

I think we should have more wilderness areas then less.

I enjoy hiking, fishing and camping and I think kids of the future should see and do the same thing I did and I will do in the wilderness.

Charlie Woccester
8187 Blakely Ct. west
Bainbrigde Is Wa.
98110

5/31/83

Dear Rep. Joel Pritchard.

Please support are. Wildlife areas. And make more. And also support Goat Rocks Wilderness.

Please make more lowland areas. protected by law.

Please Don't [illegible] help Morrison with things like taking 2500 acers out of Goat Rocks Wilderness. To make it into a bigger ski resort

Your friend,
Cyp Wyatt

7199 NE Baker
Bainridge Isl. Wsh.
98110

If Goat Rocks Wilderness gets logged off the animals will have to move. Then if the place they move to gets logged off they'll have too move again and again and again. Eventually there would be no more animals or trees. Then everybody would die. Our planet would be a dead planet. I think that you should vote against the bill even though it was your idea.

Sincerly,
Alex Perrault
5482 Fletcher Landing
N.E. Bainbridge Island
Washington 98110

I think that you should save the wildlife and not log Goat Rocks Wilderness because the animals that live there deserve a home just like we have a home. Another thing is, people like to go hiking and looking the differant kinds flowers and trees. I don't think you would like it if an animal came to your house a chopped it up for firewood.

Sincerely yours,

Kendra Bell
2099 Victorian
Ln. N.E.
Bainbridge Island
Wash. 98110

⑫

I dissagree with you saying that we need to cut down trees at Goat Rocks Wilderness. Say you were a Raccoon and you lived in a tree. Then one day you went to the lake for a drink, when you came back some persom was sawing down your tree.

Sincerely yours,

Anna-Lisa Lindstrum
Pleasnt Beach Dr.
Bainbridge Island
Washinton 98110

June 1, 1983

Dear Senators Henry Jackson and Slade Gorton:

For my oral testimony I will be reading letters from fourth grade students on Bainbridge Island who attended an Outdoor Education Camp this spring as a part of their curriculum, and who are very concerned about wilderness areas.In my written statement for the Hearing record, I wish to elaborate.

I am a member of the Mountaineers, the Skagit Alpine Club and the Audubon Society, and have hiked and climbed in the unprotected wilderness areas in Mt. Baker, the Olympics, Goat Rocks, Mt. Rainier and Glacier Peak areas. The North Twin Sister was my first alpine climb in the Mt. Baker area, and holds special memories forme. It was this climb which opened the world of mountaineering to me. From there I went on to explore wilderness areas throughout the North and South Cascades and Olympics; the Mt. Baker region remaining a very, very special area for me. The Twin Sisters extend the climbing season by being a favorite early season climb. The South side of Baker Lake needs to remain un-logged for recreational use, and Helen and Diobsud Buttes presently take recreational pressure off higher elevation areas. And what about those approaches on the North side of Mt. Baker into the North Cascades National Park that must remaine pristine? - Hannegan Pass, Nooksack Tower, Ruth and Icy Peaks. Climbsinto the Park, e.g. Mt. Challenger and the Northern Picketts cannot have scarred approach routes.

It is not cost effective to remove timber at these higher elevations when so many reap the value of recreation. The most coveted recreational lands tend to be at higher elevations where the timber is scarce and of lesser quality, and the timber will be difficult to grow again. How can wilderness ethics be meaningful for example if lowland areas are further logged around the trailhead to Schribers and Morovitz Meadows which go up to Park Butte and on to the magnificent Easton and Deming glaciers on Mt. Baker and the towering Black Buttes? These 232,858 acres in the Mt. Baker Wilderness Proposal must be preserved in their natural state.

Figures in the Mt. Baker district show recreational visitors from British Columbia equaled 500,000 people in 1982, and as far as the tourist industry goes, they spend an average of $10/day each. 60% of the 50,000 people who sign the register for backcountry visits are from B.C.

I have hiked in the Goat Rocks Wilderness on the Pacific Crest Trail and am greatly opposed to Rep. Morrison's radical scheme to delete 2,500 acres, which has been protected since 1946, for the speculative expansion of the White Pass ski area. The deletion would eliminate the pristine areas of Hogback Mt. and Miriam Creek. The proposal is an attack on the National Wilderness System itself. The essence of wilderness is permanence as specified by the Wilderness Act of 1964. This deletion would create an unprecedented trend: removing land from wilderness areas for a "private profit from public lands" ploy. We cannot accept a wilderness bill that deletes wilderness.

I urge protection of the Glacier Peak Wilderness threatened areas: Lake Valhalla, Falls Lake, Huckleberry Mt. trail, Chiwawa River and Rock Creek. I have taken small groups from Bainbridge Island to view the Big Four Mountain Ice Caves. The magnificent valley of the Middle Fork of the Cascade River harbor the elusive pine marten and spotted owl in its virgin Douglas fir and cedar forests. The permits for small hydro-electric projects within this, as well as all proposed wilderness additions are not economically fesible, and there are many alternative sites outside roadless areas. The impact on fish is serious.

I am a parent and wish for all children and grandchildren of future generations to be able to have true wilderness experiences, as those of us in this generation and past generations have been able to.

Sincerely,

Clo Stevenson

Clo Stevenson

4926 McDonald Rd.
Bainbridge Island, WA. 98110
206-842-3050

Hamlin Pier
2727-d Fairview Ave. E.
Seattle, Wa. 98102
(206) 329-0398

HANAN MARINE
BROKERS / CONSULTANTS

June 3, 1983

Senators Henry Jackson and Slade Gorton
U.S.Senate
Washington D.C.

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Honorable Slade Gorton

Subject: Washington
Wilderness

As a small Businessman, you might ponder the thought, why is he interested in saving wilderness areas that are many miles removed from his areas of concern. A very simple explanation, as you so well know, this past fall, winter and the first months of spring have been so stressful in the business climate, that one longs for places of solitude and wilderness, to restore ones sense of equilibrium. Your very fine Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983, Titles I & II, represent an excellent beginning for consideration of designating appropiate areas for wilderness, but we need to go beyond listing of areas and move to preserve our valuable national heritage in a pernament state for future generations to also have the opportunity to experience a restoration of ones sense of equilibrium.

My favorite area, is in the Glacier Peak Wilderness, a lower elevation river valley, the White Chuck River Trail, leading to the Kennedy Hot Springs area. In this area, one can hike, bird watch, cross country ski, soak sore muscles, and enjoy the natural environment to your hearts content. Definitely an area for restoring one tired businessman's sense of equilibrium. I encourage you to include all of the proposals in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area in your proposed legislation.

Wilderness has to have a sense of permanency about it to accomplish the purpose of wilderness and the proposed "Goat Rocks Deletion"or boundary adjustment would destroy decades of hard fought battles to preserve wilderness. The Morrison proposal must be defeated , so it will not set a precedent for future wilderness actions.

These brief comments concludes my testimoney. I thank you for the opportunity for a small businessman to share his thoughts with you regarding your proposed legislation for wilderness.

Respectfully submitted before the Seattle hearing on wilderness held June 3, 1983 in the New Federal Building.

Edward F. Davis

Edward F. Davis, Owner/Manager Hanan Marine Inc.

CC: Rep. Mike Lowry

A Reputable Broker is your best Protection

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Davis. We appreciate your reading the letters as well as presenting your own statement.

Tom Campion, Seattle Audubon Society.

STATEMENT OF TOM CAMPION, PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE, SEATTLE AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. CAMPION. I am Tom Campion, here representing the Seattle Audubon Society.

While we support the wilderness bill of 2.5 million acreas, I will deal with our support on one particular area, north of the Cougar Lakes, the Maggie Creek Tributary of the Greenwater River. It is a unique and diverse old ecosystem.

At this time, if you want to open your testimony at page 11, I have a detailed map of the Maggie Creek area. What is happening to the Maggie Creek Watershed is an indication of what is happening to other watersheds throughout remaining roadless areas. The conflict is trees.

Maggie Creek is a part of the last large block of old growth in the Greenwater during each period the Forest Service has planted 12 miles of new growth in the Maggie Creek Planning Area. Because of the reduction of old growth in the drainage, the value of the trees here is far greater for critical wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.

As a wildlife habitat, the area is important to both game and nongame species in the forested ecosystem as if part of their life cycle. For example, there have been five spotted owl sightings in or near the drainage, an extremely rare bird species requiring old tracts of old growth forests. Five sightings is significant considering that the Forest Service is planning to manage 112 pairs in the entire State.

The spotted owl isn't the only indicator of diversity in the Maggie Creek ecosystem. It has been stated by the Forest Service that over 150 species of mammals and birds exist in this drainage area.

As you hike along Maggie Creek Trail, you continually cross game trails for deer and elk, and you pass between trees where the elk have been so numerous that they have rubbed off their bark in transition from winter range to summer range in the meadows of the upper Maggie Creek during each period.

What makes Maggie Creek so typical of many of the lower elevation old growth stands in our proposal is that in many cases, they are the last uncut old growth stands in their respective watersheds. The cumulative affect of our management in our watershed has never been considered by either the Forest Service, the Land Management Agency or by Congress past designation of existing wilderness. Alpine Lakes, for example, has only 1 percent of its acreage in old growth under 200 feet and only 3.6 percent under 3,000 feet. Recent research on old growth ecosystems done by the Bureau of Land Management biologists in Oregon concluded that the variable of greatest importance in governing species richness is elevation maintenance of communities intrinsically rich in vertebrate species over long periods of time, which will require protection of low elevation sites in addition to the present system of high elevation refuges.

The giant trees of the climax Douglas-fir and hemlock old growth forests occur here in the Northwest and nowhere else in the world. Consequently, low elevation old growths such as the Maggie Creek drainage are biologically diverse and have become a most unique ecosystem in our State today, and, as such, should receive the highest priority to inclusion in the wilderness systems.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Campion follows:]

Seattle
Audubon
Society

619 Joshua Green Building • Seattle, WA 98101 • 206/622-6695

6-3-83

SENATE WILDERNESS HEARINGS

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Seattle Audubon is a 4500 member conservation organization located in the King Co. area. Historically we have been very active in efforts to preserve natural ecosystems throughout our state. We believe the quality of life we currently enjoy in Washington can only be enhanced through sound preservation of our surrounding environment along with the prudent use of our states many natural areas.

STATEWIDE PERSPECTIVE

Wilderness areas by definition have significant ecological, geological, educational, scenic, historical, and recreational values. We are blessed in this state to have many roadless areas that fall into this category. While certain areas are already protected there still remains 3.5 million acres of roadless area that currently has no designation and thus is open for development. We endorse the Conservationists wilderness proposal listing 17 priorty areas totalling 2.5 million acres. We feel this is a compromise from the original 3.5 million acres that were still unroaded at the start of the Rare I process. Senate bill #837 is not sufficient enough either in TitleI acres or areas. The Rare II EIS, having been ruled inadequate by California courts, should only support our position that there is no justification to limiting wilderness boundaries to Rare II boundaries. By doing so the Senate Bill has failed to adequately consider the many resource qualities these 17 areas possess.

By their very definition potential wilderness areas must be unique, retaining *primitive character and influence. The Rare II evaluation process* eliminated some of the most unique and primitive areas in our state based on criteria that doesn't adhere to true multiple use objectives

OLD GROWTH ECOSYSTEMS

The most critical failure of the Rare II process (consequently the Senate bill), is the elimination of the last fragments of the once large tracts of old growth forests throughout the state. In many areas these old growth stands are the last remaining climax forests in their respective watersheds (example: Clearwater, and upper Greenwater, Cougar Lakes). These forests provide critical wildlife habitat for species that find optimal habitat in old growth forests during certain phases of their life cycle. Animals requiring large home ranges, solitude and sensitive to changing environment. Such species as the pine marten, fisher, spotted owl, mountain caribou, grizzly, pileated woodpecker, cougar, goshawk, deer & elk (winter range), all require forested ecosystems for optimal habitat requirements. In many cases the last large areas of undisturbed habitat for these species lies within the remaining roadless areas.

Historically we have done little in this state to protect our old growth ecosystems. Consequently by its very elimination it becomes the most unique ecosystem type and should receive the highest priority for protection under the Wilderness Act.

There is a value in the genetic diversity of old growth forest stands that have never adequately been measured in tangible terms. Climax douglas fir hemlock forests occur in the Pacific Northwest only and nowhere else in the world. Studies have shown the quality of our forests provide a gene pool of the most productive trees in the world. This can be understood from the prevention of root rot in old growth (Lawson '83), a destructive force among douglas firs to the prevention of forest insect attacks both which often follow conversion to even-age stands. Mycorrhizal fungi, occuring only in old growth stands, helps in the rapid growth of Douglas fir. This fungi is spread in old growth stands by the northern flying squirrel, a species which occurs only in old growth forests.

As low elevation old growth becomes scarce it becomes more valuable to man for genetic diversity, recretation(hiking, hunting, fishing), and to wildlife for critical habitat for certain species. These non-commercial values go far beyond which often is perceived as short term gain in timber harvesting. Logging these last unroaded areas becomes an even poorer choice when you consider the cost of accessing them. Often the net result of the timber sale is a $ deficit to the taxpayer. When you look at the tradeoffs there should be no choice. We need these last fragments of once larger old growth stands and we need them distributed throughout the state.

Several examples of quality old growth stands existing in select roadless areas are: Clearwater(valley bottom), North unit Cougar Lakes(upper Greenwater), Boulder River, Mt. Baker(Noisy and Diobsud Creeks), Salmo-Priest(inland rain forest), Dark Divide, and a majority of the lower stream drainages in the Glacier Peak additions.

WILDLIFE

Preservation of large unaltered ecosystems are critical to the viability of many wildlife species in our state. Studies have shown that forest fragmentation is a critical factor in the decline of many species. Protecting large ecosystems will maintain biotic diversity in an area. Wilderness is the key to preventing fragmentation of these large ecosystems.

The USFS has shown little or no interest throughout the forest planning process to preserve this genetic diversity. Max Peterson, chief of the Forest Service, explained the NFMA diversity requirement as, "first the act doesn't say whatever diversity there is now will be kept, second it doesn't say that we must maintain the genetic diversity within the species."
The 17 priority areas in the conservationist's proposal would be a tremendous step in the preservation of wildlife species diversity throughout the state.

Examples of that unique wildlife habitat can be seen in many areas. The mountain caribou, grizzly bear, wolf, and moose of the Salmo-Priest area are located here and nowhere else in the state. The ferruginous hawk is unique to the desert ecosystem of the Juniper Forest. The lynx finds the majority of his habitat in the lower 48 states existing in the early stage lodgepole pine of the Chelan Sawtooth. There is an extensive deer herd in the Kettle Range. The spotted owl, fisher, and pine marten are extremely rare species seeking the solitude and expanse in the old growth forests of the Clearwater, upper Greenwater and Crow creeks of Cougar Lakes, Boulder River, pine forests of the Chelan Sawtooth, Salmo-Priest, and Quartz creek, Noisy creek,and Diobsud creek of the Mt. Baker area.

Another factor in wildlife habitat diversity is elevation. The variable of greatest importance in governing species richness is elevation(Maser Harris '82). Maintaince of communities intrinsically rich in vertebrate species over long periods of time will require protection of low elevation sites in addition to the present system of high elevation refuses(Maser Harris '82).

The low elevation old growth forests of the Olympic additions, Clearwater, upper Greenwater(Maggie creek), Boulder River, Dark Divide, and certain areas of the Glacier Peak additions and Mt. Baker(Noisy creek) are the most unique and productive to the level of wildlife diversity that currently exists in Washington. Historically existing wilderness boundaries have been drawn to include only mountain meadows, ridge tops, and higher elevation less productive forests with little consideration given to the highly productive diverse biotic ecosystems of the valley bottom forests. These low elevation sites should receive the highest priority for inclusion into the wilderness system.

GOAT ROCKS DELETIONS

We are totally opposed to any deletions to the Goat Rocks wilderness area. It would set a national precedent of public land going to private profit making highly developed use. Analysis of the White Pass ski area shows that it can expand significantly (approximately 60% east and west along highway 12) without wilderness deletion. While its promoters proclaim it as a world class ski area it does not have the vertical drop to be placed in this category. What needs to be expanded in the Northwest are cross country ski trails. A recent article in the Wall St. Journal states that the Forest Service has long neglected developing cross country skiing recreational opportunities. Emphasis should be placed in cross country ski trail development. This development would co-ordinate well with our 17 priority areas and be of economic benefit to the whole state and not limited to one area.

ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

The apparant tradeoff with any wilderness proposal concerns timber harvesting. Our 2.5 million acre proposal would account for only 3.9% of the commercial forest land (CFL) in the state and only 3% of the states annual harvest volume (USFS, Rare II data). This is half the acreage which has been lost to nonforest uses (homesites, roads) in the last 35 years. It is also less than half the CFL acres which have been poorly reforested or not reforested in Washington state (USFS, Rare II data). A single % increase in the mortgage rate means much more to the fluxuation in housing starts. An example of this is the backlog of over 36 billion board ft. of timber currently in the U.S. which has been sold but not cut due to the recent high interest rates.

SPECIFIC AREAS

Cougar Lakes

Diverse terrain from old growth forests on the westside of the North unit to the pine forests and vast open meadows of the South unit, the Cougar Lakes area provides varied recreational opportunity and quality wildlife habitat. The north unit boundary includes the upper Greenwater drainage and Crow creek drainages which are dominated by Fife Peak, Raven's Roost, and Arch Rock. It also is crossed by the Pacific Crest Trail which provides excellent backpacking opportunity. The Crow creek watershed is quite undisturbed and supports good elk habitat along with excellent trout fishing. On the westside the upper Greenwater drainage is approached by the popular Greenwater trail. The trail starts at a low elevation providing year round recreational opportunity. Excellent wildlife habitat for both game and non-game species is provided in the Greenwater and its tributaries such as the Maggie creek drainage. This is the last large old growth stand in the entire Greenwater watershed. There have been five spotted owl sightings in the Maggie creek area. The spotted owl is an indicator species of low elevation old growth habitat. Having large territorial requirements (over 1000 acres of old growth), the spotted owl indicates the rich diversity of the multi layered canopy of these giant trees. To put five spotted owl in one sub drainage in perspective the forest service's spotted owl management plan will protect only 112 pairs of owls in the state. The forest has estimated that over 150 species of mammels and birds exist in the Maggie creek area. Hiking along the Maggie creek trail you continually cross game trails for elk and deer. These game trails are heavily used by elk in transition from winter range in the lower Greenwater to summer range in the meadows of the upper Maggie creek drainage along the Pacific Crest Trail. Enclosed are forest service maps and reports detailing wildlife usage in the Maggie creek drainage.

In the south unit, the Rattlesnake creek watershed provides excellent fishing with its native trout run. It also is important wildlife habitat on the eastside supporting a large elk herd. It is ideal for elk due to its pristine condition and large size.

Mt. Aix and the many lakes of the Tumac Plateau offer extensive backpacking opportunity and are heavily used by horserider as well as hiker. Cougar Lakes is extremely diverse both eastside and westside habitat types as well as much recreational opportunity.

CLEARWATER

From low elevation old growth forest in the valley bottom to the scenic meadows with views to Mt. Rainier the Clearwater provides recreation close to the densely populated Puget Sound basin. The Clearwater drainage is quite distinct from the lowland valleys of Mt. Rainier National Park for the Clearwater ecosystem is spring fed rather than glacier fed like the river that originate in the Park. Like the Greenwater the old growth in the Clearwater is the last in its respective watershed. The riparian area along the valley floor (2000 ft. elevation) supports large trees of climax douglas fir and hemlock, a fragment of the vast stands that once carpeted most of the valleys of the Pacific Northwest. These trees provide thermal and critical winter range for deer and elk as well as habitat for old growth dependent species such as the pine marten, fisher, goshawk, and spotted owl(see enclosed map).

GLACIER PEAK ADDITIONS

In the heart of the Washington Cascades the additione to the Glacier Peak wilderness would add key areas left out of the original wilderness boundaries. In the north the proposal additions include the middle fork of the Cascade river, Irene, Sunny Boy and Found creeks. In the south the area along the Cascade crest near Stevens Pass, Lake Vahalla, Heather Lake, Cady Creek and Rapid River should all be included in the wilderness additions. In the west popular areas including Big Four Mountain, Mt. Pugh, Sloan Peak, and Blanca Lake need to be placed in wilderness protection. In the east the southwest shores of Lake Chelan along with the approaches to the Entiat and the N. fork of the Entiat River have been put in doubt because of the logging coming up the lower reaches of the Entiat Valley. Glacier Peak and her surrounding ecosystems are the center of the wild Cascades. An enlarged Glarier Peak wilderness would truly be fitting to enhance the natural heritage of Washington.

BOULDER RIVER

The last uncut low elevation valley in the Puget Sound basin. The valley anchored by Three Fingers, Whitehorse, Dickerman, and Forgotten Peaks harbors lush vegation and pristine waters that flow into the Sauk and Stillaguamish rivers. The low elevation and the closeness to the Seattle Everett area provide for year round quality recreation. The large trees are a wonder to those who visit the area and the valley bottom low elevation old growth is extremely productive for wildlife habitat.

MT. BAKER

Many opportunities present themselves in the Mt. Baker proposal. Surrounding the Mt. herself are many lakes, valleys, jagged peaks, deep circues, and flowered meadows. From Schreiber's Meadow an easily reached one day hike to the large old growth forests surrounding Noisy and Diobsud creeks which feed the Nooksack River. the area has many diverse opportunities. Species of wildlife as many and varied as Mt. Baker's surrounding ecosystems utilize these drainages. Mt. goat, elk, deer, pileated woodpecker, goshawk, pine marten, red tail hawk, cooper's hkwk, sharp shinned hawk, and spotted owl are a few of these species.

OLYMPIC ADDITIONS

Some of the last wild salmon runs in the state occur in the rivers of the Olympic additions. The Greywolf with its early pink salmon run, The Hamma Hamma, Dosewalips,&Skokomish rivers are also major salmon producers in their lower reaches. These rivers could benefit indirectly by preservation of the drainage in their upper reaches. In the south unit Zeigler, Falls,&Wilaby creek produce wild sockeye, coho and chum salmon runs. While many of the actual spawning are below the proposed wilderness areas it has been well documented that an important forestry/fisheries relationship is that activity well above the anadromous fisheries zone may have a devasting impact on the resource (Cedarholm '79). Olympic additions enhance wild fish runs and wild fish runs should be protected.

SALMO-PRIEST

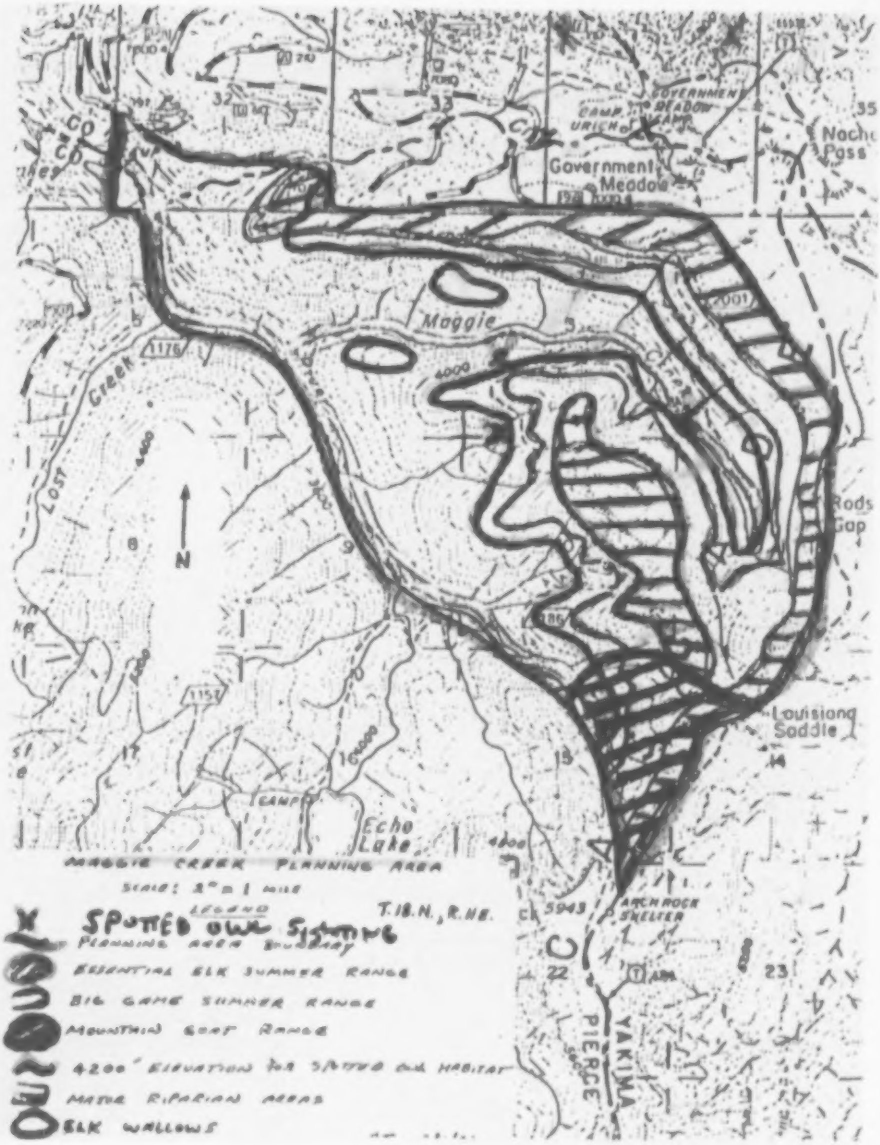
Encompassing very diverse habitat from Salmo and upper Priest rivers to the unique inland rain forest the Salmo-Priest area provides for a wide variety of wildlife. The two most important species that occur here the grizzly bear and the mountain caribou are both Federally listed species of the Fish and Wildlife Service. The mountain caribou feed on the mosses and lichens that are produced only in the over mature climax stands of trees. The grizzly bear ranges into the Salmo-Priest area for about 50,000 acres. The Rare II recommendation does not adequarely protect the grizzlie's habitat and should be expanded to protect his home range in Washington. Other species known to exist in this area include big horn sheep, pine marten, barred owl, goshawk, moose, wolf, wolverine, golden eagle, bald eagle, fisher, and elk. A total of over 200 species of birds and mammals are known to exist here making the Salmo-Priest area diverse and unique wildlife habitat.

Besides the specific areas described we also endorse the additions to the Mt. Adams, Goat Rocks, Pasayten, and Mt. Rainier wilderness areas and National Park. On the eastside Chelan Sawtooth, Juniper Forest, and the Kettle Range all provide distinct recreational opportunity and wildlife habitat diversity. On the west side Dark Divide, with its low elevation forests, Eagle Rock anchored by Merchant Peaks and Mt. Baring and Indian Heaven with its historic cultural heritage round out priority areas that should be included in our state wilderness system.

We believe that the continuation of the quality of life we currently enjoy in this state depends on the preservation of the many existing roadless areas. They provide recreational opportunity which gives economic stability to many communities across the state, communities that depend on the hunting, fishing, and tourist dollars. More important they provide for wildlife habitat diversity which often cannot be measured in economic terms but is indicative to the way of life the people of Washington have always believed in.

Wilma Anderson
Wilma Anderson
President, Seattle Audubon Society

Tom Campion
Tom Campion
Public Lands Committee


MAGGIE CREEK PLANNING AREA
SCALE: 2" = 1 MILE
LEGEND
T.18.N., R.11E.
SPOTTED OWL SIGHTING
PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY
ESSENTIAL ELK SUMMER RANGE
BIG GAME SUMMER RANGE
MOUNTAIN GOAT RANGE
4200' ELEVATION FOR SPOTTED OWL HABITAT
MAJOR RIPARIAN AREAS
ELK WALLOWS
Government Meadow
GOVERNMENT MEADOW CAMP
CAMP URICH
Naches Pass
Maggie
Lost Creek
1176
1152
Rods Gap
Louisiana Saddle
Echo Lake
CAMP
ARCH ROCK SHELTER
5943
PIERCE
YAKIMA
N
32
33
35
8
9
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17
22
23
4000
2001

Snoqualmie Technical Center
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie N.F. 853 Roosevelt Avenue East
Enumclaw, Washington 98022

1950 Environmental Analysis Report
2630 Management of Wildlife and Fish Habitat

August 5, 1981

Affected Environment, Maggie Creek Planning Area

Al Wolfson, District Ranger
White River

The following information describes the affected environment with respect to wildlife in the Maggie Creek Planning area. This information is baded upon observations during two field examinations of the area and aerial photo interpretation. Those contacted to assist in formulating likelihood of species occurrance include Wa. Dept. of Game, Univ. of Wa., Tom Campion of the Seattle Auduboh and District personnel. It should be pointed out that due to numerous constraints only a cursory investigation of wildlife species, their habitat and use was done in this area.

Affected Environment

Because of the variation in habitat types and elevational changes, it is likely that a majority of the wildlife species occurring on the Forest are present in this planning area. A list of those species which may be encountered are attached.

The area above 4400 feet in elevation, approximately 1500 acres, or about 43% of the planning area, is summer range for elk and blacktail deer. Approximately 50% of this big game summer range, or about 750 acres, is essential for the elk herds in the area (refer to attached map for locations). The remainder of the 3500 acre planning area is transition range between the winter range, farther down the Greenwater River drainage, and the summer range. A network of major game trails crisscross through the planning area indicating a major migration passage from the winter range to the summer range. Quantity and quality of big game forage is the most limiting factor for optimum elk and deer use.

Approximately 200 acres, or 6% of the planning area, is known Mountain goat summer range and perhaps some winter range. Little is known about the goats that inhabit this area and, other than identifying that they indeed do use the area, no inventory or survey work has been done or is scheduled. More information is needed to determine whether there is primary or secondary winter range in the area, the extent of use, whether the area is occupied by one family moving from winter to summer range or whether the area is secondary habitat for the adjecent Castle Mountain herd or other unidentified herds.

Old-growth ecosystems below 4200 feet in elevation are suitable for maintaining spotted owls. Approximately 1600 acres, or about 46% of the planning area, fits this category and has tentatively been designated as being part of a Spotted Owl Management Area. Recent inventory work has located one pair of spotted owls adjacent to the planning area along the Lost Creek trail. Spotted Owl surveys currently are under way in the planning area.

There is a high abundance of snags in the planning area. There is an average of 50 snags or defective live culls/acre with an average d.b.h. of 18 inches. Evidence of heavy use by primary excavators was observed but most of the excavated holes were old. Heavy recent use of live trees by sapsuckers was observed at the lower elevations. Western hemlock, Douglas fir and Pacific Silver fir were the trees displaying the most use by excavators. There was no evidence of excavator activity in western white pine snags.

The riparian areas, as defined in MBS Supp. 1 of FSM 2526, along the Greenwater River, Maggie Creek and Slide Creek generally are confined to within 100 feet of the stream in the planning area. Approximately 158 acres of riparian habitat, or about 5% of the planning area, is located along these streams. Other riparian areas along tributaries or unnamed streams have not been analyzed for this report but should be considered on a case by case basis. Refer to the Hydrologist's report, dated October 3, 1980, for the fisheries input.

No federally listed threatended or endangered wildlife species are known to occur in the planning area, however, no programmed surveys or inventory work has been done. Suitable habitat for at least one pair of northern spotted owls, a listed Forest Service sensitive species and a Washington State threatened species, does occur in this planning area.

For any additional needed information concerning wildlife in this planning area, please contact the Tech. Center Biologist directly.

RONALD C. POKRANDT
Tech. Center Director

Attachments

RT/njb

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie N.F.

Snoqualmie Technical Center
853 Roosevelt Avenue East
Enumclaw, Washington 98022

Reply to 1950 Environmental Analysis Report
2630 Management of Wildlife and Fish Habitat

Date December 1, 1981

Subject Spotted Owl Locations, Maggie Creek Planning Area

To Al Wolfson, District Ranger
White River

The following information is intended as a supplement to the Tech. Center Biologist's report dated August 5, 1981.

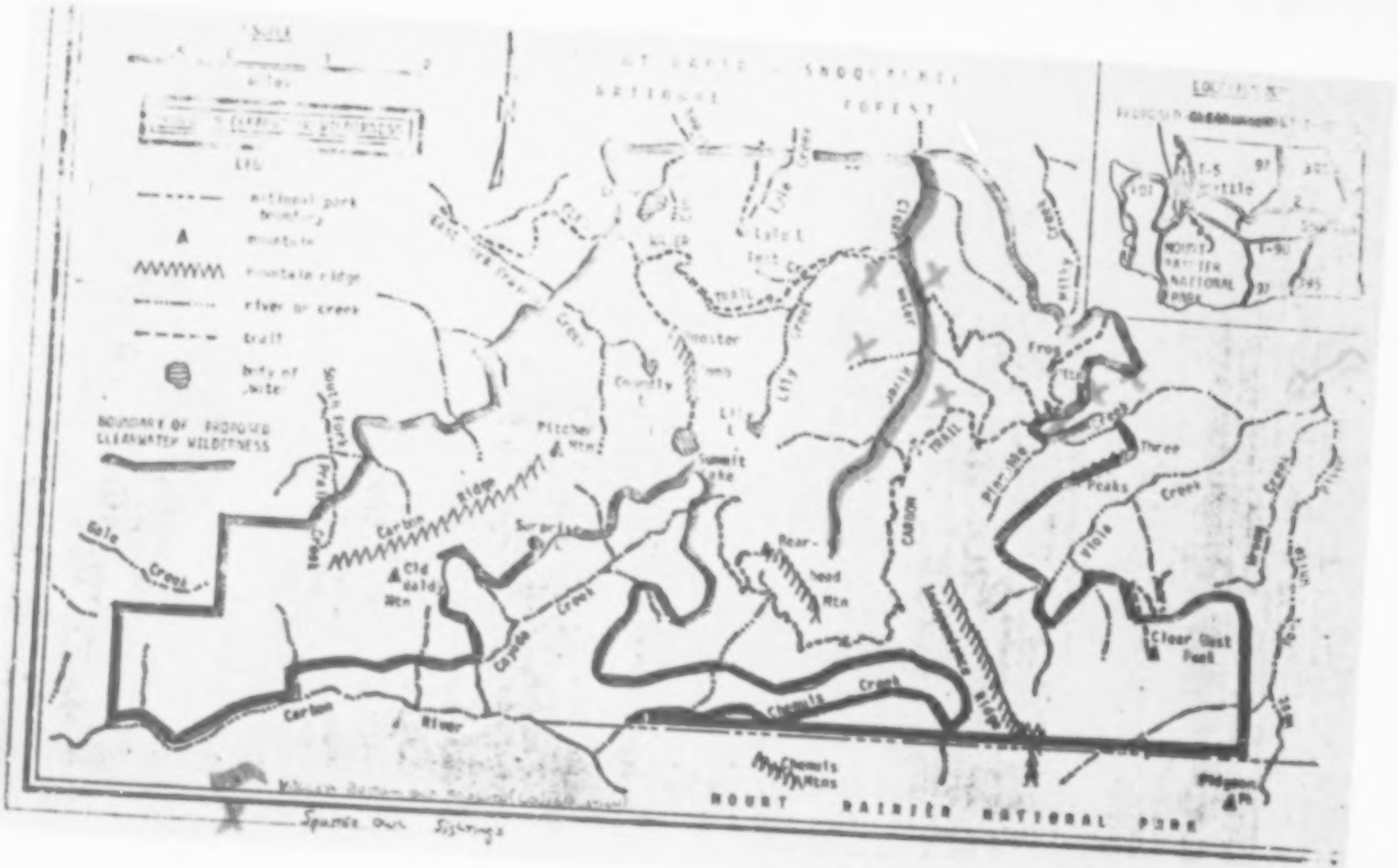
During the July-August Spotted Owl Inventory, five individual or owl pairs were discovered in or adjacent to the Maggie Creek Planning Area which is located inside a Forest designated SOMA. Two individual owls, representing two potential pairs, were located within the planning area (Refer to attached map).

Due to seasonal constraints, neither of the two potential pairs in the planning area were confirmed using the Regional standards for confirmation. However, Spotted Owl use in the planning area is established and should be taken into consideration during timber sale planning in the SOMA.

Any questions, concerning this additional input, should be directed to the Tech. Center Biologist.

RONALD C. POKRANDT
Tech. Center Director

Attachment


SCALE
miles
LEGEND
national park boundary
mountain
mountain ridge
river or creek
trail
body of water
BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED CLEARWATER WILDERNESS
MT. BAKER - SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST
LOCATION MAP
Seattle
I-5
I-90
MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK
Clear water River
CARBON
TRAIL
Frog
Three
Peaks
Creek
Viola
Clear West Peak
Independence Ridge
Chenuis Creek
Chenuis Mtns
Bear-head Mtn
Summit Lake
Lily
Pitcher Mtn
Coundly L
Rooster Comb
Carbon Ridge
Surprise
Old Baldy Mtn
Cayada Creek
Carbon River
South Fork
Prairie Creek
Gale Creek
East Fork
Twin Creek
Lily L
MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK
Spotted Owl Sightings

Senator Jackson. Thank you.

To the other people here who have had a chance to testify, your statements will be received. Thank you, members of the panel.

We turn now the last panel, panel XXVIII—we have had over 100 witnesses today up to this point. We had 100 or more in Spokane, so that's approximately 200 altogether. Katherine Flaherty, Mercer Island; Linda Gott, Shelton; Richard Whitmore, Bellingham; Claudia Ross, Seattle.

Katherine Flaherty will be first. You may proceed.

You are Linda?

Ms. Gott. I am Linda.

Senator Jackson. All right, we will start with Linda Gott, Shelton.

STATEMENT OF LINDA GOTT

Ms. Gott. Thank you, Mr. Jackson.

My name is Linda Gott, and I'm a resident of Shelton, Wash. I am a native of that area, and I am concerned about three wilderness areas designated in title I, three areas on the eastern Olympic Peninsula, the Buckhorn, the Skokomish, and the Brothers Wilderness Areas. These areas comprise a total of about 76,000 acres. I am concerned about adding these areas to the National Wilderness Preservation System because such action would exclude about 36,000 acres of commercial forest lands form timber harvest and forest management. I would also like to point out that each of these areas about the Olympic National Park boundary. Therefore, the ecosystems represented here are already adequately preserved and protected in the over 900,000 acres of Olympic National Park. I would like to point out that if the commercial forest lands in these areas were returned to multiple use the construction of road systems for logging and timber management would actually provide improved access to the internal Olympics. Management of the timber resource within these areas can actually enhance the recreational opportunities for camping, hunting, fishing, and hiking.

I am concerned about the group Olympic Park Associates which would ask that the area to be designated as wilderness in the East Olympics by increased to as much as 135,000 acres so as to preserve lowland river valleys.

As a lifelong resident of that area, I have spent many hours hiking, fishing, hunting, and camping up and down Hoods Canal, and I feel that the game habitat and fisheries resources and water quality at this time are pretty well protected by the Forest Serivce planning technicians and by the Washington State Department of Game and Fisheries.

I am concerned about the impact of taking as timberland, commercial timberland, away from this area. Translating these areas into permanent reduction and potential yield, that area amounts to about 19 million board feet annually, and I think this would have a substantial impact up and down Hoods Canal from Shelton to Quilcene.

My husband and I are petroleum products distributors in our area, and we have had a real tough time in the last few years in our business as a result of the depressed state of the timber industry, and I'm concerned about the affect of the withdrawal of this commercial forest land in the East Olympics. I am concerned about the effects that this might have on my business and on my customers and on my community, and I would like to conclude by saying that his is my first time to be involved in anything like this, and it has been very enlightening and a pleasant experience.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Gott follows:]

Lynn Gott
P.O. Box 247
Shelton, WA. 98584

S. 837

June 3, 1983
Seattle

I will restrict my comments to the three wilderness areas designated on the eastern Olympic Peninsula in Title I of S. 837. These are the Buckhorn, Skokomish, and Brothers Wilderness areas comprising a total of 75,300 acres in the Carter Administration Washington State Wilderness Recommendations. I am concerned about the addition of these areas to the National Wilderness Preservation System because such action would exclude 35,727 acres of commercial forest land from timber harvest and forest management. Each of the proposed wilderness areas abut the Olympic National Park boundary; therefore, the ecosystems represented here are already adequately preserved and protected in the over 900,000 acres of Olympic National Park. If the commercial forestland within the areas is returned to multiple use, the construction of road systems for logging and timber management would actually provide improved access to the internal Olympics. Management of the timber resource within these areas can actually enhance the recreation opportunities for camping, hunting, fishing, and hiking.

I understand that the group Olympic Park Associates would ask that the area to be designated as wilderness in the East Olympics be increased to as much as 135,000 acres so as to preserve lowland river valleys. I feel that the game habitat, fisheries resources and water quality are well protected by current Forest Service planning techniques, and even more so by agreements with the Washington State Department of Game and Fisheries. The impact of a total 135,000 acre withdrawal translates to permanent reduction in potential yeild of 19 million board feet of timber annually. The economic impact of this loss to the immediate community along Hood Canal from Shelton to Quilcene is never addressed.

My husband and I own and operate a gasoline and fuel distributorship at Shelton. Our business represents jobs and tax Dollars indirectly yet integrally tied to the forest industry. In the last few years we have experienced the depression of the timber industry, so I have testified today because of the effects that withdrawal of commercial forest land in the East Olympics will have on my family, our customers, and our community.

Senator **Jackson**. You have been a pleasant witness.
Katherine Flaherty.

STATEMENT OF KATHERINE MORGENROTH FLAHERTY

Ms. **Flaherty**. Hon. Senators Jackson and Gorton, Hon. Congressmen, ladies and gentleman: My name is Katherine Morgenroth Flaherty. I represent no group.

My father was Chris Morgenroth who for 27 years worked for the U.S. Forest Service in the Olympic National Forest long before it was established as a national park, first as a ranger and retiring in 1927 as a chief forester of the region which included all of the U.S. forest land on the Olympic Peninsula. He was probably the most knowledgeable and experienced person in the field of this area at this time of the park's inception. His judgment on boundaries on the future park were respected by friend and foe of the park at that time. He had mapped every square mile and had accurate estimates of the board feet and species of the stands of timber of the whole peninsula. This was his job, so when the final boundary lines were drawn, there was to have been a balance between yield for sustaining the timber industry and future needs, plus ample national park to preserve for all the people this unique and spectacular region.

In 1938 when the final congressional bill was signed, a much larger park evolved due to the pressures on Congress and the President by Eastern Seaboard Conservationists. During the past 45 years, there has been one annexation and acquisition after another enlarging the park. All have caused hardship, sacrifice, and curtailment of the peninsula's economy. Over the past 25 years, there have been an ongoing effort by preservationists to get Congress to designate 96 percent of Olympic National Park as a wilderness under the Wilderness Preservation System. Resorts have been removed, some trails and roads obliterated, and most shelters necessary for survival in the harsh unpredictable weather in the interior have been removed. Even now the average visitor is only afforded one viewpoint of the massive interior and that is at Hurricane Ridge, and then only if they are lucky and the clouds roll away will they be able to see across the great Elwah Valley to the mountains beyond. All this was the purpose of changing the park status to qualify as a bona fide wilderness. Now comes another plan to lock up 87,000 more acres adjoining Olympic National Park with the aim of making a giant wilderness area of over 1 million acres dominating the Olympic Peninsula.

Today the American people have a feeling of guilt—we have been made to feel by the environmentalists that we have plundered our land and its resources. We have been made to feel that the very existence of the majority of the citizenry of this country is having an adverse effect on nature and that the majority of us are "no damn good." I am sick and tired of listening to the preservationists stressing that the American people must preserve and lock up all this land for future generations. What future generations, I ask you? The heirs of these self-chosen few who count themselves as the exclusive visitors to these wilderness areas? To enjoy the serenity and beauty of a forest and the drama that this Olympic wonderland unfolds four seasons of the year, should be the right of all Americans. I stand here reminding those devotees of wilderness that they are the ones who should be made to feel guilty. The majority of us taxpaying mortals and our heirs will never get to see into any wilderness area.

The conservationists of 50 years ago were the businessmen, the timber companies, the Forest Service, the pulp and paper and saw mills, the Peninsula Tourist Bureau, the chamber of commerce, and the public and private sector, that had the foresight to preserve this area.

Setting aside more and more wilderness is not the answer and certainly not on the Olympic Peninsula. It is time for our Congressmen to inform themselves of all the facts concerning Federal holdings in our State and take measure of establishing a sound economical base for our timber and tourist industries which also need protection. Multiple use management by the Forest Service should and must be the answer.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Ms. Flaherty. We appreciate your statement.

Mr. Richard Whitmore.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD WHITMORE, ALPINE H & S INC.

Mr. WHITMORE. Thank you for this opportunity. I am a forest engineer, and I have practiced in this field for 14 years in the Northwest. From what the Democratic Party of Washington has done, I can see why our country has economic problems when they say that 45,000 acres doesn't pose any economic threat to our country. 45,000 acres in that area of timberlands represents 1,350,000,000 feet of timber, and the company I represent is one of the largest independent contract logging companies in Whatcom-Skagit Counties.

Senator JACKSON. What is your company?

Mr. WHITMORE. Alpine, H & S Inc. We employ 100 people in fair economic times and harvest about 40 million board foot a year.

I think the timber industry in this State of Washington has promised more money for cleaning up and protecting the water system of this State than any combination of any other Federal or private persons together.

We have strict rules and regulations to live by, and our industry has worked hand in hand with the fishery people, water people, soils people in producing new technology for protecting our natural resources, especially our water and our soils.

I think that having more wilderness in Washington is an injustice to the people of Washington and an injustice to the people of the Nation. If you take a look at the RARE II map of the National Wilderness Preservation lands in Government trust and draw a line north and south through that, you will see that over 95 percent of the Government land is west of Denver, and there is nothing east of there. I propose that we have the technology today to start creating wildernesses on the east coast and in the Midwest. People say that once you cut trees down, you lose your wilderness effect. Trees grown back. It seems that everybody is talking about trees. Nothing else. Trees will grow back, and they can become old growth again. Nothing stops them from this. They still have the same genetic value, so within less than a hundred years in most areas, we could create new wildernesses. Back East where supposedly stressful people live, more stressful than we are on the west coast.

And our Mount Baker Area, I think we have given the Nation the greatest share of wilderness of most or any other counties in the Nation.

If you travel 45 miles east of Bellingham, Wash., you will enter into North Cascades National Park. For 100 miles east, you will be in the national park; a few miles of national recreation area, and then through the Paysayten Wilderness. Then if you started at the Canadian-Washington border, 145′ longitude, you walked south, you would walk over 120 miles through the Paysayten Wilderness Area, a few miles through the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, across one road, then through the crest of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, across a few miles of Forest Service multiple-use land, across two roads, into the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area. I think this is a great expansion of wilderness that people don't realize we already have.

Approximately 50 percent of Whatcom County is national park, a national recreation area or wilderness area. Now this is already enough for us to sacrifice for the needs of a few, and for the needs of future generations, whose needs we don't even know.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Whitmore follows:]

WASHINGTON WILDERNESS BILL

Senate Hearing - June 3, 1983

Economics

Our land base for timber, minerals, and hydroelectric power has steadily been shrinking in the past 100 years. Cities and farms have taken our forest lands. We need the remaining forest lands to stabilize our economy. Taking this land away is making our resources scarce, raising the price of these goods, taking away hundreds of jobs, and not bringing in any money to the federal or county treasuries.

Wilderness areas will probably not increase economic growth. It stands to reason, if these areas are good enough to be designated wilderness, then people would be using them now for wilderness experiences. Why should they be used any more? Generally, backpackers do not spend much money in a community.

The initial expense for two backpackers for 2 - 3 weeks of hiking per year is as follows:

First Year	Equipment	$ 600	Good for 10 years
	Boots	300	Good for 3 years
	Food	200	1 year
	Transportation	200	500 miles @ .40/pm
		$ 1,300	
Second Year	Equipment	60	
	Food	200	
	Transportation	200	
		$ 460	

This investment is small compared to other activities such as skiing and boating. Most of this money is not spent in the local communities where the wilderness areas are. It is spent mostly in large stores in big population centers.

Using the Rare II study map entitled:

"National Wilderness Preservation System and Principle Lands Administered or Held in Trust by Federal Agencies, April 1, 1978",

a person can see at a glance, the imbalance of federally held land, especially wilderness areas. Following the 105° longitude line, which runs through Denver, Colorado, it is easy to see that the land west of this line is dominated by Federally administered land, and is generously dotted by wilderness areas.

East of this line, the country in generally void of Federally administered land, and wilderness tracts are next to extinct.

Because of this imbalance, I feel we are not in need of wilderness areas west of Denver. East of this line is where the need lies. Asking the West to give up more land to wilderness is wrong. Let's make these representative areas of the entire United States.

It seems that the biggest cry for wilderness areas is for our future generations. If this is the greatest reason for designating more lands, we should buy desirable tracts of land east of Denver, and let nature reclaim this land. Our future generations will have the wilderness areas we feel they need.

These are the characteristics of a wilderness area as described in U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Pamphlet FS-319:

1) It is affected primarily by the forces of nature, where man is a visitor who does not remain. It may contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

2) It possesses outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

3) It is an area large enough so that continued use will not change its unspoiled, natural condition.

With this as a guideline, almost any rural area can be turned into a wilderness area in less than 100 years. This is easier done the further east you go from Denver because of the higher level of precipitation. The Ohio Valley, for example would quickly return to the wilderness state that our pioneer families found.

We have the techinical expertise to take this kind of program on today. Just think if we spent all the money expended on Rare I, Rare II, and now this; we could have started some very nice wilderness tracts back East where they are needed.

The Mt. Baker Area

Already, if you travel 45 miles east of Bellingham, Washington, you will enter the North Cascades National Park. For 100 miles east you will be in the National Park, a few miles of National Recreation Area, and then through the Pasayten Wilderness Area.

Then, if you started at the Canadian border at the 121° longitude and walked south, you would walk for over 120 miles through the Pasayten Wilderness Area, a few miles through the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, across one road, and then through the North Cascades National Park into the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, across a few miles of U.S. Forest Service multiple use lands, and across two roads into and through the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area.

I feel this is enough to sacrifice for one sole non-economical special interest purpose.

Approximately 50% of Whatcom County is in National Park, National Recreation area, or Wilderness area. This is already enough for us to sacrifice for the needs of a few, and for the needs of future generations, whose needs we don't even know.

Political Decision

Let's not take this out of the land manager's hands and and make this a political decision.

a) The Forest Service has more experts than they really need. They have already made the decision.

b) The hours, money, and hearings have already been used up. Why use anymore?

c) True justice isn't served, but votes bought.

Washington has already given more than its fair share. The states east of Denver have little or no Federal land, and less wilderness areas. Why should states such as Washington carry the burden?

In Conclusion:

There may be a need for a marginal amount of new wilderness area in Washington. But only if its uniqueness is not preserved somewhere else in the United States. This comparison of any of the suggested wilderness areas has not, to my knowledge, been made. We probably have enough wilderness areas. Let's concentrate on the Eastern United States.

Richard A. Whitmore
Forest Engineer
1623 Gala Court
Bellingham, Wa. 98226

Senator Jackson. Thank you, Mr. Whitmore.

Our last witness is Claudia Ross, I believe. You are president of the Seattle Chapter of Washington Women in Timber?

Ms. Ross. Yes, but I'm speaking for myself, not representing the Seattle chapter.

Senator Jackson. Oh, you are speaking personally?

Ms. Ross. That's correct.

Senator Jackson. And not for the organization?

Ms. Ross. That's correct.

Senator Jackson. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF CLAUDIA ROSS

Ms. Ross. Thank you.

I am a professional forester and artist, a personal counselor, theologist, president of the Seattle Chapter of Washington Women in Timber and a nature freak.

I have a great interest in both our commercial forestlands and our roadless wilderness lands. I have found both interest groups members to be privately sympathetic to the opposing sides' values and needs. Both consider themselves conservationists; both know there will have to be compromise and yet neither is willing to form an advisory committee of the various interest groups to thoroughly study the situation because neither wants to compromise at all. The wilderness groups think the industry wants them to have nothing but ice and rock, and the industry likewise thinks the wilderness groups won't stop until they've restricted timber management beyond practicality. It's too bad we can't get them together to fight urbanization of our marginal forest lands.

It appears that the wilderness grand total wish list includes only 50 percent of the total commercial forest designated lands. These lands may or may not be currently forested or accessible. They may be managed as forested park even if not designated wilderness. It is very difficult for the timber industry to do the long-range management plans in order to create the vigorous high-yielding continual flow of timber for increasing demands. The industry desperately needs to have complete inventory on what is available for management and assurance that they can proceed with their plans without the extra cost incurred by unnecessary precautions needed to curtail harassment from neighbors and powerful interest groups.

The United States can be applauded for its good stewardship of its lands. The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations and the U.N. Environmental Program claim that we are gaining conifer acres annually, while Africa is dropping 350,000 hectares and tropical America is dropping 4.4 million hectares annually.

The one-third of the world which is suitable for the growth of forest is also most practical for people use. Also, a closer look at other nations' forest lands will demonstrate that one of the few places left on the Earth with timber and wilderness that is reasonably accessible for the greater populace, not just the local natives, and not likely to be depleted within the next 50 years is right here in the United States. We have a responsibility to the rest of the world to designate our natural resources according to their most appropriate use; whether it be wilderness, mineral and energy, timber, recreaton, or urbanization. This is no place for political games, deceitfulness and pitting one another against each other.

In order for the timber industry to meet future demands, they must know what inventory and lands are available for intensive management.

Release language must be without loopholes and other mineral resources need to be inventoried whether or not they are in a wilderness area. True wilderness is a great and powerful teacher as well as well as necessary for the preservation of some examples of how this Earth was given to us in both high-and-lowlands.

Please study well all these lands. See them for yourselves, if necessary, with helicopters. Please make responsible choices.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Ross follows:]

THE UNITED STATES CAN BE APPLAUDED FOR ITS GOOD STEWARDSHIP OF ITS LANDS. THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO) AND THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM (UNEP) CLAIM THAT WE ARE GAINING CONIFER ACRES ANNUALLY,[a1] WHILE AFRICA IS DROPPING 350,000 HECTARES AND TROPICAL AMERICA IS DROPPING 4.4^6 HECTARES ANNUALLY.[a2]

THE ONE THIRD OF THE WORLD WHICH IS SUITABLE FOR THE GROWTH OF FOREST IS ALSO MOST PRACTICAL FOR PEOPLE USE. ALSO, A CLOSER LOOK AT OTHER NATIONS' FOREST LANDS WILL DEMONSTRATE THAT ONE OF THE FEW PLACES LEFT ON THE EARTH WITH TIMBER AND WILDERNESS THAT IS REASONABLY ACCESSIBLE FOR THE GREATER POPULACE (NOT JUST THE 'LOCAL NATIVES') AND NOT LIKELY TO BE DEPLETED WITHIN THE NEXT 50 YEARS IS RIGHT HERE IN THE UNITED STATES.

WE HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY TO THE REST OF THE WORLD TO DESIGNATE OUR NATURAL RESOURCES ACCORDING TO THEIR MOST APPROPRIATE USE; WHETHER IT BE WILDERNESS, MINERAL AND ENERGY, TIMBER, RECREATION, OR URBANIZATION. THIS IS NO PLACE FOR POLITICAL GAMES, DECEITFULNESS AND PITTING ONE ANOTHER AGAINST EACH OTHER.

IN ORDER FOR THE TIMBER INDUSTRY TO MEET FUTURE DEMANDS THEY MUST KNOW WHAT INVENTORY AND LANDS ARE AVAILABLE FOR INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT.

RELEASE LANGUAGE MUST BE WITHOUT LOOPHOLES AND OUR MINERALS RESOURCES NEED TO BE INVENTORIED WHETHER OR NOT THEY ARE IN A

a (1) *Unasylva,* Vol. 34, p. 82, 1982

(2) Ibid., p. 86

WILDERNESS AREA. TRUE WILDERNESS IS A GREAT AND POWERFUL TEACHER AS WELL AS NECESSARY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF SOME EXAMPLES OF HOW THIS EARTH WAS GIVEN TO US IN BOTH HIGH AND LOW LANDS.

PLEASE STUDY WELL ALL THESE LANDS. SEE THEM FOR YOURSELVES AND BE RESPONSIBLE.

THANKYOU

CLAUDIA ROSS

AFFILIATION: ARTIST, FORESTER, PERSONAL COUNSELOR, RECREATIONIST, PRESIDENT OF THE SEATTLE CHAPTER OF WASHINGTON WOMEN IN TIMBER.

I AM A PROFESSIONAL FORESTER AND ARTIST, A PERSONAL COUNSELOR, THEOLOGIST, PRESIDENT OF THE SEATTLE CHAPTER OF WITT AND A NATURE FREAK.

I HAVE A GREAT INTEREST IN BOTH OUR COMMERCIAL FOREST LANDS AND OUR ROADLESS WILDERNESS LANDS. IHAVE FOUND BOTH INTEREST GROUPS MEMBERS TO BE PRIVATELY SYMPATHETIC TO THE OPPOSING SIDE'S VALUES AND NEEDS. BOTH CONSIDER THEMSELVES CONSERVATIONISTS; BOTH KNOW THERE WILL HAVE TO BE COMPROMISE AND YET NEITHER IS WILLING TO FORM AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE VARIOUS INTEREST GROUPS TO THOROUGHLY STUDY THE SITUATION BECAUSE NEITHER WANTS TO COMPROMISE AT ALL. THE WILDERNESS GROUPS THINK THE INDUSTRY WANTS THEM TO HAVE NOTHING BUT ICE AND ROCKS AND THE INDUSTRY LIKEWISE THINK THE WILDERNESS GROUPS WON'T STOP UNTIL THEY'VE RESTRICTED TIMBER MANAGEMENT BEYOND PRACTICALITY. IT'S TOO BAD WE CAN'T GET THEM TOGETHER TO FIGHT URBANIZATION OF OUR MARGINAL FOREST LANDS.

IT APPEARS THAT THE WILDERNESS GRAND TOTAL WISH LIST INCLUDES ONLY 15% OF THE TOTAL COMMERCIAL FOREST DESIGNATED LANDS. THESE LANDS MAY OR MAY NOT BE CURRENTLY FORESTED OR ACCESSIBLE. THEY MAY BE MANAGED AS FORESTED PARK EVEN IF NOT DESIGNATED WILDERNESS. IT IS VERY DIFFICULT FOR THE TIMBER INDUSTRY TO DO THE LONG RANGE MANAGEMENT PLANS IN ORDER TO CREATE THE VIGOROUS HIGH YIELDING CONTINUAL FLOW OF TIMBER FOR INCREASING DEMANDS. THE INDUSTRY DESPARATELY NEEDS TO HAVE COMPLETE INVENTORY ON WHAT IS AVAILABLE FOR MANAGEMENT AND ASSURANCE THAT THEY CAN PROCEED WITH THEIR PLANS WITHOUT THE EXTRA COST INCURRED BY UNNECESSARY PRECAUTIONS NEEDED TO CURTAIL HARASSMENT FROM NEIGHBORS AND POWERFUL INTEREST GROUPS.

THE QUESTION OF GOOD STEWARDSHIP IS MORE RELATIVE TO WHO'S SCIENTIFIC DATA ONE READS THAN WHO IS SINCERE IN THEIR EFFORTS. THESE ARE OUR PRECIOUS AND DEPLETING NATURAL RESOURCES. WE ARE AHEAD OF OTHER NATIONS IN OUR STEWARDSHIP. PLEASE LOOK AT THESE LANDS WITH YOUR EYES, USE HELICOPTERS, CONNECT OUR STATISTICS TO THE REAL ACRES. ALLOCATE OUR LANDS RATIONALLY NOT POLITICALY AND THEN FOR ONCE AND FOR ALL LET WILDERNESS BE WILDERNESS AND RELEASE THE TIMBER MANAGERS TO DO WHAT THEY NEED TO DO FOR US.

THANKYOU

CLAUDIA ROSS

Senator Jackson. Thank you. Claudia Ross. We appreciate your statement.

Members of the panel, the Chair will inquire if there is anyone present who was listed on the panel but for one reason or another did not appear when his or her name was called? Now the Chair will suggest that if anyone wishes to make a statement for the record, the staff will receive written statements at the head table. Please come forward and give your statements.

The Chair would remind you that the hearing record will remain open for 2 weeks.

A special thanks to several people here in Senator Gorton's office for putting this hearing together: Catherine Besteman, Creigh Agnew, Jeff Helsdon, and Guy Barbero. We should also conclude with special thanks, and probably a medal to our court reporters, Donna Woods and Ann Egerton.

Finally, we thank you for your patience and for sharing your views with us here today. I think that the testimony was of exceptional caliber; should all be very proud of the record that has been made your remarks were presented without rancor, and at times, with an element of humor. We thank you all very much.

The committee will stand ajourned.

[Whereupon, at 5 p.m. the hearing was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1983

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9 a.m., in room SD-366, Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Malcolm Wallop, presiding.

Present: Senators Wallop, Evans, and Gorton.

Also present: Tony Bevinetto, professional staff member; and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. MALCOLM WALLOP, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Senator **WALLOP**. Good morning to everyone.

Today the subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water will hear testimony on S. 837, to designate certain national forest system lands in the State of Washington for inclusion in the national preservation system and for other purposes.

I am pleased to welcome Senator Evans to the committee and specifically to the subcommittee in his first official apperance before the subcommittee and it is appropriate that it is on the State of Washington issue.

Scoop Jackson played a major role in directing this committee over the years and that mantle now falls to Senator Evans. Senator Evans comes to this committee fully prepared, having served as Governor of Washington State for several terms.

Scoop worked on Washington wilderness issues for several decades and oftentimes with Governor Evans. I believe the baton has passed smoothly. Welcome aboard.

We have a full witness list this morning so I will ask the witnesses to limit their oral testimony to 5 minutes. Your full written statement will be made a part of the record.

The hearing record will remain open for 2 weeks for those who wish to submit statements after the hearing. Anyone who wishes to submit a statement on this issue is more than welcome after the hearing.

I would also welcome our colleague Senator Gorton. This is an issue of great interest as are all wilderness issues to representatives in the State in which they occur and I welcome your questions to any members of the panels as they come forward this morning.

I would ask Senator Evans if you have a statement?

Senator **EVANS**. I'll defer to my senior Senator for a statement.

STATEMENT OF HON. SLADE GORTON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Senator **Gorton**. Thank you Mr. Chairman. I should like to thank you for scheduling this hearing today to learn the views of the administration and other interested citizens on S. 837, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983. I appreciate the courtesy you have extended to me in allowing me to participate in this hearing, although I am not a member of either the committee or the subcommittee.

I join you in expressing my deep sorrow over the recent loss of Senator Jackson. This legislation was vitally important to him. He and I had agreed last year that it was time to resolve these longstanding RARE II issues in Washington State. We had planned to complete action on the bill this year.

We introduced S. 837 in March as a starting vehicle so that all interested parties could express their views on what should or should not be included in the final bill. We held 2 days of field hearings in Seattle and Spokane in early June and heard almost 400 witnesses. During our August recess, Senator Jackson and I each spent time with the Forest Service touring and hiking into many of the areas under consideration in S. 837.

After his untimely death, I'm delighted to have my good friend Senator Evans as a member of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, as he will play a vital role in helping us to construct the final bill.

The members of the Washington State delegation have held extensive discussions on this legislation and have agreed that this is the time to move forward on the Washington State wilderness bill. We have sought the broadest possible concensus within our delegations and believe such a concensus to be possible in the immediately foreseeable future.

We look for a balance between the need to protect those areas in the State which have outstanding natural characteristics with the need to insure that our national forest provide an adequate supply of timber for the forest products industry, as well as assuring adequate recreational opportunities of all kinds and for all people.

Since S. 837 was introduced, we have received a tremendous amount of information relating to each specific RARE II area proposed for the State from conservationists, timber industry, the mining industry, oil and gas interests, skiiers, ORV and snowmobile users, as well as many concerned citizens who are not members of any of these organizations. All of this information has been helpful in our deliberations to this point and will help us construct the final bill which balances all of those competing issues, and we hope preserve the best that our State has which is unique in nature.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you again for scheduling this hearing today and I look forward to hearing from the witnesses.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you very much. Dan, would you care to address the issue?

STATEMENT OF HON. DANIEL J. EVANS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Senator EVANS. Thank you. Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Senate, our senior Senator, and those in the audience from whom we look forward to hearing from.

I am pleased to be here today with you for this final hearing on S. 837, our Washington Wilderness Act of 1983. This is part of a nationwide review of national forest roadless lands. The bill is a continuation of the State-by-State approach to resolution of RARE II issues. Hopefully, the bill will complete several years of study of some 2.5 million acres of national forest lands in Washington State.

The decision to be made with respect to these lands are a vital concern to Washingtonians and to all America. It is critically important to protect the outstanding natural characteristics of wilderness areas for the benefit of future generations. It is equally important to recognize and protect the cultural and economic value of the forest products industry to our State.

Most importantly, we must reach a concensus which balances the needs of industry with recreational needs of Washington's and America's citizens. In doing so we must recognize the various types of recreational use and we must strive to accommodate it. Above all, we must recognize that it is in no one's best interest to delay this process any longer.

It is my desire that this committee analyze each proposal in this area and reach decisions on designation based on the characteristics of each area rather than simply on total acreage.

It may be that certain areas under consideration are inappropriate for wilderness designation but are nevertheless deserving of some level of protection. If the committee finds this to be true, it is then my intention to recommend a limited use designation that is less restrictive than wilderness but more restrictive than traditional multiple use categorization. Furthermore, it may be that some uses which are seasonal in nature may be accomodated without affecting the primitive nature of certain areas. If this is so, it is my desire that the Wilderness Act reflect this accommodation.

I know that the process of arriving at concensus will be difficult and that none of the decisions we make will be easy. But I believe very strongly that wilderness preservation is critical in our technological age. As we build a more sophisticated society, we should retain our natural legacy. Wilderness represents a window to our past, essential to our children's understanding of their heritage. If we err in our deliberation we should err on the side of too much wilderness rather than too little. A decision to release roadless lands for development is irreversible. A decision to preserve lands for the enjoyment of future generations is not irreversible.

In this critical interim period between now and the final adoption of this Wilderness Act, I urge all those with land management responsibilities to use care and caution in their interim decisions to assure that no irreversible actions are taken on these lands under consideration. I would find it difficult to see that we legislate by chainsaw rather than by deliberations.

I join with my colleagues in welcoming those who will testify before us today. To those representing the various interest groups and user groups, we welcome your continued participation in what has been a long and extended process. To Mr. MacClerry, representing the U.S. Forest Service, we welcome your expert opinion and input into the formulation of this most important bill for our state.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you very much Senator Evans. Congressman Chandler.

STATEMENT OF HON. ROD CHANDLER, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mr. **Chandler**. Mr. Chairman, Senator Gorton, Senator Evans, thank you very much for this opportunity to testify here this morning before the subcommittee.

Hearings held last June in Seattle and Spokane provided an excellent opportunity for groups and individuals in our State who are interested in the wilderness issue to have an opportunity to be heard on this important question. One of the most interested participants, as has been pointed out, was our late Senator Henry Jackson. I know that we all miss his leadership and guidance on this important issue. I also note that I have great confidence in Senator Evans, whose eloquence I wish I could imitate here before you today, but his statement is one I think that stands for itself.

I know that all of my colleagues in the Washington congressional delegation have the same commitment to see this issue resolved for all the citizens of our State in a prompt and responsible manner. We have a proud history as a delegation of working together to solve this kind of problem and we wish sincerely to avoid the kind of bitterness which has been the case in some of the other States and they dealt with the wilderness question.

During the past 9 months I have met with dozens of individuals representing the various viewpoints on wilderness for Washington State. And while I view the wilderness issue from a statewide perspective, I have been particularly concerned about the proposed Greenwater and Clearwater areas, both of which are located in my congressional district, the Eighth District of Washington. I have had the opportunity to hike earlier this year in the Greenwater area and I have toured the Clearwater area by airplane.

I stated before my election to Congress that I support a viable wilderness area for Cougar Lakes, and I am optimistic about the prospects for reaching an agreement on both the north and south units that the entire delegation will find acceptable. In fact we're well on our way among the House delegation toward reaching an agreement which we can present to the Senators.

The Clearwater area presents a case of old growth forest versus timber. Both are important to our State and Nation, and cool heads and factual information will be required to arrive at a sound, sensible solution.

We have a duty, as Senator Evans has so eloquently pointed out, to protect our wilderness areas in Washington State for our future generations, and we share the responsibility to maintain the vitality of our State's timber industry, and that's a difficult choice for us to make. The recreational use of Washington wilderness area has more than tripled during the past two decades, while at the same time the timber industry, particularly the small mills, will be depending on national forest land more than ever to meet the Nation's timber demands. And I know it's no secret to those of you on this panel that competition for other areas in the United States for the timber market, for the lumber market, is very keen and a key element in especially the sawmills, the small sawmills and the State of Washington's ability to maintain their competitive foothold as an adequate timber supply, and that's an important issue that must not be forgotten in this deliberation.

In closing I want to commend Senator Gorton for his leadership in introducing legislation earlier this year with Senator Jackson. It really got us off the dime and along the way toward a solution.

I look forward to serving with all of you and helping in any way I can to see a resolution of this important issue.

Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you Congressman Chandler, and to all of Washington State's representatives here, both old Senators and new, and I would say it has been my feeling and it continues to be that the country really should respect concensus within a State's delegation when it has been achieved. That's an important element in wilderness consideration. We have it in Wyoming. Other States have gotten to that point, and when they do, I believe really that the congressional process owes them the consideration and to agree with them in the process. If you have it, and when you have it you will find my cooperation in time to move your wilderness legislation forward. I say that to both Senators as well. It really is important to try to achieve that kind of concensus. When it's done it really deserves respect from the rest of Congress.

Thank you.

The next witness is, for the administration, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, Douglas MacCleery.

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS W. MacCLEERY, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT, FOREST SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ACCOMPANIED BY LAMAR BEASLEY, FOREST SERVICE DEPUTY CHIEF OF PROGRAMS AND LEGISLATION

Secretary MACCLEERY. I am pleased to have this opportunity to present the administration's views on the Washington Wilderness bill. With me today is Lamar Beasley, a Forest Service deputy chief of programs and legislation.

As you requested, I'd like to summarize my statement.

Before I express the administration's position on this bill I'd like to address a number of myths that I think have existed on the subject of wilderness.

The first myth is that this administration is against the concept of wilderness. It is not. The Reagan administration fully supports the concept of wilderness as an important use of Federal lands. Wilderness provides important recreational, scientific and social values.

Since it took office this administration has supported 2.9 million acres in additions to the national forest portion of the wilderness system. We do believe that the need for more wilderness must be balanced with society's need for other resources which would be limited or precluded by wilderness designation. This requires a case-by-case evaluation of the wilderness characteristics of a roadless area, an evaluation of the existence of other high quality wilderness areas in the surrounding region, the value of the area for uses which would be limited or precluded by wilderness designation, and other considerations.

I'd like to deal with some statistics regarding the State of Washington land area. Washington's total land area is about 42 million acres, of which 12 million acres or 29 percent is federally owned. National forest system lands total about 9 million acres, or one-fifth of the entire State. The total commercial forest land, those lands capable and presently available for growing timber for commercial purposes in the State is approximately 18 million acres. Of that about 29 percent is in the national forest. Only about 56 percent of national forest system land in the State is currently classified as commercial forest land. As I'll discuss later, a considerably smaller proportion of the land than 56 percent of the national forest system is actually being managed actively for timber production.

About 1.5 million acres of Federal lands in Washington are currently in the national wilderness preservation system. Virtually all of this is national forest.

A second myth I'd like to address is that existing wilderness are mostly high elevation lands often referred to as rocks and ice. Actually nearly 40 percent of the existing wilderness in Washington is identified as productive forest lands. These are lands which would otherwise be classified as commercial forest land if they were not withdrawn for wilderness. Many of these lands are highly productive and they're not just marginal timberland.

This 40 percent figure for Washington is comparable to the percentage of productive forestland in the national forest portion of the wilderness system as a whole. Existing wilderness areas account for 16.6 percent of the national forest system in Washington and for 3.6 percent of Washington's land area. When you consider national park system lands, they account for one-quarter of the national parks and wilderness areas, they account for one-quarter of all Federal land in Washington and 7 percent of the State's total land area. About 3.4 million acres in Washington is now either wilderness, national parks, or in the Mt. St. Helens volcanic area.

Another myth I'd like to deal with is all lands not designated as wilderness will be intensively managed for timber. We often hear the statement that lands must be put in wilderness otherwise they will be managed intensively as tree farms. This is far from true. Much of the land classified as commercial forest land in the national forest will never be intensively managed or in timber production. Some of this land will be managed primarily for nontimber objectives such as wildlife habitat, stream protection, recreation, or protection of sensitive viewing zones. Other national forest system lands technically classified as commercial forest land may not be managed intensively for timber due to economics or environmental problems, such as high potential for erosion or slope stability problems.

Some feeling for the magnitude of the land technically classified as commercial forest land that will not be managed intensively for timber can be gained by review of the land classifications previously used in national forest resource inventory and planning. Under this classification national forest commercial lands were placed in four categories: standard, special, marginal, and unregulated. Land management plans currently being prepared will use new terminology. Timber management on the special, marginal, and unregulated components is limited by the need to achieve other primary resource objectives which would conflict with timber production, or due to economics, environmental problems, or unmerchantable species. It is only on the standard component lands that timber management will not be limited significantly by the need to achieve these other primary nontimber objectives and where full timber yields can be expected. Even there, though, timber production must be consistent and coordinated with other multiple-use objectives.

Under existing plans, about 3.5 million acres or 68 percent of the national forest commercial land base in Washington is classified as standard component. They amount to only 39 percent of total national forest system lands in Washington and just barely excess the 3.4 million acres in existing wilderness, national parks, and the volcanic area. These facts are before the current consideration of additions to the wilderness system in Washington.

RARE II recommendations for wilderness were strongly influenced by the limited area of national forest land available for timber management activities and for other activities such as developed recreation that would be precluded by wilderness. The administration's recommendations for wilderness, if they are adopted, would mean that there would be more land by a significant margin in wilderness for the national parks and volcanic areas than are in the standard component. There would be 3.6 million acres in Washington devoted to national parks, wilderness, and the volcanic area and only 3.3 million acres of productive forest land, 300,000 acres less, on which timber management would not be limited significantly by other resource objectives.

I point out that the old standard component designation was done before the current land management planning process which will be done in a disciplinary manner and could well be that under current plans there will be even more restrictions on timber production from the lands that were formerly classified as standard component.

I think these figures make it clear that wilderness is not a scarce resource in the State of Washington. It may be more accurate to say that Federal land available for a full range of resource based, multiple use activities may be the scarce resource. And as demands for nontimber multiple uses of the national forests increase, this category of land will become even more limited.

I'd like to address our administration's recommendations on new wilderness.

The seven areas proposed for wilderness designation by title II of S. 837 were evaluated in RARE II. The previous administration recommended all seven areas for wilderness. We support six of these recommendations: The Buckhorn, Colonel Bob, Mount Skokomish, Salmo-Priest, Tatoosh, and Brothers, as being balanced proposals which would add 128,300 acres to the National Wilderness Preservation System. We do recommend that Cougar Lakes not be designated as wilderness.

The previous administration included the entire 128,000 acres of Cougar Lakes in their recommendations for wilderness even though the RARE II Final EIS recommended only 23,000 acres. After further consideration and analysis we now feel that none of Cougar Lakes should be designated as wilderness. Our reasons for this are several. First, 93,000 acres of Cougar Lakes are productive timberland. The commercial growth capability of these lands is high. Second, since the annual sustained harvest for the Cougar Lakes proposal is between 15 to 17 million board feet, the immediate and long-term capability to maintain current output levels of timber products on the Wenatchee National Forest is dependent on the availability of this area.

Third, the proposed Cougar Lakes wilderness area contains significant mineral resource. The area has favorable geology, has sustained considerable past mining activity, and has had increasing exploratory activity. Part of this area has potential for geothermal development.

Also, part of the area also receives heavy off-road vehicle use associated with dispersed recreation activities such as snowmobiling and skiing.

Fifth, the national forests in Washington's Cascade Mountains already include approximately 1.4 million acres of designated wilderness and are adjoined by two major national parks. The critical need in this area is not for additional wilderness in this specific area, but for land to meet other resource objectives including forms of recreation not permitted or readily enjoyed in wilderness.

For all these reasons, we conclude the public interest would be clearly better served by managing Cougar Lakes for a broad range of uses rather than wilderness.

With the following adjustments we would support the three additions to existing wilderness proposed by title I of the bill. We recommend deletion of a 1,540 acre portion of the Glacier Peak Wilderness addition. This portion of the wilderness addition proposal was added by the previous administration as a change to RARE II recommendations. Including the 1,540 acres in the wilderness creates a poorly defined boundary and would result in a difficult management situation. We also recommend deletion of 4,000 acres of the Glacier Peak proposal. Since the original recommendation in 1979, activity associated with the Trinity Mine has impacted the wilderness character of the area. We now conclude it would be inappropriate to include this area in wilderness, and with these adjustments our recommendation would be for an 84,460 acre addition to the Glacier Peak Wilderness, for a 14,300 acre addition to Mt. Adams Wilderness, and for a 2,800 acre addition to the Pasayten Wilderness.

With the deletion of the Cougar Lakes proposal and the reduction in size of the Glacier Peak addition, title I would designate a total of 229,860 acres of land in Washington as additional wilderness.

Moving to other aspects of the bill, we propose the inclusion of release and sufficiency language in the bill, but we strongly recommend a long-term or permanent form of release. Such release language would assure a broad range of uses and management of these lands, resulting in more dependable community and economic stability in the State of Washington.

We oppose inclusion of title II in the bill. The 11 areas named in this title which are under Forest Service management, fall into two categories as a result of the RARE II process and as a result of unit planning. Four of the areas were identified for "Further Planning" while the remaining seven are planned for nonwilderness uses through RARE II recommendations and unit plans.

The four further planning areas, Goat Rocks, Glacier View, Indian Heaven, and Eagle Rocks, total approximately 89,940 acres. They are now being subject to intensive study by the land management planning process and will result in recommendations later. We would urge that you delay consideration of these until those recommendations are made.

Six of the seven remaining Forest Service title II areas were identified by RARE II for uses other than wilderness. They total approximately 790,000 acres. After RARE II was completed, numerous developmental activities not compatible with a wilderness designation have been planned or implemented in these areas. Timber sales, road construction, wildlife habitat improvement, special land use development and oil, gas and geothermal leasing, all have occurred in one or more of these areas. Taken together these areas have a potential annual yield of 120–140 million board feet of timber, which would provide for 1,500 to 1,800 jobs in the State of Washington.

The RARE II process analyzed roadless areas for wilderness characteristics and came to the conclusion that these areas should not be recommended for wilderness. They carefully arrived at a balance among the various competing uses. We see no sound basis at this point for discarding these recommendations.

The Dark Divide area was not included in the RARE II final EIS but was recommended for use in other than wilderness and the unit planning decisions made on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Annual potential timber yield of approximately 16 million board feet is anticipated from this area. It's the administration's position that this area should continue to be managed for uses other than wilderness.

To summarize, with amendments eliminating the proposed Cougar Lakes wilderness, adjusting the size of Glacier Peak addition, strengthening the release language, and deleting the title II areas, we conclude that this legislation would provide a well balanced wilderness designation for the State of Washington which will have this administration's strong support.

Thank you. I'll be glad to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Secretary MacCleery follows:]

STATEMENT OF
DOUGLAS W. MACCLEERY, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Before the
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate

Concerning S. 837

September 30, 1983

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

I am pleased to have this opportunity to present the Administration's views on S. 837, a bill that would expand the National Wilderness Preservation System in the State of Washington. Before I discuss this Administration's position on S. 837, I would like to address a number of myths that have existed on the subject of wilderness.

I would first like to address the myth that this Administration is anti-wilderness. It is not. The Reagan Administration fully supports the concept of wilderness as an important use of Federal land. Wilderness provides important recreational, scientific and social values. Since it took office, this Administration has supported 2.9 million acres in additions of National Forests to the National Wilderness Preservation System. We do believe, however, that the need for more wilderness must be balanced with society's need for other resources which would be limited or precluded by wilderness designation. This requires a case-by-case evaluation of the wilderness characteristics of a roadless area, the existence of other high quality wilderness areas in the surrounding region, the value of the area for uses which would be limited or precluded by wilderness designation, and other considerations.

I would like to set the stage for addressing a couple of additional myths by laying out some background information on wilderness in the State of Washington.

WILDERNESS DESIGNATION IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Washington's total land area is 42,605,000 acres, of which 12 million acres, or 29 percent is Federally owned. National Forest System lands total about 9 million acres, or one-fifth of the State. Lands administered by the National Park Service total 1.8 million acres, with the remaining approximately 1 million acres of Federal land in Washington being administered principally by other agencies of the Department of the Interior.

Total commercial forest land; i.e., lands capable and presently available for growing timber for commercial purposes in all ownerships in the State, is approximately 17.9 million acres. Of that amount 29 percent or 5.2 million acres are National Forests. Only 56 percent of National Forest land in the State of Washington is currently classed as commercial forest land.

About 1.5 million acres of Federal lands in Washington are currently in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Of this, all is National Forest, with the exception of 534 acres on several small National Wildlife Refuge System islands. The National Forest System wildernesses are Alpine Lakes, Glacier Peak, Goat Rocks, Mount Adams, Pasayten, and Wenaha-Tucannon.

An additional myth is that existing wilderness areas are mostly high elevation land, sometimes referred to as rocks and ice. Actually, nearly 40 percent of the present wilderness in Washington is acreage identified "as productive forest (reserved)." These are lands that would otherwise be classified as "commercial forestland" were they not withdrawn for wilderness. This 40 percent figure for Washington is comparable to the percent of productive forest land in the National Forest portion of the Wilderness System as a whole.

Existing wilderness areas account for 16.6 percent of the National Forest System land in the State of Washington and for 3.6 percent of Washington's total land area. Furthermore, major portions of the North Cascades, Mount Rainier, and Olympic National Parks are roadless and undeveloped. Together existing National Forest wildernesses and National Parks account for one-quarter of all the Federal land in Washington State and for 7 percent of the State's total land area. About 3.4 million acres in Washington are now in either wilderness, National Parks, or in the Mt. St. Helens Volcanic Area.

Another myth is that all lands not designated as wilderness will be intensively managed for timber. Much of the land classified as "commercial forest land" on the National Forests may never be intensively managed for timber production. Some of this land will be managed primarily for nontimber objectives, such as wildlife habitat, stream protection, recreation, or protection of sensitive viewing zones. Other National Forest lands technically classified as "commercial forest land" may not be managed intensively for timber due to economics or environmental problems, such as high potential for erosion or slope stability problems.

Some feeling for the magnitude of the land technically classified as commercial forest land that will not be managed intensively for timber production can be gained by a review of land classifications previously used in National Forest resource inventory and planning. This planning classified National Forest commercial forest lands into four categories: Standard, Special, Marginal and Unregulated. Land management plans currently being prepared will use new terminology. Timber management on the Special, Marginal and Unregulated components is limited by the need to achieve other primary resource objectives which would conflict with timber production, or due to economics, environmental problems, or unmerchantable species. It is only on the Standard component lands that timber management will not be limited significantly by the need to achieve other primary nontimber objectives and where full timber yields can be expected. Even there, though, timber production must be consistent and coordinated with other multiple-use objectives.

Under existing plans, about 3.5 million acres or 68 percent of the National Forest commercial forest land in Washington is classified as Standard component. Thus, National Forest land on which timber production is not limited significantly by the need to achieve other primary nontimber objectives amounts to only 39 percent of total National Forest System lands in Washington and just barely exceeds the 3.4 million acres in existing wilderness, National Parks, and the Volcanic Area. These facts are before the current consideration of additions to the Wilderness System in Washington.

RARE II recommendations for wilderness were strongly influenced by the limited area of National Forest land available for timber management activities. If the Administration's recommendations for wilderness are adopted, it would mean that there would be 3.6 million acres in Washington devoted to National Parks, wilderness, and the Volcanic Area and only 3.3 million acres of productive National Forest land on which timber management will not be limited significantly by the need to achieve other primary nontimber objectives. This makes it graphically clear that wilderness is not a scarce resource in the State of Washington. It would be more accurate to say that Federal land available for a full range of forest based, multiple-use activities is really the scarce resource and as demands for nonwilderness multiple-uses of the National Forests increase in the future this category of land will become even more limited.

PROVISIONS OF S. 837

Title I of S. 837 would designate seven new wildernesses and would make additions to three existing wildernesses in the State of Washington. These proposed designations are all within the National Forest System and would add approximately 363,400 acres to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Further, Title I of the bill provides, with respect to National Forest System lands in the State of Washington, that the RARE II Final Environmental Impact Statement not be subject to judicial review and that areas not recommended by RARE II for wilderness, not placed by RARE II in further planning status, or not designated by Congress for wilderness study, be released from further review and for possible future wilderness designation. In addition, Title I directs the Department of Agriculture not to conduct any further statewide evaluation of National Forest lands for determining their possible suitability for wilderness designation.

Title II of the bill designates 12 additional areas to be considered for wilderness in the State of Washington. Eleven of these areas are National Forests within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. The other area, Juniper Forest, is managed by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management. We defer to the Department of the Interior for comment on the Juniper Forest area.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RECOMMENDATIONS

New Wilderness

The seven areas proposed for wilderness designation by Title I of S. 837 were evaluated by RARE II. The previous Administration recommended all seven for wilderness. We support six of these recommendations--the Buckhorn, Colonel Bob, Mt. Skokomish, Salmo-Priest, Tatoosh, and Brothers--as being balanced proposals which would add 128,300 acres to the National Wilderness Preservation System; however, we recommend that Cougar Lakes not be designated as wilderness. The previous Administration included the entire 128,000 acres of Cougar Lakes in their recommendations for wilderness even though the RARE II Final Environmental Impact Statement recommended only approximately 23,000 acres for wilderness. After further consideration and analysis, we now feel that none of Cougar Lakes should be designated as wilderness. Our reasons for this recommendation are several.

First, 93,000 acres of the Cougar Lakes area are productive commercial timber land. The timber growth capabilities of these lands are high. Second, since the annual sustained harvest for the Cougar Lakes proposal is between 15-17 million board feet, the immediate and long-term capability to maintain current outputs of timber products on the Wenatchee National Forest is dependent on the availability of this area for uses other than wilderness. Third, the proposed Cougar Lakes wilderness area contains a significant mineral resource. The area has favorable geology, has sustained considerable past mining activity, and has had recent exploratory activity. Part of the area has potential for geothermal development. Fourth, part of the area also receives heavy off-road vehicle use associated with dispersed recreation activities such as snowmobiling and skiing. Fifth, the National Forests in Washington's Cascade Mountains already include approximately 1,390,000 acres of designated wildernesses and are adjoined by two major National Parks. The critical need is not for additional wilderness in this specific area, but for land to meet other resource objectives, including forms of recreation not permitted or readily enjoyed in wilderness. For all these reasons, we conclude the public interest would clearly be better served by managing Cougar Lakes for a broad range of uses rather than as wilderness.

Additions to Existing Wildernesses

With the following adjustments, we would support the three additions to existing wildernesses proposed by Title I of the bill. We recommend deletion of a 1,540-acre portion of the Glacier Peak Wilderness addition. This portion of the wilderness addition proposal was added by the previous Administration as a change to RARE II recommendations documented in the Final Environmental Impact Statement. Including these 1,540 acres in the wilderness create a poorly defined boundary and would result in a difficult management situation.
We also recommend deletion of 4,000 acres of the Glacier Peak proposal in the Chiwawa River area. Since the original recommendation in 1979, activity associated with the Trinity Mine has impacted the wilderness character of the area. We now conclude it would be inappropriate to include this area in wilderness. With these adjustments, our recommendation would be for an 84,460-acre addition to the Glacier Peak Wilderness, for a 14,300-acre addition to Mt. Adams Wilderness, and for a 2,800-acre addition to Pasayten Wilderness.

With the deletion of the Cougar Lakes proposal and the reduction in size of the Glacier Peak addition, Title I of S. 837 would designate a total of 229,860 acres in the State of Washington as additional wilderness. This would then make a total of 19 percent of all National Forest lands in Washington wilderness.

Release Language

Moving to other aspects of the bill, we support the inclusion of release and sufficiency language in the bill, but we strongly recommend a long-term or permanent form of release. Such release language would assure a broad range of uses and management of these lands, resulting in more dependable community and economic stability in the State of Washington.

Title II

We oppose inclusion of Title II in S. 837. The 11 areas named in this title, which are under Forest Service management, fall into two categories as a result of the RARE II process and as a result of unit planning. Four of the 11 areas were identified for "Further Planning" while the remaining seven are planned for nonwilderness uses through RARE II recommendations and unit plans.

The four "Further Planning" areas--Goat Rocks, Glacier View, Indian Heaven, and Eagle Rocks--total approximately 89,940 acres as identified in the RARE II Final Environmental Statement. Forest Land and Resource Management Plans are now underway that will determine the appropriate uses for these areas. This planning is being done with full consideration to all resource values and needs including the potential of the area for wilderness or various commodity uses. The values are high; for example, the annual potential timber yield from these further planning areas is approximatly 20 million board feet. These areas should remain in this further planning category until the plans and recommendations are completed.

Six of the seven remaining Forest Service Title II areas--Boulder River, Clearwater, Norse Peak, Mt Baker, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, and Kettle Range--were identified by RARE II for uses other than wilderness. They total approximately

790,000 acres. After RARE II was completed, numerous developmental activities not normally considered compatible with a wilderness designation have been implemented in these areas. Timber sales, road construction, wildlife habitat improvement, special land use development and oil, gas, and geothermal leasing, all have occurred in one or more of these areas. Taken together these areas have a potential annual yield of 120-140 million board feet of timber, which would provide for 1500-1800 jobs in the State of Washington.

The RARE II process analyzed roadless areas for wilderness characteristics, resource availability and use, and included comprehensive public involvement. The recommendations contained in the RARE II Final Environmental Impact Statement carefully arrived at a balance among the various competing land use objectives for the areas considered in the State of Washington. There is no sound basis for discarding those recommendations.

The Dark Divide area was not included in the RARE II Final Environmetal Impact Statement, but was recommended for uses other than wilderness in unit planning decisions made on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest from 1976-1978. Annual potential timber yield of approximately 16 million board feet is anticipated from this area. It is the Administration's position that this area also should continue to be managed for uses other than wilderness.

SUMMARY

With amendments eliminating the proposed Cougar Lakes wilderness, adjusting the size of Glacier Peak Addition, strengthening the release language, and deleting of the Title II areas, we conclude that this legislation would provide a balanced wilderness designation for the State of Washington which the Administration would support.

Mr. Chairman, this completes my statement. I would be happy to respond to your questions.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you.

Senator EVANS. I have several questions, and I guess this line of questioning may get us off the immediacy of wilderness, but since a good deal of your commentary dealt with the potential timber production on U.S. Forest Service lands, I'd like to ask certain questions in that arena.

You talked about the potential annual yield and the potential jobs which might come from a certain amount of timber cutting. Have you done any analysis of what the future is likely to bring in terms of actual need for timber production? I'm very much aware of the changing nature of timber needs. The private companies which have been so prevalent in the Pacific Northwest are looking much more strongly to the Southeast and the development of timber production in that part of the country, and the combination of freight rates, Canadian production, a wide variety of things, have contrived to change the nature of the timber industry in the Northwest.

When you talk about potential annual yields and potential numbers of jobs, do you have any information or indication that in fact there is any market for that much timber?

Secretary MACCLEERY. Yes, we feel as strongly as we can feel about projections in the future that there will be a strong demand for timber in the future. We periodically look at the long-term demand for the timber as part of the RPA assessment.

In looking at our projections for size of homes, disposable income, and other things which affect the land. It's our feeling the demands in the future will be significantly higher than has been in the past, and we still look for demand for timber to double by the year 2010 as compared with what it is now. So looking out in the future we see no reason to be pessimistic about the fact that over the future, demand for timber and for forest based employment, much of the movement to the South is not movement of potential capacity from the Pacific Northwest, it's an expansion of the South. The South has tremendous capability for producing timber in highly productive soils, but so does the Pacific Northwest.

I think you'll see perhaps an expansion of timber base employment in the South, but there's no reason with the Pacific Northwest which can serve the Western markets and the California markets and the markets on the Pacific rim to be pessimistic or feel strongly that there is going to be any significant reduction in demand for timber in the future.

Senator EVANS. I don't think it's a question of being pessimistic, it's a question of being realistic rather than either optimistic in an unrealistic sense or pessimistic in an unrealistic sense.

The Forest Service lands of course are only one part of the timber productive lands of the Pacific Northwest and it's interesting that the number of acres that you mention as productive Federal forest timberlands is almost identical to the land base owned by the State of Washington, a little over 3 million acres. It is my understanding, and it certainly was true in the years I served as Governor, that the productivity of the State lands in terms of timber were substantially greater, the allowable annual cut, the productivity was substantially greater than at least was common on Forest Service lands.

I wonder if you have any comment on that. Is it the nature of the lands or is it the inability of the Forest Service to get from Congress the regular annualized appropriations that come from the State of Washington as a regular share of the timber sales, and it goes right back into intensifying the management of those lands and which as I remember expanded the annual allowable cut on a firm land base. It did change almost two-thirds of the time I was there. What's happening with the Forest Service?

Secretary MacCleery. It's a fact of the nature of the lands to some extent, probably more a factor of the location and accessibility. There are many national forest system lands which are highly productive, comparable to the State lands. State lands have a little bit different management direction. There is much more emphasis on timber production than the national forest which must emphasize multiple use and a mix of uses. So there's more constraints on the national forest in managing intensively timber production because of the other uses.

I think much of it is due to the location, the accessibility of the national forest, and how they were developed and are being developed. I think we need to look at these lands, as I mentioned, on a case-by-case basis. That's really the only way these questions are relevant. You need to look at the national forest system land in question and assess its productivity for timber production, for other multiple uses, and as potential value for wilderness and make a decision on that basis. With some knowledge as to what likely demand the future will bring for timber and for other forms of uses.

Senator Evans. I'm pleased to get whatever information you have developed in terms of your projections of future need and how that relates to the management of these forest lands.

Secretary MacCleery. I'll be pleased to do that. We're updating our projections for the future and we would be more than happy to provide you with those and sit down and talk with you with our experts who do this, about what their basic assumptions were and projections are and what's the foundation for our projections.

Senator Evans. I'm curious about one thing, Mr. Chairman, I'm just getting acquainted with the overall nature of our Federal Government's activities. Do you begin in those kinds of projections with any standard view of the future in terms of population? In other words the fundamental kinds of elements that go into projections. Do you develop those independently or do they come from some central source that all departments use for their projections?

Secretary MacCleery. We look to other departments for projections in population, demographics, we use census figures, we use projections from our departments on projected disposable income out into the future. We use projections on size, projections on sizes of houses and habits, and we look at the past and how things have happened in the past, in changing the past as to how things might happen in the future. We take into account all those things.

We also run alternatives, saying if we're wrong on this, we started to do this most intensively this last time, if we're wrong on these projections for this particular factor, what does it do to our projections? And we run different alternatives saying if we were wrong, what does that mean? Is the outcome sensitive to a change of this assumption? And from that we try to develop a view as to what's likely to happen.

Senator EVANS. But there is no central place that kind of collects all these basic projections for use by individual departments for their purposes?

Secretary MACCLEERY. Census does it and Labor does it and Commerce I believe makes projections. I'm not personally familiar with all the sources of the information that they use. I will be glad to put that together and provide you with that information.

Senator EVANS. Perhaps I'll have more questions after I see what you have put together and the sources that go into that.

In that projection of the future which sounds very optimistic in terms of forest product uses, do you have any projection as to how soon that might start?

Secretary MACCLEERY. That's a little more difficult. As everybody is well aware, we're in a depression in the timber markets and we're just starting to come out of it. I think it's perhaps human nature after coming through something like this to think that this may continue on out into the future, and when things, the demand is going strong, there's a tendency to think things will never be different. But the housing industry, the timber industry, is very cyclical, it has been in the past and will likely be that way in the future.

Projections are for something like 2 million housing starts for next year. We have various folks like Debtor Resource, Wharton, Chase Econometrics, that we rely on for our short-term projections as to what things are likely to happen and the concensus view is that next year and the year after are going to be much better than they have been in the past and almost approaching the heights of the past record levels. We could supply those projections if you'd be interested.

Senator EVANS. Does that mean that the current contract extension legislation in front of Congress is not going to be necessary?

Secretary MACCLEERY. We have opposed the extension legislation involving termination and we feel our response in terms of allowing a 5-year extension of time for performing these contracts should allow most of the purchasers who have these contracts to average them in with contracts which they will purchase in the future and be able to work their way out of the contract, the high price contracts they have. It will depend on how well the market does. If the market does very poorly for the next 2 or 3 years they're going to still be in very deep trouble.

Senator EVANS. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you Mr. MacCleery. We appreciate your presentation on behalf of the administration this morning.

Now we'll begin the panel statements, and I will ask members of each panel to respect the 5-minute rule because a number of people have come a long way and deserve the same share as those who have come just from downtown.

The first panel consists of State Representative Steve Fuhrman from Kettle Falls, Wash.; Jim O'Donnell, executive vice president, Northwest Pine Association; Nicholas Kirkmire, vice president, Plum Creek Timber Co.; Rexford Resler, executive vice president, American Forestry Association; and Scott Shotwell, assistant vice president for governmental affairs, National Forest Products Association, on behalf of Industrial Forestry Association.

Representative Fuhrman, if you'd begin please.

STATEMENT OF STEVE FUHRMAN, WASHINGTON STATE REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. FUHRMAN. Thank you. I'm Steve Fuhrman, State Representative from northeastern Washington, which is the area that the Kettle Falls proposal is in and the—proposal in northeast Washington.

A little background on myself. I've lived all my life within Kettle Falls. I attended WSU. I'm a range management major. I worked 3 years for the Forest Service, or 3 summers rather. I spent one summer doing range survey work, an entire summer in fact on the Kettle Crest area. I spent 2 weeks over in the Salmo area doing range management surveys. I talked with conservation groups before I came, I talked with timber management people. I have a feel for the area there. One area lays on one side of me, the other lies on the other side.

What I'd like to talk about a little bit here is just first a feel. It is an emotional issue. First we have the emotional part of jobs and the tension there and the people concerned about the environment, an emotion there. But multiple use management, and that's what I'm here to say, handles both of those if we look at it from that respect.

A little bit of history on the Kettle Range area. It was all wiped out, I shouldn't say all, but most of that area was wiped out in 1929 and 1930 by fire. That for 2 years that whole sky in through there was black, just that whole area from the Colville Indian Reservation all the way to Canada burned. Since that time lodgepole pine have literally come into the area. It's grown up in that time. The old deer really grew in there. The population exploded because of all the—and the willows. It was just a tremendous habitat. Now it's being taken over by lodgepole pine. The lodgepole pine are about 50 years old. The bugs are coming into the area. The Forest Service is starting sales to try and control the bugs before they completely brown the area and we have another one of these big fire potentials.

What I'm saying actually is the Forest Service and their sales would be good if the roads were closed after the sale is made and pull back out and propose the roadless areas in there, but not a wilderness designation. It would help the Game Department as far as the stocking of the deer and leaving the deer there. And another little sidelight is when the roads are left in there, something that might not be known is the Colville Indian tribe has through the courts been allowed to hunt that entire northern part of the county out of the tribal area. Their hunting season lasts 6 months and that has been limiting on the mule deer in that area. What I'm saying, the roads are closed which is something that the public is starting to accept now. In past years people couldn't understand locally why the Forest Service had closed the roads. Now they're starting to realize it and it's working.

A little bit on economics is, we have 20 percent unemployment plus in the three counties of Ferry, Stevens, and Pend Oreille. People are moving into the area right now, they've been moving in for several years. The population is growing. It's a beautiful country, but we need jobs.

Nineteen percent of the jobs come from wood product manufacturing in those three counties. Thirty percent of the jobs in Ferry County come from wood product manufacturing. Kettle Falls, the town where I'm from, I would guess over 80 percent of the jobs are from wood products manufacturing. We have three sawmills in Kettle Falls. This is a town of 1,100 people. Three sawmills, plywood plant, stockwood plant, wood generating plant, cedar shakemill, and there's over 60 people there from the ranger station. In other words, other than elevators and feedmills that I run and the schools, there isn't much else except the retail stores.

We need to remember that Ferry County has over 76 percent of the logs coming from public lands. Ferry, Stevens, and Pend Oreille county combined, over 50 percent of the jobs are coming from public lands.

Basically in closing, the timber value and jobs far outweighs the value of what a backpacker can bring into our area, a backpacker, even versus if it was not a wilderness area and you could have ski development, summer recreation, year- round facilities, hunting. It's shown through studies that over $100 a day is dropped in the community. A backpacker, when he comes into our community, does not leave, maybe buy his gas, but he does not leave that much money. That's talking economically.

But back to the protection basis, if it's in multiple use we've got fire protection, we've got disease protection, mule deer habitat is actually increased because of the mule deer migrating to those open areas which they ran after in the big fire of 1929 and 1930, and for economic reasons I very much feel that multiple use management is to the betterment of this Nation and our area.

I thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and Senator Evans.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Fuhrman follows:]

STATEMENT
on
SENATE BILL 837
"THE WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983"
Presented by
STEVE FUHRMAN
STATE REPRESENTATIVE (7th DISTRICT)
STATE OF WASHINGTON
KETTLE FALLS, WASHINGTON

Before the
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVE WATER SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Washington, D.C.
September 30, 1983

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, I am Steve Fuhrman, the state legislator in northeast Washington in which the proposed wilderness areas lie.

I am one of the businessmen in Kettle Falls and Colville which is located outside the proposed areas. I am here to tell you the district voters, businessmen, and various organizations are very concerned in what happens to the economic base of our area.

Back Yard Feel

I have lived in Kettle Falls all of my life, hunted in the Kettle Crest area as a kid and presently take my children into the area. I am a Range Management graduate from Washington State University and have worked two summers in the proposed area for the U.S. Forest Service. I spent one summer on the Kettle Crest area and two weeks in Salmo area as a Range Aide doing Range Management surveys. I have friends and relatives who work at the Kettle Falls Ranger Station (U. S. Forest Service) and many friends who work in the local sawmills and logging industry. I have met with organizations who are active in working for the Wilderness proposal and with organizations who want to keep the area as a roadless recreation area.

I have a feel for the area and the local people's desires. I feel I am right in bringing those desires to you today. The two proposed wilderness areas lie on each side of where I live. They are in my back yard.

Protection Needed

The area we are talking about needs protection for future generations to enjoy:

Protection from fire.

Protection from indiscriminate road building.

Protection from logging of the key campsite and picnic areas.

Protection from destruction of the wildlife habitat areas.

After listening as best as possible to different viewpoints and trying to pull it out of the emotional tug of war in my mind on what is right for our area, I very much feel the Kettle Crest area and Salmo Priest area are best protected by leaving them in multiple use. The wilderness area designation should definitely not be expanded beyond the originally proposed 27,400 acres proposed in the Salmo Priest area.

Realize the proposed areas were almost entirely burned off in 1929 and 1930 fires that blackened our corner of the state's skies for two years, with the most devastating fires of our history. Tens of thousands of acres burned. These fires opened up this country for natural reseeding of lodgepole pine.

Now 50 years later the lodgepole pine is starting to mature, is too thick, and bug investation is moving in. At this point the U.S. Forest Service is trying to sell the infected Pine Beattle areas while economic value remains. If nothing is done the area could become a tinder box of dead trees full of pitch and ready for another "great depression" fire. A Mistletoe disease is also infesting the fir trees and setting up a great fire hazzard.

After the fire in 1929 and 1930, huge willow and ceonothus habitat areas naturally occurred, creating beautiful habitat for a large deer population. These areas are now being overtaken by trees. The deer now often look to the logging management areas being set up by the U.S. Forest Service as desirable habitat.

I feel the Forest Service has left too many roads open to the public in past years resulting in too much hunting pressure by sportsmen and members of the Colville Tribe who presently have the legal right to hunt six months out of the year in the Kettle Crest area. Road closures are beginning to work locally, and people are now understanding much better why the bug kill timber harvest areas should be closed to road traffic after a logging sale. With public awareness, new education and much hard work by environmental groups, the U.S. Forest Service policies no longer seem to be calling for indiscriminate road building. Watersheds, creek drainages, campsite areas, wildlife corridors, and key ecological areas must be protected. Multiple-use management of the last couple years seems to be taking these factors into consideration and must continue.

Emotionally it seems the areas would best be protected as wilderness areas, but actual protection would best occur if the areas were left under multiple use. Very little protection of trees, wildlife habitat or recreation would occur if these areas were tied up in wilderness management.

Economic Considerations

The initial question facing the people of Pend Oreille, Stevens, and Ferry Counties, making up northeastern Washington, is how to cure the over 20 percent unemployment problem currently being faced.

Would a wilderness area designation bring in more tourists? Would tourists create more jobs? Would the local timber industry upon which our economy is based suffer? Would our children have jobs when they reach job market age?

To answer these questions we must go to two areas of thought. First, we must realize that Northeastern Washington is a beautiful place to live. Many people have moved into our area from large population centers in California and the west side of Washington.

The number of jobs has increased over the past several years, but the number of job seekers moving into the area has grown even faster.

The economy of our tri-county area is dependent on the timber industry. Wood products manufacturing is the major source of employment, accounting for 19 percent of total employment. In Ferry County alone, it accounts for over 30 percent of employment.

The job increase has been due to a broader base of the timber industry such as a cut/stock plant, wood waste electric generating plant, post and pole plant, and many small businesses set up relying on the natural wood resources.

We must keep in mind that local sawmills are dependent on public timber. Over 76 percent of the logs going to Ferry County mills come from public lands. For the combined Stevens-Ferry County mills, 55 percent of log supply is from public lands.

Other wilderness areas in the Cascades and even the North Cascades National Parks have not been great economic booms to the towns located in the surrounding area. In fact, the wilderness area designations have often blocked future growth potential.

Persons using wilderness areas are not heavily dependent on local services, but most often bring many of their supplies with them. No one has been able to show me what job base is actually created.

On the other hand, destination facilities could be built to attract tourists to stay in motels, ski, and winter resorts, and summer packages built around actual facilities in harmony with our area's natural beauty. This would create jobs that would not be available should the area be designated wilderness and. block out all development.

Emotionally, I feel a wilderness area designation would sound good, but the actual economy would have a steadier growth if this area was left in multiple-use management. We cannot justify tying up the Kettle Crest area and the Salmo Priest area for single use.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, this concludes my prepared statement. I will be glad to answer any questions you may have.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you.
Mr. O'Donnell.

STATEMENT OF JAMES O'DONNELL, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, NORTHWEST PINE ASSOCIATION

Mr. O'DONNELL. I am Jim O'Donnell, a professional forester. I reside in Washington. I'd like to have my full statement in the record.

I have some recommendations in the statement in regards to Cougar Lakes and the Norse Peak roadless areas. On page 2 I wrote down the recommendations of the various organizations including the Reagan administration which I thought was 11,200. Today I heard it was no acres.

As you can see on those recommendations, the Forest Service recommendation was 11,200 acres. The RARE II recommendation was 22,000. Our association would support the inclusion of some wilderness in Cougar Lakes if the other areas in the State, particularly the Norse Peak area which is across the North American Highway north of Cougar Lakes would become multiple use.

Senator Wallop and Senator Evans I've given you a booklet that was prepared by Guss Keenan, a good friend of mine and associate from Tacoma on a hike he took in that area in August. Gus had a heart attack Labor Day weekend and he wasn't able to be here but in that book there are pictures of his trip along the Skyline Trail in the Norse Peak area and you'll see, well I was amazed although I've spent some time in there, it reminded me of the big timber in that area. It is a highly productive area. We would want to have that area as part of the multiple use area and not part of wilderness.

In my testimony I quote some statistics on employment, but the people, the labor industry themselves from the Yakima said it better when he told the hearing there in Spokane, without the public lands the labor people will be further depressed if there's a large Cougar Lakes wilderness bill.

There was some watershed concern at Cougar Lakes and I know that all of us in the Pacific Northwest are pleased with our fish runs. The fact is that foresters and hydrologists and watershed managers can actually do a better job of producing water if they are allowed to manage the area.

The Rattlesnake drainage, the big drainage in the Cougar Lakes area the watershed for the city of Yakima and in fact President Harding said the area should be set aside for that purpose. The fact is without some structures and without some manipulation, that water supply would not be able to supply the irrigation needed for the applegrowers nor the community needs for the city of Yakima.

Kettle Range is the area north of Spokane we're most concerned about. I've spent a great deal of time in the last few years in there, and recently, last Thursday on horseback looking at the timber sale which is currently tied up in Federal court.

The fact is the people in the area, when they responded to RARE II, the public opinion, it was vastly in favor of multiple use. I've got a series of pictures that were taken in the Kettle area 2 weeks ago and it shows the terrific difference between that area and areas like Mount Ranier and some of the Cascade Crest wilderness areas. The Inland Empire Big Game Council which is the large sportsman group in our area, supports the nonwilderness classification for the Kettle Crest as do we.

Finally the area in the northeast corner of our State over where Salmo Priest is, is a rather unique area. It contains the grizzly bear, mountain caribou, and other species that are not found commonly in the State of Washington. We would prefer to make the caribou management unit larger than the existing wilderness. We feel as managers that the caribou can best be protected if you were able to manipulate the vegetation in regards to the high elevations. Studies have shown there is an increased mining growth by removing trees. Unfortunately I think the ground well for some wilderness up there, and really a lack of understanding of wildlife, has caused the Carter administration and some other folks to recommend the wilderness for that area, and we would go along with the 27,000 acres wilderness although we know that that's not the proper method nor is it the right area to protect the mountain caribou.

Finally, I want to talk a bit about the release language in the bill. You'll find on page 8 of my testimony the actual wording in the bill about release. As I see it, the release language is not adequate in that it provides for certain release for 1985, less than 2 years away, and it says if there is a revision of the forest plans then that whole issue of wilderness is opened up again. I'm certain there will be revisions of the forest plans, at least in the next 10 years. We don't feel the release language is really at all adequate.

Finally, I want to say I thank the committee for being able to participate here. I would be glad to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. O'Donnell follows:]

STATEMENT OF
NORTHWEST PINE ASSOCIATION
On
SENATE BILL 837
"THE WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983"
Presented by
JAMES F. O'DONNELL
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

Before the
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVE WATER SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Washington, D.C.
September 30, 1983

I am Jim O'Donnell, a professional forester, executive vice president of Northwest Pine Association and a resident of Spokane, Washington. Northwest Pine Association is comprised of lumber and plywood producers from Eastern Washington and Eastern Oregon. A copy of our membership roster is attached (Attachment 1).

ON-THE-GROUND OBSERVATIONS

While residing in Washington for the last 15 years, I have visited the Cougar Lakes area each year including a hike down the Cascade Crest Trail to the Cougar Lakes. I have also made numerous trips in the Norse Peak area, particularly during hunting season while using a cabin on the American River adjacent to the Norse Peak area. I have made several trips into the Kettle Crest area including one with Representative John Seiberling of the House Subcommittee on Public Lands and a trip last week by horseback to look at the controversial Helen Timber Sale area on the Kettle Crest. I have hiked into the Salmo Priest roadless area and have flown over it both in fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter. I feel that because of my professional forestry training, my experience, my education and interest in wildlife management and forestry, and my on-the-ground experience, I am able to speak with authority about these areas.

COUGAR LAKES AND NORSE PEAK ROADLESS AREAS

USFS Recommendation	RARE II Final EIS	Carter Recommendation
11,200	22,995	128,000
S. 837	Reagan Administration Recommendation	Northwest Pine Association Recommendation
128,000	11,200	11,200

Cougar Lakes Roadless Area E-6032 should not be designated as wilderness unless legislative assurance can be given that the other roadless areas within the Naches, White River and Tieton Planning Units would be managed for all multiple uses including timber harvest. Forest Service data shows that 70% of the Cougar Lakes and Norse Peaks areas is commercial forestland and that 145,000 acres of the forest has the potential to yield 42 million board feet (MMBF) of timber annually. Each million board feet harvested provides employment for at least 10 people in logging and manufacturing jobs and 20 people in secondary service and trade jobs.

Michael Pieti, representative of Local 2739 of the Central Washington District, Council of Lumber, Production & Industrial Workers and the Western Council of Lumber, Production & Industrial Workers headquartered in Portland, Oregon, representing the 11 Western states, in testimony on June 2 in Spokane, Washington, in regard to S. 837, stated:

> "The impact that S. 837 would have on the high unemployment rate of our industry would be devastating to those lumber workers who have already been subject to a depression for the past three years. Without the guarantee of natural resources, we have no hope for security; we will remain victims of the unjust economic blight that has already hit the lumber industry harder than any other industry in the United States."

Mr. Pieti comes from Yakima County where the unemployment rate is in excess of 18% and where the 40 MMBF annual potential yield from the Cougar Lakes/Norse Peak area could provide employment for 1,200 people on a permanent basis.

- Watershed Concerns

In 1923 by Executive Order, President William G. Harding reserved from disposal the unappropriated public lands of Rattlesnake Creek within the National Forest boundary in order to protect the water supply of the City of Yakima. In his testimony on June 2 in Spokane, forester Phil Hess had as an addendum a discussion on forest watershed management. For those who feel that wilderness is the only way to protect watersheds, I suggest that they read that section of Hess' testimony. It points out very professionally how managed watersheds can increase the quantity and quality of water.

- RARE II Public Opinion Opposed to Cougar Lakes Wilderness

Of the 4,585 responses to the RARE II input on Cougar Lakes, 3,555 or 77% proposed nonwilderness for this area. I am sure that if all of the millworkers, service industry personnel, irrigators, hunters, fishermen and others who make a living and recreate in or around the managed forests were to make a written response, the outcome would be overwhelmingly in favor of multiple use for the Cougar Lakes/Norse Peak area.

KETTLE RANGE ROADLESS AREA

A proposal in Title 2 of the preservationists' wish list includes four of the eight roadless areas identified in the Kettle Range of the Colville National Forest.

Gross Acreage	Commercial Forestland Acreage	Potential Yield
81,950	64,726	12.9 MMBF/yr.

USFS Recommendation	RARE II Final EIS	Carter Recommendation
Nonwilderness	Nonwilderness	Nonwilderness
Society of American Foresters' Recommendation	Reagan Administration Recommendation	Inland Empire Big Game Council Recommendation
Nonwilderness	Nonwilderness	Nonwilderness

Ferry County, in which the Kettle Crest roadless areas are located, has the highest unemployment rate and the lowest per-capita income of any county in the state of Washington. This area needs all of the jobs available, and the potential yield from the roadless areas proposed for wilderness would provide 387 permanent, full-time jobs forever if the areas were managed for their potential.

- Public Opinion

The public response for the RARE II exercise for wilderness versus nonwilderness for this area indicated that the majority of the public by 82%+ favored nonwilderness. There were 1,686 responses to the RARE II public response form. The Kettle Crest area itself is not the type of terrain, does not contain the scenic beauty and does not have the wilderness attributes which the existing wilderness areas in the state or in the Pacific Northwest have. In spite of testimony presented during the field hearings in Washington and in spite of what you may hear here today, the Society of American Foresters does not recommend any of the Kettle Crest roadless areas for wilderness in their current position.

The Kettle Crest should be managed under the Kettle Range Land Management Plan in which the roadless areas have gone through a court test (Kettle Range Conservation Group v. Bergland) and found by a federal judge to have an adequate EIS and available for forest management. This Plan also provides for unroaded and limited access recreation in many areas but will allow the Forest's potential yield to be reflected in the timber sale program for this economically hard-hit area in the state of Washington.

- Importance of Scheduled Timber Volume from the Kettle Crest Roadless Area to the Local Economy
  - Five-Year Timber Sale Program

    Over the next five years, 12 timber sales totaling 75 MMBF of timber are scheduled for removal from the roadless areas covered by the Kettle Range Land Management Plan. If this land management plan is found to be noncompliant with NEPA requirements for evaluating wilderness, the scheduled volume would not be removed, and severe economic impacts would befall the local populous. These impacts would come in the form of loss of jobs with a resulting reduction in per capita income and a major loss of tax revenue to Ferry County.

  - Dependence on Public Timber

    Local sawmills are heavily dependent on public timber. Over 76% of the logs going to Ferry County mills come from public lands. For the combined Stevens-Ferry County mills, 55% of log supply is from public lands. The 75 MMBF of timber currently scheduled for removal is enough to supply the raw material needs for seven small sawmills or four mills of intermediate size. Loss of so substantial a volume of timber would threaten the existence of some local mills.

    Sawmill capacity in the tri-county area (Ferry, Pend Oreille and Stevens Counties) already exceeds the available log supply, and competition for National Forest timber is high. The Colville National Forest supplies approximately 70 MMBF annually while the mill capacity of the tri-county area is over 330 MMBF. Other public and private timber contributes to available supply but is not enough to fill the gap. The loss of 75 MMBF of timber would result in a reduced log supply and increased stumpage costs as mills compete for raw materials.

- Wood Products Major Source of Employment

  The economy of the tri-county area is heavily dependent on the timber industry, mining and agriculture. Wood products manufacturing is the major source of employment, accounting for 19% of total employment. In Ferry County alone, it accounts for over 30% of employment. A reduction in available timber volume of 75 MMBF would result in the loss of 750 primary jobs over the next five years. These jobs would be lost in counties with an average per capita income of $6,790, the lowest in the state. In addition, these counties have an average annual unemployment rate of over 15%.

- Dependence of Local Governments

  The government of Ferry County is heavily dependent on receipts from National Forest timber sales and tax receipts from mills. Twenty-five percent of the gross receipts from National Forest timber sales are returned to the counties for schools and roads. Using a conservative estimate of $80 per MBF of stumpage, the 75 MMBF represents a value of $6 million in gross receipts of which $1.5 million would be returned to Ferry County over the next five years. Receipts from the Colville National Forest accounted for 80% of the combined state and county revenue to Ferry County. The other major source of tax revenue is property tax receipts. If money from the scheduled National Forest timber sales is unavailable, the property taxes in Ferry County would have to be increased

$270 annually for each of the 1,113 households to offset the loss in revenue. In addition to being a major source of employment, wood products manufacturers pay taxes to the counties. Taxes on mills and equipment in Ferry and Stevens Counties are in excess of $170,000 annually. Mill closures as a result of inadequate raw material supply or increases in price would result in a loss of this tax money.

The loss of 75 MMBF of timber from the Kettle Range Planning Unit may be relatively insignificant when viewed from a national or regional perspective. However, the impacts of such a loss when viewed from the local perspective are substantial.

SALMO PRIEST ROADLESS AREA

Title I Carter Administration Recommendation	Preservationists' Proposal	Former Governor Dixy Lee Ray's Recommendation
27,424	75,420	Caribou mgt. unit of 41,000
Reagan Administration Recommendation	Inland Empire Big Game Council Recommendation	Northwest Pine Association Recommendation
27,400	Caribou mgt. unit of 41,000	Caribou mgt. unit of 41,000

- Caribou Management Unit

The attached "Guidelines for Human Activity Within the Range of Mountain Caribou in the Salmo Priest Caribou Management Unit" (Attachment 2) provides maximum protection for caribou while still allowing compatible resource use. This 41,000-acre unit includes the area historically used by caribou in the past and which they may use in the future. The proposed 27,400-acre wilderness does not cover caribou habitat adequately, and wilderness designation in this area would be detrimental to caribou since motorized research equipment, limited harvesting of timber to provide better lichen production and other activities not compatible with wilderness may be needed to protect the surviving Selkirk caribou.

The Inland Empire Big Game Council agrees with our proposal and knows that proper forest management, along with road closures, is far better than a wilderness designation for the average big game hunter in the Pacific Northwest.

- Ione Sawmill Reopened

Just this summer after closure of over one year, the Ione sawmill now owned by Vaagen Brothers Lumber Company opened with more than 40 employees. This mill is one of the bigger private employers in Pend Oreille County, a county hard-hit by unemployment. The Salmo Priest roadless areas are in the National Forests from which the Ione mill can expect to obtain its raw material supply. Limiting the public timber supply would have a severe effect on the continued operation of the Ione facility, and any appreciable reduction in the allowable cut would jeopardize its future.

RELEASE LANGUAGE

The release language found in Section 104-82 is totally unacceptable. It states that:

> "The Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness options prior to the revision of the initial plan and in no case prior to the date established by law for completion of the initial planning cycle."

The date established by law is 1985 which is less than two years away. We are sure that there will be revisions of initial plans, particularly if there is a new administration. Therefore, we will not have any relief from wilderness consideration beyond the 1985 date if we accept the release language found in S. 837.

Furthermore, even release language to the year 2000 is not worth trading valuable commercial forestland for such as that found in Title II of S. 837. We would sooner have no release than adequate release with no land base to which to apply it.

Our experience has been that the preservationists are intent on blocking any further development of commercial forestland in the Northwest by appeals and lawsuits. The preservationists were on record as wanting no more than 15 million acres of wilderness throughout the United States when the Wilderness Act passed in 1964. They have more than doubled this amount and are still asking for further limited use of the public lands. Already in the state of Washington, we have set aside 1,600,000 acres for wilderness with an additional 1,800,000 of National Park land. We cannot justify tying up any commercial forestland for single use. We must carefully manage all of the public and private lands we have for optimum use to benefit society, particularly in the jobs and developed outdoor recreation area. This can best be accomplished by a very limited wilderness bill adding to the 1,600,000 acres we already have plus a few special management units and the assurance that remaining roadless areas will be managed for multiple use.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today.

Attachment #1

MEMBER COMPANIES
NORTHWEST PINE ASSOCIATION

Eastern Oregon:

Blue Mountain Forest Products
P.O. Box 1161
Pendleton, Oregon 97801

Boise Cascade Corporation
P.O. Box 610
LaGrande, Oregon 97850

Columbia Plywood Corporation
P.O. Box 1780
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601

Diamond International Corporation
P.O. Box 1111
Bend, Oregon 97701

Ellingson Lumber Company
P.O. Box 866
Baker, Oregon 97814

Gilchrist Timber Company
P.O. Box 638
Gilchrist, Oregon 97737

Louisiana-Pacific Corporation
P.O. Drawer AA
Pilot Rock, Oregon 97868

Louisiana-Pacific Corporation
P.O. Box 248
Prineville, Oregon 97754

Ochoco Lumber Company
P.O. Box 668
Prineville, Oregon 97754

Prairie Wood Products
Prairie City, Oregon 97869

Russell Industries, Inc.
P.O. Box 323
LaPine, Oregon 97739

Wallowa Lake Forest Industries
P.O. Box 70
Joseph, Oregon 97846

Eastern Washington:

Boise Cascade Corporation
Goldendale, Washington 98620

Boise Cascade Corporation
P.O. Box 310
Kettle Falls, Washington 99141

Boise Cascade Corporation
P.O. Box 51
Yakima, Washington 98901

Brauner Lumber Company
Route #2
Kettle Falls, Washington 99141

Guy Bennett Lumber Company
P.O. Box 231
Clarkston, Washington 99403

Layman Lumber Company
P.O. Box 235
Naches, Washington 98937

Louisiana-Pacific Corporation
P.O. Box 257
Ione, Washington 99139

Louisiana-Pacific Corporation
P.O. Box 1575
Walla Walla, Washington 99362

San Poil Lumber Company*
P.O. Box 357
Republic, Washington 99166

Vaagen Brothers Lumber Company
P.O. Box 515
Colville, Washington 99114

Zosel Lumber Company
P.O. Box 580
Oroville, Washington 98844

* Division of Vaagen Brothers Lumber Company

Attachment #2

GUIDELINES FOR HUMAN ACTIVITY
WITHIN THE RANGE OF MOUNTAIN CARIBOU,
SALMO PRIEST CARIBOU MANAGEMENT UNIT

INTRODUCTION

These guidelines are based upon the best judgments of knowledgeable individuals in public and private organizations familiar with these caribou, plus review of existing information pertinent to this population of approximately 30 animals. They are intended to identify existing and potential conflicts, not to replace the recommendations for specific locations. These guidelines should be revised as we acquire additional knowledge and experience with the Salmo Priest caribou population.

Within the United States we have classified only potential winter habitat as vital at this time, since occupation has been sporadic and less predictable in recent years.

VITAL HABITATS WITHIN MANAGEMENT ZONES

A. Closed-canopied forest (United States, over 40% crown cover) Arboreal lichens found in spruce-fir (Picea engelmannii-Abies lasiocarpa) forests above 1,524 m are especially critical to mountain caribou as winter forage. Cedar-hemlock (Thuja plicata-Tsuga heterophylla) forests above 1,346 m (4,500 feet) may also be used as early winter feeding sites, movement corridors and perhaps as calving sites. These forests provide bedding cover, particularly in late fall, and windthrown trees provide lichen forage.

Recommendations:

1. Small clearcuts, less than 40 acres in size and irregular in shape, are permissible, but not more than one-third of the original closed-canopied forest should be removed from any one drainage within the management zone. Roads to new sales should be closed after forest operations are completed, to preclude access by public motor vehicles. Leave-strips at least one and one-half times the length of the tallest tree are essential on both sides of streams for protective caribou cover.

2. Cedar-hemlock stands which are not used for calving, for fall feeding or as travel routes can be cut with a minimum of adverse consequences to these caribou.

B. Lightly stocked stands, both seral and mature (United States, less than 40% crown cover) These forests are considered prime caribou habitat in the study region, particularly when they are interspersed with lakes, bogs and fens. Most caribou movement occurs through lightly stocked stands. These forests provide the major lichen forage during the winter months and a palatable shrub-forb understory during other seasons. Lightly stocked stands on steep slopes with southerly exposures are particularly vulnerable to fire.

Recommendations:

1. Logging should be prohibited within lightly stocked stands of the manage-

ment zone, even on those few sites where it is economically feasible.

2. Road-building through lightly stocked stands within the management zone should be limited to those instances in which no other access to closed-canopied stands is available.

3. Fire prevention should be emphasized.

C. Permanent lakes, bogs and fens Within the management zone, poorly drained sites adjacent to lakes, as well as bogs (sphagnum present) and fens (sphagnum absent), are used for feeding and bedding, particularly in late summer and fall.

Recommendations:

1. Lakes, bogs and fens within the management zone should be preserved in their present state. There should be no disturbance by logging or roading within a distance of 20 chains of the peripheries of these habitats.

2. There should be no further campground development in the management zone.

BARRIERS TO MOVEMENT

A. Highways and utility corridors An especially difficult issue involves rights of way for highways, power transmission lines and gas pipelines. A single corridor through the management zone would localize impacts but such a corridor would be too wide and busy to allow caribou crossing. Development of a minimum number of separate east-west corridors appears to be the only acceptable alternative.

Recommendations:

1. No new permanent roads, pipelines, powerlines or other potential barriers or disturbances should be planned within the management zone without consultation with the state or provincial wildlife and land management agencies.

2. Within the management zone, powerline construction should be permitted only under the following conditions: (a) alignment should be located to minimize disturbance to critical habitats as described above; (b) clearing of rights of way should be kept to a minimum; (c) access to towers outside the existing road network, as planned in conjunction with wildlife agencies, should be by helicopter only; and (d) construction activity should be limited to the period from May to mid-October.

B. Other hazards to movement Steep banks and debris from right of way clearings hamper caribou movements. Bridges with grid-like surfaces discourage caribou use.

Recommendations:

1. In those areas where continuous access is mandatory, bridges with solid rather than grid-like surfaces should be established, since these provide easier movement routes for caribou.

ACCESS

Improved access invites poaching and harassment of wildlife at all seasons.

Recommendations:

1. Side roads should be closed within the management zone whenever possible. Access by permit might offer a suitable alternative to complete closure.

2. The quality of roading within the management zone should be kept to minimum standards in most instances, anticipating closure of most of the road network.

3. Snowmachine travel should not be permitted within the management zone.

4. A public information program, enlisting the support of all-terrain vehicle and snowmobile organizations, should be initiated to illuminate the positive side of controlled access within the management zone.

MORTALITY AND OTHER CONFLICTS

Vehicle collision is the major documented cause of caribou mortality in recent years, although unintentional hunter kills and poaching may cause some mortality also. There is no evidence that predators exert a significant influence on this caribou population. Summer and fall cattle-grazing in the upper Priest River watershed represents a potential conflict because of the opportunity for disease transmission to caribou using the area.

Recommendations:

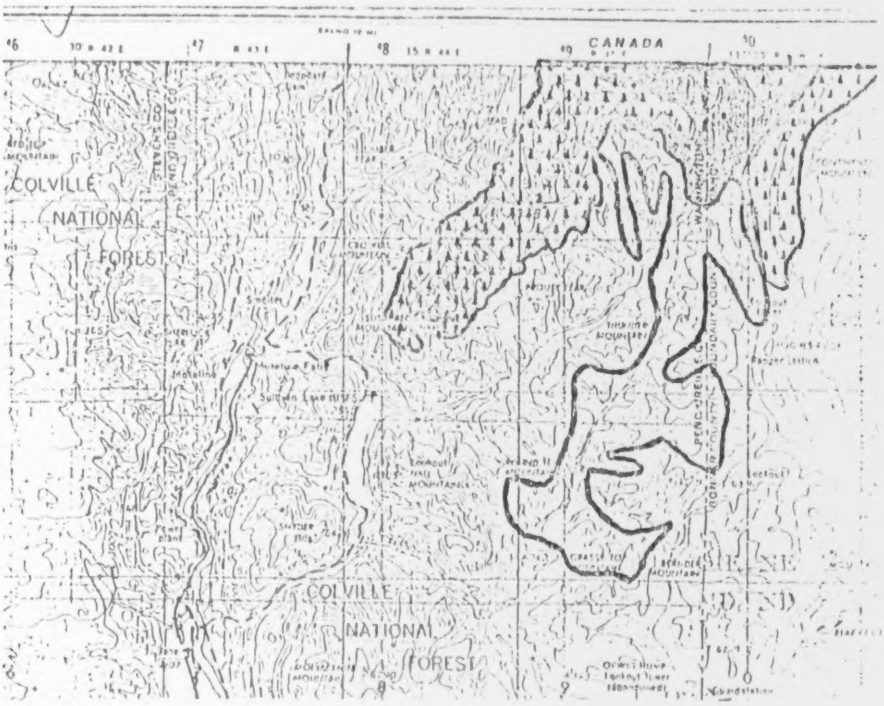
1. Interpretive signs should be established to inform the public of the presence and condition of the caribou population in the area.

2. Successful prosecution of persons violating game laws protecting caribou should be given wide publicity as a public education tool.

3. The ramifications of joint use of range by cattle and caribou should be investigated.

Reference: "Guidelines for Human Activity Within the Range of Mountain Caribou, Southern Selkirk Mountains," by the International Caribou Study Steering Committee, University of Idaho at Moscow.

PROPOSED SALMO-PRIEST CARIBOU MANAGEMENT UNIT


CANADA
COLVILLE
NATIONAL
FOREST
COLVILLE
NATIONAL
FOREST
STEVENS CO
PEND OREILLE CO
WASHINGTON
IDAHO
PEND OREILLE COUNTY
BONNER COUNTY
Metaline
Metaline Falls
Sullivan Lake
Crowell Mountain
Gypsy Mountain
Thunder Mountain
Hall Mountain
Grassy Top
Helmer Mountain
Sand
Point

☐ Proposed Salmo-Priest Caribou Management Unit

▲ Portion of the Salmo-Priest Roadless Area recommended for wilderness (RARE II)

▨ Overlap of proposed Caribou Management Unit with area recommended for wilderness

Senator WALLOP. Thank you.
Mr. Kirkmire.

STATEMENT OF NICHOLAS J. KIRKMIRE, VICE PRESIDENT, CORPORATE AFFAIRS, PLUM CREEK TIMBER CO., INC.

Mr. KIRKMIRE. I'm Nicholas Kirkmire, vice president of corporate affairs for Plum Creek Timber Co., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Burlington Northern, Inc. Plum Creek Timber resulted from the August 1, 1983 merger of BN Timerlands, Inc. and Plum Creek, Inc. The new company manages the forest land assets of Burlington Northern and operates its forest products manufacturing facilities. It is headquartered in Seattle, Wash., and employs about 500 people in its resource management and timber manufacturing operations within Washington State.

We have a keen interest in S. 837 because several of the areas proposed for wilderness designation will have an impact on our forest land ownership in Washington State and also upon our ability to obtain raw material for our sawmills.

In my testimony I've listed my concerns in the order in which they appear in the bill, and some of the statements provided to the committee contain maps.

Glacier Peak Wilderness additions is proposed by the conservation groups and contains 1,360 acres of Burlington Northern land and would impact another 1,200 acres immediately outside the boundary.

Salmo-Priest Wilderness, we support the position taken by Northwest Pine Association and the forest products industry, which is either a wilderness designation of 27,000 acres or a 41,000 acre special management designation. We also request that the nearby Abercrombie-Hooknose Roadless Area be released for multiple use management.

The proposed Clearwater Wilderness is of special concern to us. The proposed boundaries for this area include 1,490 acres of Burlington Northern land. Ironically we just received title to 640 acres of these lands earlier this year upon completion of our land exchange with the Forest Service which was necessitated by creation of the Alpine Lakes Wilderness in 1976. We also now own about 6,400 acres in the vicinity of the proposed wilderness, 5,400 acres of which were received by Burlington Northern in the Alpine Lakes land exchange.

In the proposed Eagle Rock Wilderness, the boundaries as we have seen them proposed would include 600 acres of land and would impact 3,000 acres outside the boundary.

The proposed Juniper Forest Wilderness contains 140 acres of our ownership and has lands immediately adjacent on the south and west.

We are strongly opposed to any wilderness designation for the Kettle Range Wilderness, for the Kettle Crest. Its timber resources are important to the forest products manufacturing base in northeast Washington State. Present recreation uses will not be adversely affected by timber management activities.

Title II, the Norse Peak RARE II area, has been proposed for inclusion in the proposed Cougar Lakes wilderness. The northernmost portion of the Norse Peak Area includes approximately 1.6 miles of a planned road across the Cascades crest near Naches Pass. When constructed, this road will allow logs to be hauled to the west from 21,000 acres of BN land immediately east of the crest in the Naches River. If the Norse Peak area is granted wilderness status, we would like to have the northernmost boundary revised to exclude the location of the proposed road.

In summary, approximately 3,600 acres of Burlington Northern lands are included within the proposals contained in S. 837. We want to be exchanged out of these areas if they are given wilderness designation and we prefer the direction to exchange be given to the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management as part of the legislation. We must also insist that our interests be protected on adjacent lands which we own. To accomplish this, we recommend inclusion of the language contained in section 6 of the act which created the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument.

Since 1976, when the Alpine Lakes Management Act was adopted, our forest land base in Washington State has been subject to frequent adjustment because of a higher and greater public need. We exchanged 17,250 acres to help create the Alpine Lakes Wilderness and we gave up another 16,354 acres when the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument was created. Now we find that an additional 3,600 acres, including some of the lands we only recently received from the Alpine Lakes exchange, are coveted for wilderness designation.

Our company has a well-established and respected record of cooperation in wilderness matters and we intend to continue it. We hope that a balance between wilderness designations and other uses of public lands will be attained with the passage of S. 837. We want to stabilize our forest land base and get on with the challenge of managing it for perpetual harvests of forest crops.

I thank the committee for allowing us to participate in this hearing and I'd be pleased to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Kirkmire follows:]

I am Nicholas J. Kirkmire, Vice President Corporate Affairs for Plum Creek Timber Company Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Burlington Northern Inc. Plum Creek Timber resulted from the August 1, 1983, merger of BN Timberlands Inc. and Plum Creek Inc. The new company manages the forest land assets of Burlington Northern and operates its forest products manufacturing facilities. It is headquarted in Seattle, Washington and employs about 500 people in its resource management and timber manufacturing operations within Washington State.

We have a keen interest in S. 837, the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983" because several of the areas proposed for wilderness designation will have an impact on our forest land ownership in Washington State and also upon our ability to obtain raw material for our sawmills. I will list our concerns about certain areas in the order in which they appear in S. 837. Where appropriate, I have provided maps of the areas and they are attached to my testimony.

Section 102(a)(4) - Glacier Peak Wilderness Additions
Our review of the additions proposed for the Glacier Peak Wilderness indicates that 1,360 acres of Burlington Northern land would be included and another 1,200 acres immediately outside the boundary would be impacted by wilderness designation.

Section 102 (a)(8) - Salmo-Priest Wilderness
After intensive review, we vigorously endorse the position on this area taken by Northwest Pine Association and the forest products industry. Briefly stated, we support either wilderness designation of 27,000 acres or a 41,000 acre special management designation. We also request that the nearby Abercrombie-Hooknose Roadless Area be released for multiple-use management.

Section 201 (b) - Proposed Clearwater Wilderness
The proposed boundaries for this area include 1,490 acres of Burlington Northern land. We just received title to 640 acres of those lands earlier this year upon completion of our land exchange with the Forest Service which was necessitated by creation of the Alpine Lakes Wilderness in 1976. We also now own about 6,400 acres in the vicinity of the proposed wilderness, 5,400 acres of which were received by Burlington Northern in the Alpine Lakes Land Exchange.

Section 201 (d) - Proposed Eagle Rock Wilderness
As presently drawn, the boundaries for this area include 600 acres of Burlington Northern land. We also own 3,000 acres outside the boundary which would be adversely affected by wilderness designation.

Section 201 (h) - Proposed Juniper Forest Wilderness
Burlington Northern owns 140 acres within the proposal and lands outside but immediately adjacent on the south and west. We request that those lands be exchanged with the Bureau of Land Management for lands of comparable value elsewhere.

Section 201 (i) - Proposed Kettle Range Wilderness
We strongly oppose wilderness designation for all or any portion of this area. Its timber resources are important to the forest products manufacturing employment base in northeast Washington State. Present recreation uses will not be adversely affected by timber management activities.

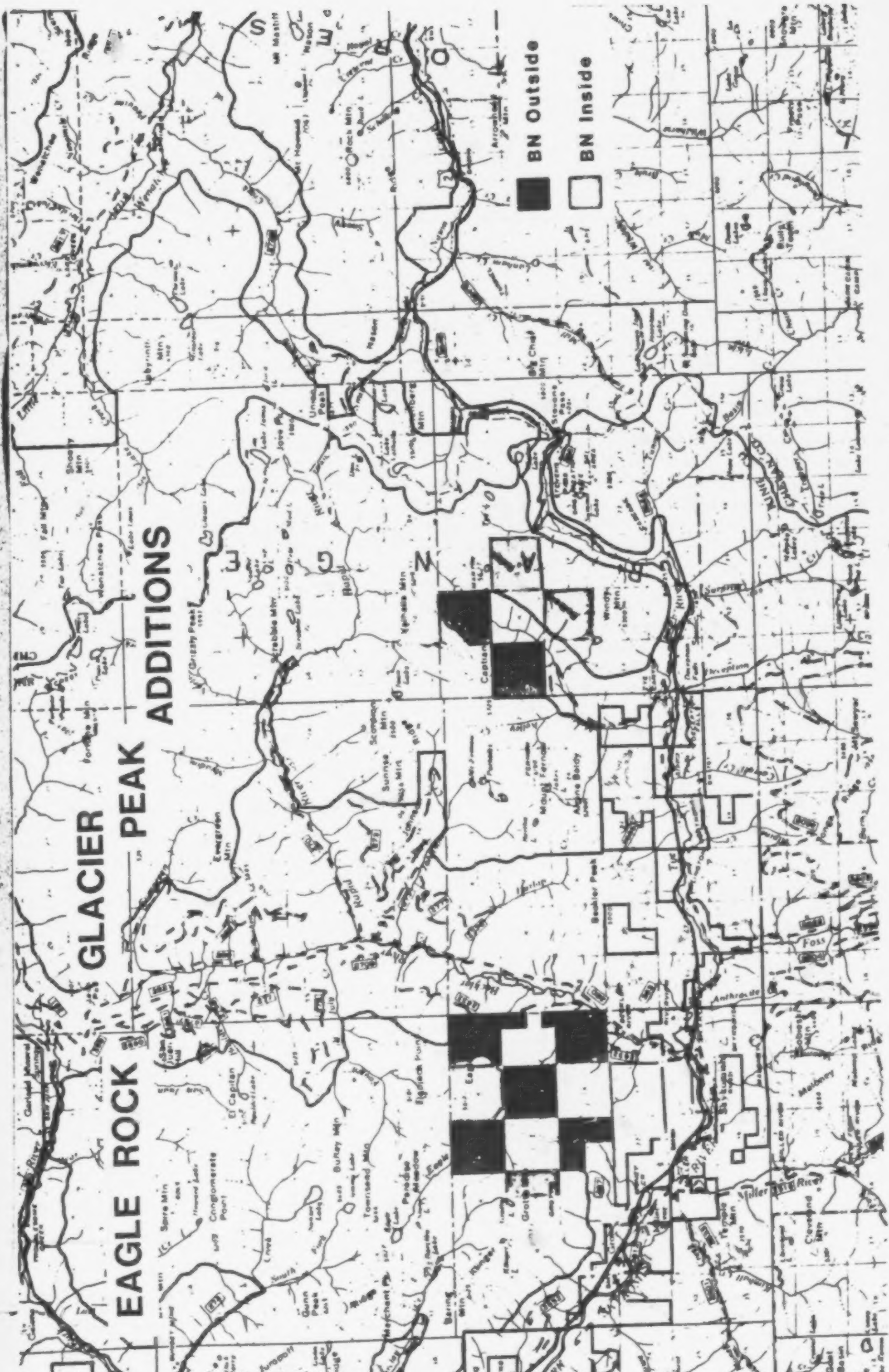
Section 201 (1) - Norse Peak

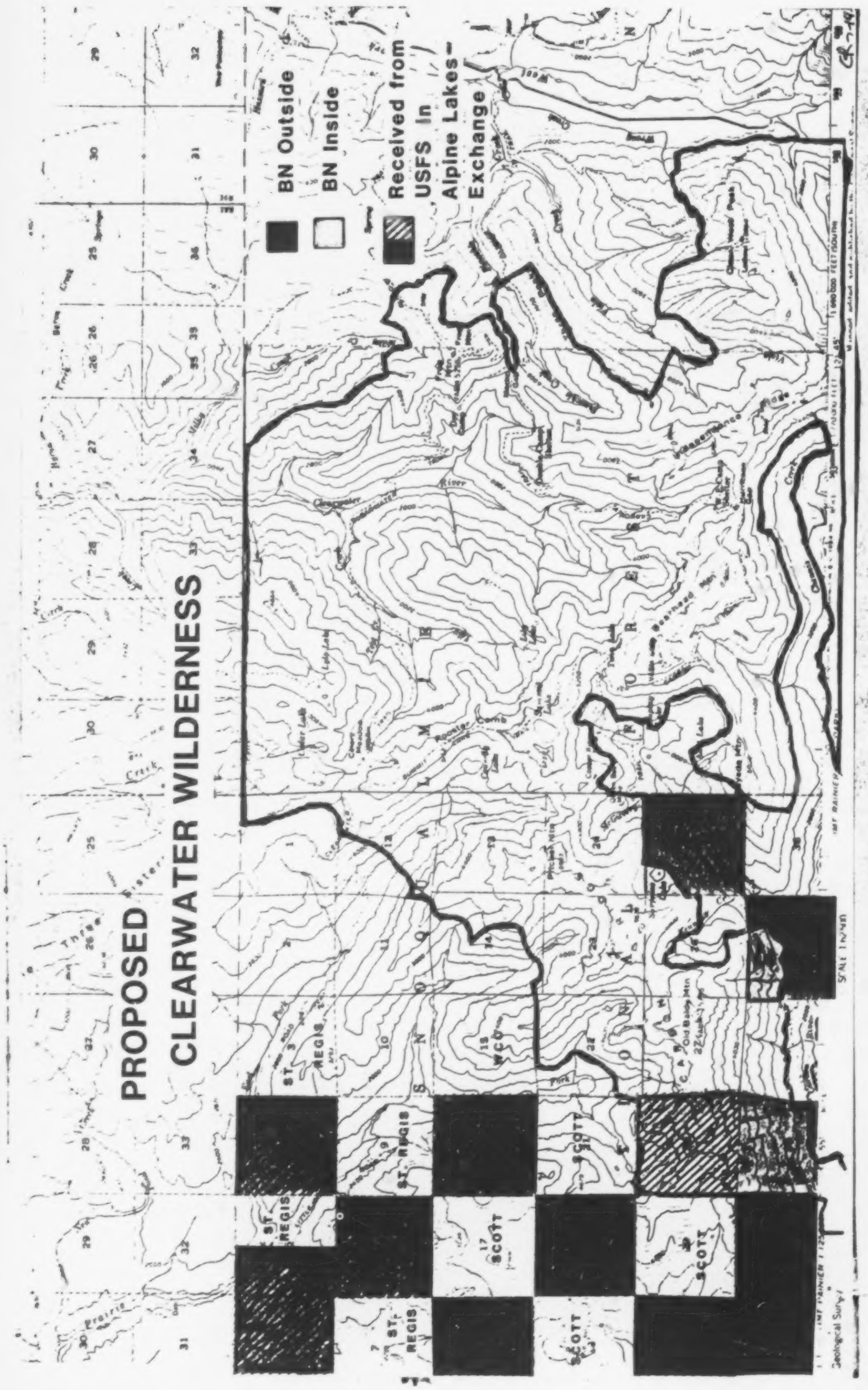
The Norse Peak RARE II Area has been proposed for inclusion in the Proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness. The northernmost portion of the Norse Peak RARE II area includes approximately 1.6 miles of a planned road across the Cascades crest near Naches Pass. When constructed, this road will allow logs to be hauled to the west from 21,000 acres of BN land immediately east of the crest in the Naches River and Little Naches River drainages. If the Norse Peak area is granted wilderness status, we would like to have the northernmost boundary revised to exclude the location of the proposed road.

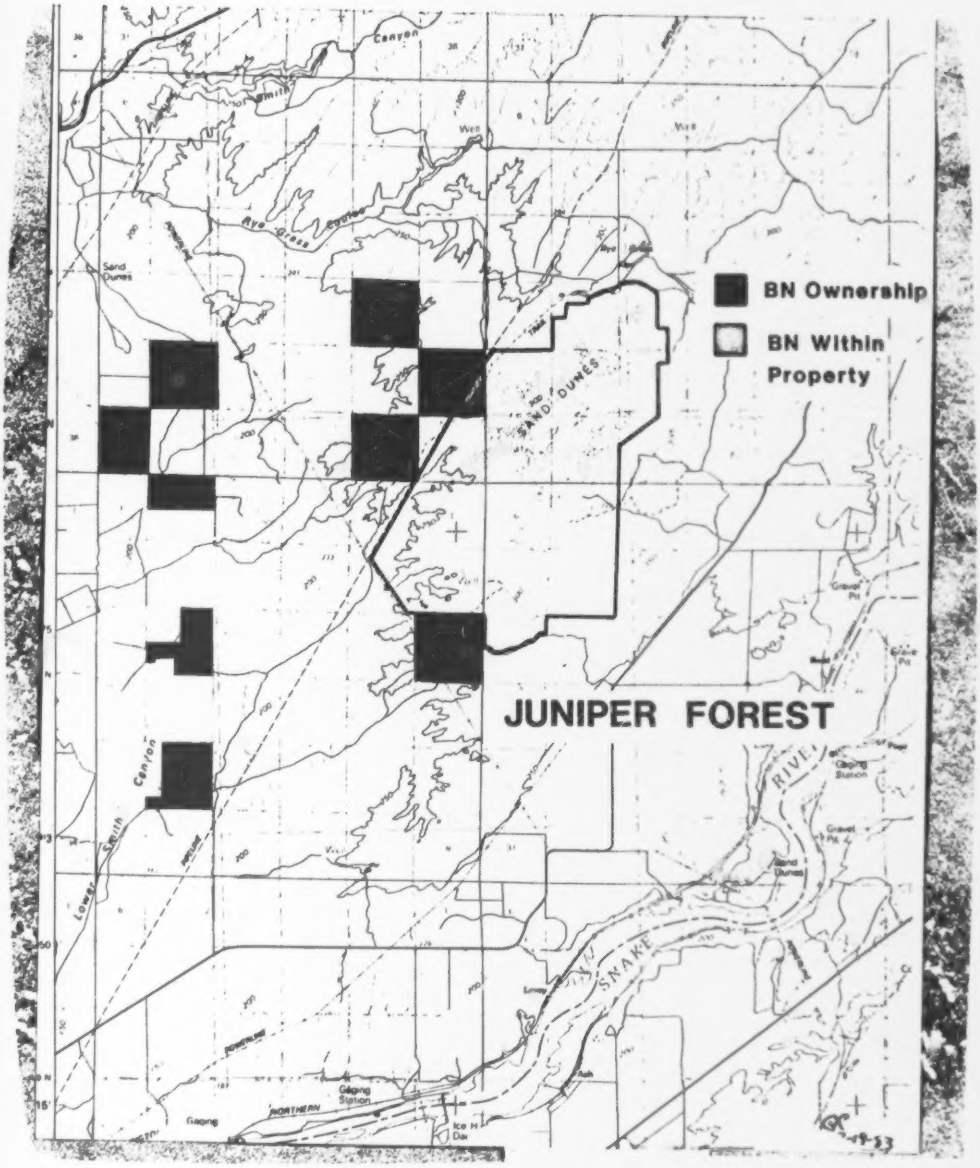
In summary, approximately 3,600 acres of Burlington Northern lands are included within the proposals contained in S. 837. We want to be exchanged out of these areas if they are given wilderness designation. We prefer that direction to exchange be given to the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management as part of the legislation. We must also insist that our interests be protected on adjacent lands which we own. To accomplish this, we recommend inclusion of the language contained in Section 6 of the act which created the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument.

Since 1976, when the Alpine Lakes Management Act was adopted, our forest land base in Washington State has been subject to frequent adjustment because of a higher and greater public need. We exchanged 17,250 acres to help create the Alpine Lakes Wilderness and we gave up another 16,354 acres when the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument was created. Now we find that an additional 3,600 acres, including some of the lands we only recently received from the Alpine Lakes exchange, are coveted for wilderness designation. Our company has a well-established and respected record of cooperation in wilderness matters and we intend to continue it. We hope that a balance between wilderness designations and other uses of public lands will be attained with the passage of S. 837. We want to stabilize our forest land base and get on with the challenge of managing it for perpetual harvests of forest crops.

Thank you.


EAGLE ROCK GLACIER PEAK ADDITIONS
■ BN Outside
□ BN Inside
Conglomerate Point
El Capitan
Evergreen Mtn
Grizzly Peak
Labyrinth Mtn
Mount Fernow
Beckler Peak
Anthracite
Foss
Maloney
Capitan
Windy Mtn
Big Chief Mtn
Stevens Pass
Union Peak
Nason
Rock Mtn
Mt Howard
Arrowhead Mtn
Sunrise Mtn
Scorpion Mtn
Merchant Pk
Gunn Peak
Baring
Paradise Meadow
Tye River
Skykomish
Crosby Mtn
Cleveland Mtn


PROPOSED
CLEARWATER WILDERNESS
■ BN Outside
□ BN Inside
▨ Received from USFS In Alpine Lakes Exchange
ST. REGIS
SCOTT
WCO
Clearwater River
Rooster Comb
Three Sisters
Prairie Creek
Scale 1:24,000


■ BN Ownership
□ BN Within Property
JUNIPER FOREST
SAND DUNES
Sand Dunes
Rye Grass Coulee
Canyon
Smith
Lower Smith Canyon
Snake River
Gaging Station
Gravel Pit
Ice Harbor Dam
Northern
Well

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you.

Mr. Resler.

STATEMENT OF REXFORD A. RESLER, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Mr. **Resler**. Good morning, Mr. Chairman. My name is Rex Resler, I'm executive vice president of the American Forestry Association.

By way of clarification, the American Forestry Association has followed a policy basically supporting the additions to the wilderness based on the studies and the public involvement process in RARE II. Even with its recognized flaws, we believe the RARE II conclusions are probably the most comprehensive information available on both wilderness values and resource tradeoffs. I also want to say that we believe very strongly in the range management planning process which has been established under the National Forest Management Act as a vehicle for making good sound resource allocation decisions. Based on that policy we would endorse the additions or designation of wilderness under title I of S. 837.

However, we do have some serious reservations about the acreage included in the proposed wilderness area. The Forest Service's recommendation based on public input as I understand it was some 23,000 acres at the outset. The Carter administration's final recommendation was 128,000 acres. Our concern may stem from a little different standpoint. We are concerned about the fact that much of the high country, the most scenic parts of the Cascades, and many other parts of the Western World is either going to be, wind up in wilderness or national parks. We think there is a need to reserve some areas, particularly those close to metropolitan areas such as Cougar Lakes area or other forms of recreational use, forms that are not permitted under the Wilderness Act.

We also recognize there are substantial other resource values and my point in making this recommendation is to urge the State delegation as it seeks concensus among its members and this committee certainly, to take into account those recreational and other resource values.

We are satisfied with the release language in S. 837, primarily because we believe it serves its purposes on a very short time frame.

The sufficiency language in effect puts the process back into the National Forest Management Act. We think it's appropriate to reconsider and make these land and resource allocation decisions.

We favor it largely because we think in each of these State wilderness bills going through the process, there ought to be some effort to maintain uniformity in that language so every State wilderness bill does not have a new twist.

We're not at all sure what the title II in S. 837 is supposed to accomplish other than to recognize that there is a large body of popular support for consideration of those 11 areas.

As it has already been mentioned, several of them are already in further planning category as a result of land use planning processes. Others have been judged to be of highest value for nonwilderness purposes. And our recommendation is that section II be deleted entirely from the bill. We think it even tends to be contradictory, recognizing all the while that Congress may at any time consider any area for inclusion in the wilderness system or other resource allocation purposes.

We appreciate the opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to have a chance to express our views on S. 837. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Resler follows:]

AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
balanced forest use
Founded 1875 1319 Eighteenth Street NW Washington DC 20036 telephone (202) 467-5810

Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Waters
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate

Rexford A. Resler
Executive Vice President
American Forestry Association

September 30, 1983

My name is Rexford A. Resler, Executive Vice President of the American Forestry Association. I appreciate the opportunity to testify on S.837, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983.

By way of clarification, Mr. Chairman, the American Forestry Association has followed a policy of supporting additions to the Wilderness System on the basis of the RARE II study of roadless areas. Even with its recognized flaws, the RARE II study provides the most comprehensive information available on wilderness qualities and resource trade-off's. We also believe that the land management planning process established pursuant to the National Forest Management Act provides the best mechanism for making resource allocation decisions.

Based on that policy, we support the areas designated for Wilderness under Title I of S.837. However, we have serious reservations about the acreage included in the proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness. The Forest Service recommended under the RARE II analysis some 23,000 acres for inclusion in the Wilderness System. The Carter Administration recommendations included 128,000 acres. Certainly there is strong sentiment for inclusion of the entire area in the Wilderness System despite the fact that this area lies adjacent to a vast area of designated Wilderness and a National Park. I recommend this Committee's careful consideration of a substantial reduction in acreage in the proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness for the following reasons.

First, the majority of the beautiful alpine country in the high elevations of the Washington Cascades either is currently included in the Wilderness System and National Park System, or will be so designated when S.837 is enacted. One of the high values of the Cougar Lakes area is its accessibility to the two major metropolitan centers in the Pacific Northwest, specifically, Seattle and Portland, Oregon, and environs. While the driving force behind designation as Wilderness is to provide legislative prohibitions for any uses not applicable to the Wilderness System, at the same time Wilderness System designation establishes sharp constraints on the level of public use that may be permitted in order to preserve an

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area's Wilderness qualities. I submit that there should be some areas of the scenic and alpine qualities of portions of the Cougar Lakes area which should not be included in the Wilderness System because of a higher value for non-Wilderness forms of recreational activities. It seems logical to us that some portion of the high Cascades should be left outside of the Wilderness System in order to permit the forms, the diversity, and the density of recreation use near by expanding urban populations that clearly cannot be tolerated within the Wilderness System. We submit that some of the high quality alpine country should be reserved for forms of recreational use by modes of access that are clearly not permissible within the Wilderness System. It might well be time for us to examine, and hopefully, adopt the philosophy of many European countries that people--people of any age or physical condition--ought to be able to see and to enjoy a few of the majestic vistas of the high Cascades. We invite this Committee's consideration of alternatives to Wilderness designation that may well prove to be of greater public value in the next century than would be the case if all such areas are included within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Secondly, portions of the Cougar Lakes area have relatively high resource values, not only for recreational pursuits, but for minerals and timber as well.

We support both the findings and the directions contained in S.837 concerning the sufficiency language and the release language. We believe the agency should not be subjected to further legal challenges under the National Environmental Policy Act relative to the RARE II study, nor should the management of areas clearly of higher public value for non-Wilderness forms of use be further delayed. We favor the soft release language because it conforms to legislative direction contained in the National Forest Management Act. We believe there is substantial value to maintaining some degree of uniformity in the form of release language among the several western states which have already, or will soon be, enacting Wilderness legislation.

We have serious problems with Title II. We believe it should be deleted in its entirety. If S.837 is enacted with Title II intact, its purpose would seem to impose upon future Congress' an obligation to consider without regard to the direction contained in Section 104 that these 12 areas should again be considered by any future Congress. We believe this Section is superfluous--even contradictory. Its only merit, it seems to us, to be that it recognizes that the 12 listed areas are a matter "of concern to many citizens of Washington State and the nation" thereby confers on them some special recognition or obligation for further study and consideration by Congress.

Mr. Chairman, we recognize that Congress may consider anything it wishes with or without benefit of analysis by the responsible agency, or recommendations by the Administration. We would like to point out that most of the areas contained in Title II have been studied and decisions made, including recommendations to Congress. Four of the areas were adjudged to be suitable to be included in the further planning category under the RARE II process. Those areas are: Eagle Rock, Glacier View, Goat Rocks Wilderness Boundary Adjustments, and Indian Heaven. Five of the units, namely Boulder River, Clearwater, Kettle Range, Mt. Baker, and Norse Peak were studied during the RARE II process and adjudged to be of higher value for non-Wilderness purposes. Two units, Dark Divide and Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, were not included in the RARE II process because the land use planning process had been completed and decisions made that they should be managed for non-Wilderness purposes. One unit, Juniper Forest, is on BLM land in the Tri-Cities area consisting of Juniper Forest at the desert fringe.

Mr. Chairman, certainly it is Congress' prerogative to consider any area that meets minimal criteria during this legislative process. However, we strongly recommend that the Administration decisions already reached following an analytical process called RARE II, and the land use planning process be respected, and that the further consideration of these areas and others not so listed be subjected to the land use planning process in the future as defined and directed in Section 104. We recommend to this Committee that Title II be deleted in its entirety.

Mr. Chairman, we appreciate the opportunity to present our views on this important piece of Wilderness legislation.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you. Mr. Shotwell.

STATEMENT OF SCOTT SHOTWELL, ASSISTANT VICE PRESIDENT, GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS, NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

Mr. SHOTWELL. My name is Scott Shotwell. I'm assistant vice president of government affairs of the National Forest Products Association.

NFPA endorses the position taken by our industry members in the State of Washington, the Industrial Forestry Association. This association represents 90 companies which do business in both the west side of Washington and Oregon.

I included in my statement the reason that we would hope you would proceed with caution in considering S. 837, because of the economic impact and also the amount of lands that have already been set aside in the State of Washington. However, the National Forest Products Association is extremely concerned about the release question.

We endorse the administration's position that any release should be national in scope and provide for no further consideration of wilderness under the planning process. However it is clear that Congress intends to implement the RARE II decisions on a State-by-State basis. The question now seems to be centered on the time frame required to meet the needs of the country. In this connection we suggested that S. 837 be amended to provide for release language similar to that contained in S. 543, the Wyoming Wilderness bill passed by the Senate earlier this year. We believe that this approach offers a realistic solution to a controversial problem by saying that the wilderness option would be considered in each future planning generation begun after December 31 in the year 2000.

We have also suggested the inclusion which we have done in all the other wilderness bills, the adequacy of the sufficiency language of the EIS and also we would like to have language similar to that contained in the Colorado bill providing for no buffer zones around the wilderness areas.

We look forward to working with the committee both on the designation of wilderness areas and the release question. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Shotwell follows:]

NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
1619 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036

STATEMENT OF
SCOTT SHOTWELL
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ON
S. 837, WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS BILL
SEPTEMBER 30, 1983

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I am Scott Shotwell, Assistant Vice President, Government Affairs, National Forest Products Association.

Headquartered in Washington, D.C., the National Forest Products Association (NFPA) is a federation of twenty-nine regional product and species associations and fifteen direct member companies. NFPA represents the growers, manufacturers, and wholesale distributors of solid wood products throughout the United States.

NFPA endorses the position taken by our industry members in the State of Washington, the Industrial Forestry Association (IFA). IFA suggests that any additional designation of Wilderness for the state be done with caution.

With certain exceptions, the industry believes that no further additions to the Wilderness System are warranted in view of the acres already allocated to Wilderness and parks.

As the following chart shows, Washington state has had much of the productive federal land within its boundaries withdrawn from resource management. Approximately 30% of the federally owned commercial forestland, which comprises 40% of the volume of commercial timber inventory for the state, is currently not available for timber harvesting because it is being managed as parks, Wilderness, national recreational areas or volcanic monuments.

Commercial Forestland	17,922,000
Other land	25,603,000
Total land area	42,605,000

Ownership of commercial forestland		Conifer MM Board Ft. Inventory 1/
National Forest	5,167,000	114,995
Other federal	215,000	8,232
Indian	1,546,000	14,200
State	2,084,000	15,700
City/County	182,000	14,565
Forest industry	4,319,000	65,905
Other private	4,409,000	43,105
TOTAL	17,922,000	276,705

Summary of Federal Land Classifications excluding or restricting timber harvest

Areas Wilderness 2/	Total Acreage	Commercial Forestland	
Alpine Lakes	392,000	103,000	3,000
Glacier Peak	465,000	104,000	3,400
Goat Rocks	83,000	47,000	1,100
Mt. Adams	42,000	8,000	200
Pasayten	505,000	210,000	1,700
Wenaha-Tucannon	130,000	40,000	1,000
TOTAL WILDERNESS	1,617,000	512,000	10,400
Wild & Scenic Rivers	17,500	--	--
National Volcanic Mgt.	110,000	57,100	500

National Parks			
Mt. Rainier	242,000	106,000	3,400
No. Cascades & NRAS	674,000	327,000	4,100
Olympic	897,000	500,000	28,500
TOTAL NATIONAL PARKS	1,813,000	937,000	36,000
Nonproducing Fed. Land	3,557,500	1,506,100	46,900
Nonproducing land as percent of CFL		28%	38%

1/ Source: Forest Policy Project
2/ Source: U.S. Forest Service, American Plywood Association

Our members do agree that the Colonel Bob Roadless Area approximately 12,120 acres adjacent to the Olympic Wilderness Area and the Long Draw Area with 2,800 acres adjacent to the Pasayten Wilderness Area could be added without serious damage to the timber base. We also believe that the three national parks proposed for Wilderness in 1975 -- Mt. Rainier, North Cascades and Olympic -- should be classified as Wilderness. We would prefer that they be designated now rather than being brought back into debate in two or three years.

Need for Release

Since the conclusion of RARE II, the forest products industry supported enactment of statutory provisions to assure that lands allocated non-Wilderness will remain available for non-Wilderness uses.

In 1979, eight years after the study of these lands began under RARE I, the Carter Administration announced its recommendations for using the 62 million acres of roadless land:

15 million acres for Wilderness system; 36 million acres for non-Wilderness multiple uses; and 11 million acres to receive further study. The Carter Administration sent the recommendations to Congress since only Congress can designate land as Wilderness.

Technically, the lands recommended for non-Wilderness in RARE II are available for multiple use management. But in reality, any decision the Forest Service makes about developing the land can be met with an array of appeals, court suits, and political action.

We endorse the Administration's position that any release should be national in scope, and provide for no further consideration of Wilderness under the planning process, however, it is clear that Congress intends to implement the RARE II decisions on a state-by-state basis. The question seems to center on the time frame required to meet the needs of the country.

In this connection, we suggest that S. 837 be amended to provide for release language similar to that contained in S. 543, the Wyoming Wilderness bill passed by the Senate earlier this year. We believe that this approach offers a realistic solution to a controversial problem by saying that the Wilderness option would be considered in each future planning generation begun after December 31, 2000.

Any Wilderness legislation should include language prohibiting buffer zones around Wilderness areas, as well as, a provision for ratification of the Forest Service Environmental Impact Statement. We believe that such language is essential. There is presidence for this in the Colorado Wilderness Act, PL 96-560.

In conclusion, we stress the need for extreme caution in proceeding with S. 837, and hope that you will consider the needs of industry, workers and dependent communities. We look forward to working with you on this matter.

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF S. 837

TITLE I

Roadless Area	No.	NF	Prgm. Hvts. MBF*	Annual Stmpg./$ 1/	Jobs Dir.	Jobs Indir.	County	12.5% 2/
Buckhorn	6081A	Oly	1.8	294,624	18	36	Clallam	12,374
							Grays Harbor	3,830
							Jefferson	16,720
							Mason	3,903
Col. Bob	6087	Oly	1.2	196,416	12	24	Clallam	8,249
							Grays Harbor	2,553
							Jefferson	11,147
							Mason	2,603
Cougar Lakes	6032A	GP	2.7	441,936	27	54	Clark	55
							Cowlitz	939
							Klickitat	387
							Lewis	16,296
							Skamania	35,907
							Yakima	1,657
	6032E	Wen	1.2	119,820	12	24	Chelan	11,982
							Kittitas	2,995
	6032C	Wen	12.0	1,198,200	120	240	Chelan	119,820
							Kittitas	29,995
Glacier Peak	6031A	MBS	1.6	261,888	16	32	Skagit	9,330
							Snohomish	8,348
							Whatcom	15,059
	6031C	MBS	.4	65,472	4	8	Skagit	2,332
							Snohomish	2,087
							Whatcom	3,765

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF S.837 (cont.) -2-

Roadless Area	No.	NF	Prgm. Hvts. MBF*	Annual Stmpg./$ 1/	Jobs Dir.	Jobs Indir.	County	12.5% 2/
Glacier Peak (cont.)	6031G	MBS	14.7	2,406,096	147	294		
							Skagit	85,717
							Snohomish	76,694
							Whatcom	138,351
	6031A	Wen	.7	69,895	7	14		
							Chelan	6,990
							Kittitas	1,747
	6031D	Wen	.2	19,970	2	4		
							Chelan	1,997
							Kittitas	499
Mt. Adams	6069A	GP	5.2	851,316	52	104		
							Clark	106
							Cowlitz	1,809
							Klickitat	745
							Lewis	31,386
							Skamania	69,155
							Yakima	3,192
Skokomish	6085A	Oly	.5	81,840	5	10		
							Clallam	3,437
							Grays Harbor	1,064
							Jefferson	4,644
							Mason	1,084
Pasayten Ad	6023A	Oka	0	0	0			
Salmo Priest	6981E	Col	.3	29,955	3	6		
							Ferry	1,879
							Pend Oreille	1,030
							Stevens	835
Tatoosh	6063A	GP	2.4	392,832	24	48		
							Clark	49
							Cowlitz	835
							Klickitat	344
							Lewis	14,486
							Skamania	31,918
							Yakima	1,473

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF S.837 (cont.)

Roadless Area	No.	NF	Prgm. Hvts. MBF*	Annual Stmpg./$ 1/	Jobs Dir.	Jobs Indir.	County	12.5% 2/
Brothers	6084A	Oly	.8	130,944	8	16	Clallam	5,500
							Grays Harbor	1,702
							Jefferson	7,431
							Mason	1,735
				TITLE II				
Boulder Rvr.	6050	MB	11.1	1,816,848	111	222	Skagit	64,725
							Snohomish	57,912
							Whatcom	104,469
Clearwater	6055	Sno	9.8	1,604,064	98	196	King	54,739
							Kittitas	9,023
							Lewis	11,228
							Pierce	21,254
							Snohomish	27,670
							Thurston	201
							Yakima	76,394
Dk. Divide	---	GP	18.4	3,011,712	184	368	Clark	376
							Cowlitz	6,400
							Klickitat	2,635
							Lewis	111,057
							Skamania	244,702
							Yakima	11,294
Eagle Rk.	6054	Sno	7.4	1,211,232	74	148	King	41,333
							Kittitas	6,813
							Lewis	8,479
							Pierce	16,049
							Snohomish	20,893
							Thurston	151
							Yakima	57,685

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF S.837 (cont.) -4-

Roadless Area	No.	NF	Progm. Hvts. MBF*	Annual Stmpg./$ 1/	Jobs Dir.	Jobs Indir.	County	12.5% 2/
Glacier Vw.	6061A	GP	1.0	163,680	10	20		
							Clark	20
							Cowlitz	348
							Klickitat	143
							Lewis	6,036
							Skamania	13,299
							Yakima	614
Goat Rks.	6036A	GP	.7	114,576	7	14		
							Clark	14
							Cowlitz	243
							Klickitat	100
							Lewis	4,225
							Skamania	9,309
							Yakima	430
	6036C	Wen	.3	29,955	3	6		
							Chelan	2,995
							Kittitas	748
	6036D	Wen	3.6	299,609	36	72		
							Chelan	35,946
							Kittitas	8,987
Indian Hvn.	6076	GP	5.0	818,400	50	100		
							Clark	102
							Cowlitz	1,739
							Klickitat	716
							Lewis	30,179
							Skamania	66,495
							Yakima	3,069
Kettle Rng.	6004	Col	1.3	129,805	13	26		
							Ferry	8,145
							Pend Orielle	4,462
							Stevens	3,618

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF S. 837 (cont.)

Roadless Area	No.	NF	Prgm. Hvts. MBF*	Annual Stmpg./$ 1/	Jobs Dir.	Jobs Indir.	County	12.5% 2/
Kettle Rng.(cont)	6005	Col	.7	69,995	7	14	Ferry	4,386
							Pend Orielle	2,403
							Stevens	1,948
	6007	Col	.9	89,865	9	18	Ferry	5,639
							Pend Orielle	3,089
							Stevens	2,504
	6008	Col	.5	49,925	5	10	Ferry	3,133
							Pend Orielle	1,716
							Stevens	1,392
Lk.Chelan-Sawtoot'								
	6027A	Oka	0					
	6027B	Oka	1.2	119,820	12	24	Okanogan	14,978
	6027C	Oka	5.7	569,145	57	114	Okanogan	71,143
	6026	Oka	4.5	449,325	45	90	Okanogan	56,166
Mt. Baker	6041	MB	45	7,365,600	450	900	Skagit	262,400
							Snohomish	234,779
							Whatcom	423,522
Morse Pk.	6034	Sno	9.0	1,473,120	90	180	King	50,270
							Kittitas	8,286
							Lewis	10,312
							Pierc[illegible]	19,519
							Snoho[illegible]sh	25,411
							Thurston	184
							Yakima	70,157

ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF S. 837 (cont.)

Norse Pk. (cont.)	6034	Wen	7.3	698,979	73	146		
							Chelan	69,898
							Kittitas	17,474

1/ Based on 5-yr average stumpage prices
Eastside = $99.85/thousand
Westside = $163.68/thousand

*million board feet

2/ 12.5 percent of the gross income to the counties is available for county road construction. 12.5 percent is available for the state's schools through the equalization formula. Total income to the counties is actually 25 percent of the gross revenue. Receipts from each national forest are apportioned according to the percentage of that national forest land inside the county.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you.

Senator Evans, do you have questions?

Senator **Evans**. I just have a few questions.

First, it's a delight to greet my old mill colleague Steve Fuhrman. I thought frankly a month ago I was preparing for the opening of school and looking forward to creating another session of the State legislature appearing before you for budgets, little knowing that I would be sitting on this side of the table in a quite different context.

One question on your testimony. You talked about the percentage of lands going into your mills, coming from public lands, 76 percent in Ferry County and in combined Stevens, Pend Oreille 55 percent is for public lands. Do you know offhand how much of that is Federal land and how much of that is State or other public land?

Mr. **Fuhrman**. No, I don't. I know looking at the maps, the Forest Service takes up approximately half of the area and then through the rest of the area it's checkered with school lands and D&R managed lands and private lands and so on. I don't know, I'd guess about half, but that's a guess.

Senator **Evans**. I'm curious about one thing, Mr. O'Donnell, especially in the caribou area, you talk about the potential of the wilderness not covering caribou habitat adequately and wilderness designation will be detrimental to caribou since motorized research equipment, limited harvesting of timber to provide production and other activities not compatible with wilderness may be needed to protect the surviving caribou.

How in the world did the caribou get along before we came?

Mr. **O'Donnell**. First of all, I guess you don't want a complete life history of the mountain caribou, but this is a population of caribou, it's not, there are hundreds of thousands of caribou with the same species in Canada and Alaska, but this particular population, approximately 25 to 30 animals, have been existing in this area since, actually it was thought to be about 50 at the turn of the century and in the early 1970's it was thought to be about 25 to 30 and just recently there was actually seen 23 different animals on March 16 of this year. They are getting along without a lot of help, but there's a concern that some kind of either a natural catastrophe or a man-made catastrophe, maybe a forest fire that would sweep through the area or perhaps opening up routes like the Highway 3 which has caused some road kills along there, or more importantly, opening the roads to poachers. There are still a lot of people throughout the country. Particularly we have a recession in the Northwest and unemployment and they try to live off the land if they are able to get into these areas they can cause severe impacts.

The wilderness folks think their way to stop that would be to have wilderness. As a manager and a person who has a keen interest in wildlife, I think we could road some areas, manage the forest, and close those roads off and enforce them. As Mr. Fuhrman pointed out, the local people are more and more accepting of road closures. When I first moved to Spokane, that was one of my major concerns and I've made a lot of enemies in the industry right off the bat by suggesting road closures, but since then we've converted a lot of people to that idea.

As I'm sure you know, in the case of big game management they use a lot of helicopters, they use radio power and snowmobiles, and I'm concerned, the preservationers, because of the way they've acted with the skiing and the motorized equipment and the way they've prevented for a long period of time the transfer for California condors, to just say we don't want motorized vehicles period, regardless of what happens. You have a potential of losing that population of caribou.

Senator EVANS. It just seems to me if one of the major problems is road closure, perhaps the best way to insure road closure is to have no roads opened.

Mr. O'DONNELL. That's a point of view. Unfortunately, with the other needs of the area that's a very expensive point of view. But like I said, the caribou, I guess one of the nice things about this caribou, they stay above 4,500 feet in their life cycle. They're equipped with—and they live in 15 feet of snow and they're at the higher elevations. There is timber, so they are compatible.

There are some studies that have been done on opening up some of these alpine stands, alpine fur. You can actually increase lightning production. Right now the lightning production doesn't seem to be impacting the caribou. They have a lot to eat. I think what's impacting them mostly is they built a big reservoir in Canada which kind of isolated that herd. The reservoir covers the normal path they used to cross and they just don't move out of that area any more. Most of the time they're in Canada and this wilderness bill would not have any impact on Canadian Government whatsoever, whereas a caribou management unit, particularly if it was emphasized as a caribou management unit would have impact I think on the Canadian Government, it would have impact on poachers. The species is going to be listed as a threatened species or endangered species, so that's going to help.

Those are my feelings and they're shared by a lot of other people.

Senator EVANS. That's one portion of this wilderness that I'm not as familiar with as some of the others. I've certainly made no decisions, but I was just curious about what appeared to be an anomaly of protection which might come to wilderness. I appreciate your comments.

Mr. Kirkmire, I suspect you are frustrated a little to see land exchanges occur and then suddenly the land that was exchanged is suddenly once again under some consideration. I have two questions, one on the amount of land that went into the Mount St. Helens monument. I'm not precisely sure of just which lands you had within that. But were these essentially lands that were devastated in the first eruption?

Mr. KIRKMIRE. That's correct. We had completed reforestation activities on a portion of those lands.

Senator EVANS. Even after the eruption?

Mr. KIRKMIRE. Yes.

Senator EVANS. The other question I have, you said we recommend inclusion of the language contained in section 6 of the Mount St. Helens Act. Could you describe briefly for me what the nature of that is?

Mr. **Kirkmire**. Yes, that very specifically outlines the no buffer concept and would allow us to conduct normal management activities immediately adjacent to the wilderness boundaries. And it's very good language that was developed through the compromise process that created the whole Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Act.

Senator **Evans**. Has that language been used in any other area of development or is that very unique?

Mr. **Kirkmire**. To my knowledge that is the first time that that approach has been put into law.

Senator **Evans**. Mr. Resler, I believe you mentioned on page 2 of your testimony other activities in the Cougar Lakes areas that are not compatible with wilderness. The statement is fairly general. I wonder if you could be more specific in what you're really talking about in examples of developmental activities that you think would be appropriate in that particular area.

Mr. **Resler**. I'd be pleased. By the way, I'd like to comment, I haven't had the pleasure of seeing you since you were Governor and I was the regional forester.

I wanted to use as an example some alternatives I don't think were taken into consideration in this country. Hopefully, if the new commission is established it will explore some of these options. What I'm thinking about are portions of the Cougar Lakes country. It is beautiful country. It is quite readily accessible. It could be an example of the type of use of alpine country that could be managed under conditions not permitted in the wilderness act that would allow for higher density for recreational use. Obviously the wilderness act could also be changed too, but what I'm suggesting is in many places in Europe and elsewhere which those societies have thought it worthwhile to allow people in greater numbers and by different modes of travel into some of those limited beautiful areas. I'm suggesting that we ought to be taking into account some of those modes of development, some of the forms of recreational use that we would want to see in wilderness.

I suggested to this committee to consider Cougar Lakes which happens to be one of several, and I say that recognizing full well that there's very strong support for inclusion in the most attractive portion of Cougar Lakes in the wilderness system. I'm trying to make the point that we should consider some other options other than wilderness designation.

Senator **Evans**. I'm familiar with and have traveled through a number of the mountain lands of Europe and Switzerland and Austria and some of the other areas. Are you talking specifically about ski areas? What kinds of things appear to be the most desireable?

Mr. **Resler**. To answer your question, and understand, I'm not proposing this be done for Cougar Lakes, but the kinds of activities I had in mind are areas where tramways have been used, railways, restroom facilities, observation points, the kinds of activities that one cannot find or we would not want to see in wilderness. I'm not suggesting Cougar Lakes ought to be the site for that, but there are areas around the country in which that type of an activity would permit a much larger number of people to be acquainted with and enjoy and use such areas. I'm suggesting that we need a complete spectrum of recreational opportunities for the public rather than just choosing between wilderness on the one hand or ski areas and resorts on the other.

Senator WALLOP. That includes some hardened trails and facilities that would not be otherwise covered?

Mr. RESLER. Yes.

Senator EVANS. Mr. Shotwell, does your organization do any kind of prediction of future markets and future requirements in terms of production?

Mr. SHOTWELL. Yes, sir, we have.

Senator EVANS. Could you make those available to us?

Mr. SHOTWELL. We'll be pleased to.

Senator EVANS. Thank you very much.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you for your testimony.

The second panel consists of Jean Durning, regional director, The Wilderness Society, Annie Bringloe of the Sierra Club, Norman Winn representing the Mountaineers from Washington.

STATEMENT OF JEAN DURNING, NORTHWEST REGIONAL DIRECTOR, THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Ms. DURNING. I am Jean Durning. I serve as regional director for the Wilderness Society. The Wilderness Society is a national organization devoted to preserving wilderness, and to wise management of America's national forests, parks, and other Federal lands. The Society has 85,000 members across the United States of whom over 2,000 live in the State of Washington.

The Wilderness Society supports adding to the national wilderness preservation system all areas in title I and title II of S. 837, with boundaries drawn to match the conservationist proposal.

This Washington wilderness bill focuses attention particularly on 2.3 million of the 316 million roadless acres of national forest land in our State. But since the conflicts over these roadless lands include discussion of various uses that also occur on other lands, it's important to point out that context. Washington now has nearly 37 million acres of land that are served by roads, including 4 or 5 million roaded acres of national forest. Those national forest lands, in common with over 3 million acres of other public lands, provide timber harvesting, off-road and primitive road recreational use, car camping, for snowmobile and ski area development, and for viewing spectacular mountains and water from motor vehicles. Such lands also provide abundant wildlife habitat and sites for hunting, fishing, hiking, and other activities that also occur in wilderness.

The challenge before the Congress is to protect a large enough portion of our lands in their wild state, to balance the tens of millions of acres dedicated primarily to development. Look beyond the timespans of elections or even of human lifespans to the lifespan of trees and of natural communities. We do not ask you to split 43 million acres of Washington State between development and wild lands, but it is not unreasonable to divide the remaining 3.6 million wild acres between development and wilderness, even though more than half is worthy of being kept wild.

The badly flawed RARE I in Washington inventoried over 3 million acres of roadless lands and recommended over 1 million for special wilderness study, one-third of which has since been put into wilderness or national monument status. RARE II was supposed to correct the mistakes of the previous study. However, in Washington State it did not do so. Confusion abounded. Areas and acreages were changed throughout the process. While 1 million roadless acres were not covered because of intervening studies, the south unit of Cougar Lakes was restudied. Wilderness values were not discussed. RARE II in Washington was as inadequate as the ninth circuit found it to be in California, and its results were among the worst in the Nation.

Turning to the specifics of S. 837, the Wilderness Society thanks the Senators for resolving the question of release and sufficiency by means of the compromise "California" language used in every State wilderness bill enacted since RARE II. We still feel strongly about this. Assuming that sufficient wilderness is designated, turning over the remaining roadless lands to forest service management decisions is acceptable for this planning cycle, but for the plans that take effect some 15 years from now, the option would remain open to propose wilderness designation if any roadless, untrammeled lands still exist at that time.

In your search for a compromise resolution, the Wilderness Society urges the committee to avoid establishing a new category of protection. Any special management system legislated may complicate passage of other State wilderness bills, we fear, and the precedent would weaken the possibility of protecting other controversial areas across the Nation as wilderness.

Furthermore, such a new category is probably not needed. Many uses are allowed in wilderness areas by law already, despite appearing incompatible with wilderness philosophy. Pit toilets, pest management, or natural looking stream manipulations are examples. Similarly, Mr. Wallop, culverts under trails aren't allowed. The existing "Wilderness Study Area" designation may be useful to solve some problems of designating wilderness at the present time in Washington, as it was used in New Mexico and Colorado bills after RARE II.

The Wilderness Society supports wilderness designation for all 18 areas in S. 837. From the Salmo-Priest and Kettle Range to the Gray Wolf on the Olympics, all are extremely valuable. The fish that still return hundreds of miles upstream to spawn in the Lost River in the Pasagten additions exemplify the importance of wild habitat.

I have specified a number of particular areas but they are, because they're examples of the very last of the old growth forested areas of the Cascades, this old growth forest system is the national heritage that is most threatened in our State.

I will answer questions if you wish on any of those particular areas.

Around Glacier Peak in North and South Cougar Lakes and the matchless Clearwater, from Indian Heaven to Mount Baker, from Juniper Dunes to the Quinault Ridge, we urge you to protect our unmeasurable natural heritage by designating it as wilderness.

Thank you. I'll be pleased to try to answer any questions including questions on buffer zone concepts or on natural areas.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Durning follows:]

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

FOUNDED IN 1935

STATEMENT OF JEAN DURNING, REPRESENTING THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER ON S. 837, THE "WASHINGTON WILDERNESS BILL," SEPTEMBER 30, 1983.

I am Jean Durning, Northwest Regional Director for The Wilderness Society. The Wilderness Society is a national organization devoted to preserving wilderness, and to wise management of America's national forests, parks and other federal lands. The Society has 85,000 members across the country of whom over 2000 live in Washington State.

The Wilderness Society supports adding to the National Wilderness Preservation System all areas in Title I and Title II of S. 837, with boundaries drawn to match the conservationist proposal.

This Washington Wilderness Bill focuses attention particularly on 2.3 million of the 3.6 million roadless acres of National Forest land in our state. But since the conflicts over these roadless lands include discussion of various uses that also occur on other lands, it is important to point out that context. Washington now has nearly 37 million acres of land that are served by roads -- including 4 or 5 million roaded acres of National Forest. Those national forest lands, in common with over 3 million acres of other public lands, provide timber harvesting, off-road and primitive road recreational use, car camping, for skimobile and ski area development, and for viewing spectacular

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mountains and water from motor vehicles. Such lands also provide abundant wildlife habitat and sites for hunting, fishing, hiking and other activities that also occur in wilderness.

The challenge before the Congress is to protect a large enough portion of our lands in their wild state, to balance the tens of millions of acres dedicated primarily to development. Look beyond the time spans of elections or even of human life spans to the life span of trees and of natural communities. We do not ask you to split 43 million acres of Washington State between development and wild lands; but it is not unreasonable to divide the remaining 3.6 million wild acres between development and wilderness -- even though more than half is worthy of being kept wild.

The badly flawed RARE I in Washington inventoried over 3 million acres of roadless lands and recommended over 1 million for special wilderness study, one third of which has since been put into wilderness or national monument status. RARE II was supposed to correct the mistakes of the previous study. However, in Washington State it did not do so. Confusion abounded. Areas and acreages were changed throughout the process. While one million roadless acres were not covered because of intervening studies, the south unit of Cougar Lakes was restudied. Wilderness values were not discussed. RARE II in Washington was as inadequate as the Ninth Circuit found it to be in California (see appended factsheet), and its results were among the worst in the nation.

Turning to the specifics of S. 837, The Wilderness Society thanks the Senators for resolving the question of release and sufficiency by means of the compromise "California" language used in every state wilderness bill enacted since RARE II. We still feel strongly about this: assuming that sufficient wilderness is designated, turning over the remaining roadless lands to forest service management decisions is acceptable for this planning cycle; but for the plans that take effect some 15 years from now, the option should remain open to propose wilderness designation if any roadless, untrammeled lands still exist then.

In your search for a compromise resolution, The Wilderness Society urges the Committee to avoid establishing a new category of protection. Any special management system legislated may complicate passage of other state wilderness bills, we fear, and the precedent would weaken the possibility of protecting other controversial areas across the nation as wilderness.

Furthermore, such a new category is probably not needed. Many uses are allowed in wilderness areas by law already, despite appearing incompatible with wilderness philosophy. Pit toilets, pest management, or natural looking stream manipulations are examples. The existing "Wilderness Study Area" designation may be useful to solve some problems of designating wilderness at the present time in Washington, as it was used in New Mexico and Colorado bills after RARE II.

The Wilderness Society supports wilderness designation for all 18 areas in S. 837. From the Salmo-Priest and Kettle Range to the Gray Wolf on the Olympics, all are extremely valuable. The fish that still return hundreds of miles upstream to spawn in the Lost River in the Pasagten Additions exemplify the importance of wild habitat.

Let me speak particularly of the importance of the very last of the old growth forested areas of the Cascades: Cougar Lakes south and north units including the Greenwater, the incomparable Clearwater, Boulder River, Mount Baker and all the others. Extensive information on these has been provided to you. The ancient groves are prime examples of wilderness that should be preserved not because of recreation -- though recreation use is burgeoning at exponential rates, not because of economics -- though they provide crucial habitat for anadromous fish, not for wildlife -- though there are species that will become extinct without well-distributed old growth; not because of scenery -- which is not the reason for wilderness designation anyhow; not for scientific research and genetic "banking" -- for which old growth is indispensible, but for all these reasons. Each locale is distinct. Together the old growth forest system is the natural heritage that is the most threatened in our state.

The areas surrounding the Glacier Peak Wilderness include crucial examples of old forest as well as meadows, lakes, rushing water glaciers, and mountain peaks. South of the Middle Fork Cascade, Douglas fir and cedar forests are home to spotted owl and pine martens. The White Chuck section contains some of the very few remaining examples of river bottom old growth. The pure water that filters from undisturbed lands has helped keep healthy the crucial anadromous fish runs in the Skykomish and Skagit river systems on the west and in the Little Wenatchee, White and Chiwawa Rivers in the east. Many of the Glacier Peak additions needed are topographical extensions of ridges or valleys partly now in wilderness. They provide glaring examples of the shortcomings of RARE II recommendations, which were one-tenth the size of what is needed.

Around Glacier Peak, in the north and south Cougar Lakes, in the matchless Clearwater, from Indian Heaven to Mount Baker, from Juniper Dunes to the Quinault Ridge, we urge you to protect our unmeasurable natural heritage by designating it as wilderness.

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

FOUNDED IN 1935

FACTSHEET: THE INADEQUACY OF THE RARE II WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Congress has passed state wilderness bills based on the Forest Service's Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) recommendations for Colorado, New Mexico, and Alaska (96th Congress), and Missouri, Indiana, and West Virginia (97th Congress). Still awaiting action are a number of states with large amounts of unresolved RARE II acreage, including California (6 million acres studied), Oregon (3 million acres studied), Washington (2.5 million acres studied), Montana (5 million acres studied), Utah (3 million acres studied), and others. As bills to designate wilderness in these states come before the Congress, conservationists will be arguing, in many cases, for substantially more wilderness acreage than recommended in RARE II. For example, the California wilderness bill, H.R. 1437, would designate 2.2 million acres of wilderness compared with 1.2 million recommended in RARE II. The Oregon wilderness bill, H.R. 1149, would designate 1.2 million acres of wilderness compared with 423,200 acres recommended in RARE II. The reason for the disparity is that in many states the RARE II recommendations were inadequate. The purpose of this memorandum is to explain why.

THE RARE II PROCESS

RARE II began in 1977 as an attempt by the Forest Service to perform one nationwide study of 62 million acres of roadless lands within the national forests to determine which to recommend to Congress for wilderness designation, and which to release for other multiple uses. On June 15, 1978, the Forest Service issued a draft Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") which listed ten possible alternative allocations, but did not identify any as the proposed action. Public comment was allowed for only 90 days. Requests by western governors for an extension of the comment period were denied. The final EIS was issued on January 4, 1979. In it the Forest Service for the first time revealed its Proposed Action (which was not one of the alternatives discussed in the draft EIS): 15 million acres allocated to wilderness, 10.8 million acres to further planning, and 36 million acres to non-wilderness. The President made minor changes in the recommendations before transmitting them to Congress on May 2, 1979. On July 25, 1979, the State of California brought suit to stop development of one million "non-wilderness" acres in California on the grounds

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that the final EIS was legally inadequate. The District Court agreed with California, and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed on October 22, 1982, California v. Block.

THE INADEQUACY OF RARE II'S WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS: A BIAS AGAINST WILDERNESS

The Court of Appeals found the final EIS to be inadequate on a number of separate legal grounds, but essentially the Court held that the entire RARE II process was unfairly skewed against wilderness.

At the outset of its opinion the Court said that RARE II made only a "feeble attempt" to describe the wilderness environment of the areas studies (Slip opinion at 12). Instead of evaluating the particular distinguishing characteristics of an area -- such as wildlife, watershed, ecosystem diversity -- RARE II resorted to overgeneralized descriptive factors. Indeed, the Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS) reduced the wilderness character to a single number. "Instead of identifying the unique wilderness attributes of each area, it treats wilderness characteristics as essentially fungible, and lumps them together for competitive ranking against other areas which may or may not be similar." (Slip opinion at 13). No attempt was made to evaluate the wilderness characteristics and determine what would be lost if the area were designated "non-wilderness." Neither was any effort made to weigh the loss of wilderness against the economic benefit of developing an area (this latter factor, by contrast, was evaluated and weighted heavily). Nor did RARE II consider the impact of increasing resource extractions from areas already roaded as an alternative to opening potential wilderness lands to development.

Perhaps most importantly for purposes of this discussion, RARE II set an arbitrary maximum on the percentage of land studied which could be recommended for wilderness of 33%, while none of the alternatives considered releasing less than 37% for "non-wilderness." In addition, five of the alternatives, including the Proposed Action, used a predetermined WARS score percentile cutoff to determine area allocations. These ground rules dictated that RARE II would result in low wilderness recommendations. For these reasons, the Court of Appeals declared the final EIS inadequate and stopped development of certain "non-wilderness" areas until the decision was supported by an adequate environmental impact statement.

CONCLUSION

As noted by the Court, the RARE II EIS was programmed to produce inadequate wilderness recommendations, and the final recommendations bear out the Court's analysis. Consequently, conservationists will urge Congress to designate more wilderness than RARE II recommended in certain key states. Congress has in the past treated the RARE II recommendations as the starting point, not the ending point, for its deliberations on state wilderness bills. This is the proper approach which should continue.

For further information, please contact Peter Coppelman or Susan Alexander at 828-6600.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you.
Ms. Bringloe.

STATEMENT OF ANNIE BRINGLOE, CONSERVATION CHAIRMAN, CASCADE CHAPTER, SIERRA CLUB

Ms. BRINGLOE. Thank you. I am Annie Bringloe, conservation chairman, Cascade Chapter of the Sierra Club. I'm a Bainbridge resident and have lived there for about 14 years.

The Sierra Club in Washington State represents a membership of over 9,000 citizens, and I speak on behalf of their interest today. The Sierra Club is supportive of S. 837's direction and we endorse every area listed including all those areas mentioned in title II. We have specific recommendations for the size and boundaries of all of these areas, although I would like to focus my remarks on the Olympic proposals today. I invite the members of the committee to request details of conservation proposals for any of the other areas and I will make sure the information is forwarded to you.

My home on Bainbridge Island overlooks the Olympic Peninsula and my family spends a great deal of time in the natural areas of the peninsula backpacking, fishing, or just day hiking. My children have been raised with a trip to the Olympics as a reward for accomplishments and as they become young adults they still choose the backcountry over almost any other activity that we can afford. The existence of this type of resource, in its present wilderness condition, has been an important positive influence on my children and on other young people I have worked with during my 5 years as a scouting volunteer. In this day of video games and television, outdoor experiences are an important alternative choice for free time. This level of importance may increase as we become even more technology oriented in all areas of our lives.

My family's favorite area is the Graywolf River Valley. We first went there with a Cub Scout Troop on its first serious hike and we return several times each year, sometimes with some of those same Cubs, now high school kids, leading new green Scouts on their first hikes.

The special qualities of the Graywolf include the fact that it is the last low-elevation, east-flowing Olympic drainage which retains its roadless, wilderness condition. The upper portion of the river is protected by the Olympic National Park but the portion in question, which includes the salmon spawning area for the early pink run, is in real danger. The first part of the area has already been clearcut and the trail now passes through an area which is quickly eroding due to the road building and clearcutting over soils not stable enough to handle the kind of abuse that the clearcut logging process brings. I would like to add here that watershed management is consistent with wilderness, it's just accomplished by the use of nonmotorized tools. It may be old fashioned but it is a potential source of jobs nonetheless.

I would like to mention here that it seems terribly wrong for an area that is actively being considered for wilderness protection to be subject to the Forest Service's somewhat myopic view of land management which seems to be timber production first and all other multiple uses second. When they proceed with their timber sales regardless of the status of the area in the wilderness consideration process, it takes the decisionmaking power away from the Congress and allows destruction of wilderness under the direction of Cabinet officials. An example of this problem is the Helen Sale in the Kettle Range, a title II area. The Forest Service development plans could not be stopped by anything short of legal action. This is not particularly what conservation groups want to spend their time and limited budgets on but there seemed to be no other way to stop the destruction in this case. In general, this points up the need for Congress to continue to work hard to reach decisions about wilderness and to place areas with wilderness qualities either in the wilderness system or at least in wilderness study status.

The Duckabush River is one of the most beautiful, free flowing rivers on the Olympic Peninsula. It is notable for the canyon in its middle reaches and its importance as a winter range for elk. Salmon spawn in the lower reaches making watershed protection farther up the river an important goal. This area, recommended for wild and scenic river designation, is threatened by a proposed hydroelectric project which may fill part of the most beautiful canyon area. One of the plans include a dam lower in height and farther up the river but with a lengthy penstock along the south side of the river leading to a powerhouse at the lower end of the river. Even this reasonable sounding plan would destroy the wild and scenic and wilderness qualities of the river the moment the first bulldozer began penstock construction. This beautiful river and surrounding wilderness need protection right now.

The Olympic wilderness proposals contain areas unique to the peninsula and to Washington State. They provide special recreation opportunities as well as protecting watershed which will insure the viability of resident and anadromous fish populations. As the population west of Puget Sound increases, more residents as well as visitors from all over the world use these areas. It is clear to many of us who live there that the best uses for these areas are to be found with the land protected in the wilderness system. We know that the efficient tree growing areas are on the other side of the Olympic Mountains where the soil is deep and rich, the rain heavy, and the slopes moderate.

I want to thank you, especially Senator Gorton, for your work on this bill showing your continuing interest in wilderness for Washington State residents and for out of State visitors. I'm also glad to see another veteran Washington outdoorsman, Senator Evans, here in the Congress to help plan our State's future. Especially encouraging is the good sufficiency and soft release language in this bill. The Sierra Club would not be able to support these efforts without that language as we see its inclusion as the way to include conservationists in future decisionmaking.

The next generation should be given the opportunity to both see the Northwest's past in the remaining areas untouched by civilization and to help plan the future for their own children. By protecting our wilderness land, we hand down both the past and the future.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Bringloe follows:]

STATEMENT OF

ANNIE BRINGLOE, CONSERVATION CHAIRMAN
CASCADE CHAPTER, SIERRA CLUB
BEFORE THE

SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
SEPTEMBER 30, 1983

I am Annie Bringloe, Conservation Chairman for the Cascade Chapter of the Sierra Club. I live at 8828 Battle Point Drive, Bainbridge Island, Washington 98110.

The Sierra Club is supportive of Senate Bill 837's direction and we endorse every area listed including all those areas mentioned in "Title II". We have specific recommendations for the size and boundaries of all of these areas although I would like to focus my remarks today on the Olympic proposals. I invite the members of this committee to request details of conservation proposals for any of the other areas and I will make sure the information is forwarded to you.

My home on Bainbridge Island overlooks the Olympic Penninsula and my family spends a great deal of time in the natural areas of the Penninsula backpacking, fishing or just day-hiking. My children have been raised with "a trip to the Olympics" as a reward for accomplishments and as they become young adults they still choose the backcountry over almost any other activity that we can afford. The existence of this type of resource, in its present wilderness condition, has been an important positive influence on my children and on other young people I have worked with during my five years as a Scouting volunteer. In this day of video games and television, outdoor experiences are an important alternative choice for free time. This level of importance may increase as we become even more technology-oriented in all areas of our lives.

My family's favorite area is the Graywolf River Valley. We first went there with a Cub Scout Troop on its first "serious" hike and we return several times each year, sometimes with some of those same Cubs, now high school kids, leading new green Scouts on their first hikes.

The special qualities of the Graywolf include the fact that it is the ~~last~~ low-elevation, east-flowing Olympic drainage which retains its roadless, wilderness condition. The upper portion of the river is protected by the Olympic National Park but the portion in question, which includes the salmon spawning area for the early Pink run, is in real danger. The first part of the area has already been clearcut and the trail now passes through an area which is quickly eroding due to the road building and clearcutting over soils not stable enough to handle the kind of abuse that the clearcut logging process brings.

I would like to mention here that it seems terribly wrong for an area that is actively being considered for wilderness protection to be subject to the Forest Service's somewhat myopic view of land management which seems to be timber production first and all other multiple uses second. When they proceed with their timber sales regardless of the status of the area in the wilderness consideration process, it takes the decision making power away from the Congress and allows destruction of wilderness under the direction of Cabinet officials. An example of this problem is the Helen Sale in the Kettle Range, a "Title II" area. The Forest Service development plans could not be stopped by anything short of legal action. This is not particularily what conservation groups want to spend their time and limited budgets on but there seemed to be no other way to stop the destruction in this case. In general, this points up the need for Congress to continue to work hard to reach decisions about wilderness and to place areas with wilderness qualities either in the Wilderness System or at least in Wilderness Study status.

The Middle and Upper Dungeness River is a delightful place to go, not only for its beauty, rare plants, wildlife, and mountain peaks but also because it has a unique "rain shadow" microclimate. When other areas are getting rained on, usually this area is relatively dry. The river itself is important as a source of drinking water for Sequim and for the federally owned fish hatchery down the river. The soils in this area are very thin and unstable and pose serious management problems as far as regeneration, road building, and siltation. This is definitely not a good place to grow and harvest trees.

The Big Quilcene River Area includes Mt. Townsend, a very popular hiking area with views to Vancouver Island and the British Columbia Mainland, east to the Cascades and west to the interior of the Olympics. This is a favorite area for climbers as well as for hikers and there are students of botany and wildlife interested in the diverse resident wildlife population and the Forest Service's "botanically unique" area.

The Dosewallips River is an important fish spawning area with runs of Steelhead, Coho, Pink and Chum salmon. Some of these species use the river all the way to the National Park boundary. I have personally contributed some nylon fishing line to the trees along the banks of the "Dose" and although I did not deplete the salmon resource,even by one fish, I enjoyed the river for its beauty and its resident wildlife. I'm sure that the difficulties with the boundary determinations along the river could be worked out so that the present mile-wide Forest Service corridor could be narrowed to assure protection for this important watershed.

The Duckabush River is one of the most beautiful, free flowing rivers on the Olympic Penninsula. It is notable for the canyon in its middle reaches and its importance as a winter range for elk. Salmon spawn in the lower reaches making watershed protection farther up the river an important goal. This area, recommended for wild and scenic river designation, is threatened by a proposed hydroelectric project which may fill part of the most beautiful canyon area. One of the plans include a dam lower in height and farther up the river but with a lengthy penstock along the south side of the river leading to a powerhouse at the lower end of the river. Even this "reasonable" sounding plan would destroy the wild and scenic and wilderness qualities of the river the moment the first bulldozer began penstock construction. This beautiful river and surrounding wilderness need protection right now.

The wilderness area proposed in the Hamma Hamma River drainage includes the upper river drainage, Lower Lena Lake and Mildred Lakes. This is one of the most heavily used areas in the Olympic National Forest with Lower Lena Lake and the Mildred Lakes being popular destinations. This area is so beautiful that it needs protection from over use which wilderness status would provide. The wilderness qualities and the clean water are still intact but without protection, hydroelectric development and logging will alter this area forever.

Wonder Mountain is a high, remote area of forested slopes and alpine meadows and lakes providing off-trail recreational opportunities for backpackers, hunters and fishermen. It has been allocated to Further Planning and now needs permanent protection.

The South Fork of the Skokomish River valley has some of the nicest stands of old growth Douglas Fir anywhere and is the last unlogged valley in the southern Olympics. This area is important as a winter migration stop for elk and the river is an important spawning ground for salmon and steelhead. To protect this fishery, the South Fork should be maintained in wilderness condition and should be designated wilderness before stream beds are damaged.

In the area of the southwest Olympics, the Colonel Bob/South Quinalt Ridge is viewed by many National Park visitors and used by hunters and backpackers. There are beautiful views from the area to the western Olympics, Quinalt Lake and the Pacific Ocean. This is also the location of an Olympic National Forest Research Natural Area.

The Olympic wilderness proposals contain areas unique to the Penninsula and to Washington State. They provide special recreation opportunities as well as protecting watershed which will ensure the viability of resident and anadromous fish populations. As the population west of Puget Sound increases, more residents as well as visitors from all over the world use these areas. It is clear to many of us who live there that the best uses for these areas are to be found with the land protected in the Wilderness System. We know that the efficient tree growing areas are on the other side of the Olympic Mountains where the soil is deep and rich , the rain heavy and the slopes moderate.

I want to thank you, especially Senator Gorton, for your work on this bill showing your continuing interest in wilderness for Washington State residents and for out of state visitors. I'm also glad to see another veteran Washington outdoorsman, Senator Evans, here in the Congress to help plan our state's future. Especially encouraging is the good sufficiency and soft release language in this bill. The Sierra Club would not be able to support these efforts without that language as we see its inclusion as the way to include conservationists in future decision making.

The next generation should be given the opportunity to both see the Northwest's past in the remaining areas untouched by civilization and to help plan the future for their own children. By protecting our wilderness land, we hand down both the past and the future.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you.
Mr. Winn.

STATEMENT OF NORMAN WINN, REPRESENTING THE MOUNTAINEERS

Mr. WINN. Senator Wallop, Senator Evans, my name is Norman Winn, and I'm here today representing the Mountaineers, the largest and oldest conservation organization in the Northwest with more than 11,000 members.

Senator Wallop, I've had the pleasure of hiking in the Wynn River wilderness area of the State of Wyoming and the Sawtooth wilderness area in Senator McClure's home State and I think that those are quite special areas. I also believe we have special areas in the State of Washington and we are supporting those for inclusion in the wilderness bill which is before you today.

The Mountaineers have committed a major portion of our efforts to the new book on wilderness. We are putting our money where our mouth is. We believe that wilderness is very important and that it is essential, and that all areas in title I and title II be given wilderness protection.

I'd like to talk very briefly about Glacier Peak. This is an area around Glacier Peak, it's an area that's been studied for wilderness designation or other special management consideration for 30 or 40 years. For example, the Grizzly Peak area in the southern part of that is part of the old Alpine Lakes limited area. The Indiack area on the east side has been a part of the special management unit. Other areas around Glacier Peak have also been considered for either wilderness or some special treatment for many years.

We are very pleased that the—National Forest System—proposed sale of the North Fork. We particularly appreciate the efforts of Senator Evans and Senator Gorton and Representative Morrison to get that sale delayed until Congress could consider the designation for that area.

I have submitted as one of my exhibits a smaller map showing all of the wilderness areas in the State of Washington. If you look at that map you can see that there are two timber classifications on that map. The dark green is the lower site or the lower elevation areas which are better for timber production and you see that most of those are for outside the wilderness proposals. Wilderness proposals are primarily the higher elevations and the low yield sites.

That map also shows, it's color coded to show the various wilderness proposals which are marked for inclusion in the bill.

Another factor that we hope Congress will take into consideration is the recent decision before us, is that much of the area voted that Mount Hemlock should be withdrawn from the timber base because of problems of regeneration. More specific information on this will be submitted at a later date. This withdrawal of the Mount Hemlock area has a particular impact on the Glacier Creek proposals because there is a great deal of Mount Hemlock area in those proposals, and withdrawing those area from the timber base will substantially reduce the impact of wilderness designation for those additions.

On the east side of the Cascades, including areas in the Glacier Peak additions, are important habitat for many species of wildlife including wolverine, marten, and lynx and we will be submitting additional information on that in the near future.

I have submitted as part of my exhibit two large maps. Senator Evans in particular, I hope you'll have an opportunity to look at those maps during the following part of my testimony.

Senator WALLOP. We'll have those maps as part of the committee's files but not in the hearing record.

Mr. WINN. What I would like to point out to Senator Evans and Senator Wallop is we have submitted two maps which are color coded to show soil productivity and timber species for the Clearwater and Greenwater areas and those are the areas I would like to specifically address in my following comments.

There has been a lot of talk in the past that the Greenwater and Clearwater should not be considered for wilderness designation because they're a high yield timber area. That type of comment has been based on superficial analysis because there are some large trees in those areas at the present time. That's because those areas have never been logged. However, the analysis which we have submitted which is based on the Forest Service data shows that, in fact, most of those areas are not high yield timber sites. Most of those areas are class 4 and class 5. They have soil problems, regeneration problems. They are not good timber locations.

The other map shows the various timber types that are most suited to those areas. Again you will notice the Douglas-fir which is considered to be the most prime type of timber, is unsuited to those areas. The types of timber that are best suited to those areas are the True Fir and the Mountain Hemlock which are much less valuable commercial species. So we submit that if you look at the actual timber analysis of those areas which is based on Forest Service data, that there is no class 1 in those areas and almost no class 2, and very little class 3. Most of the area is low class 4 and class 5, which are the lowest quality types of timber production areas that are mapped by the Forest Service.

If you look at the maps you'll see that there are some areas that are high quality forestry, or high forest timber areas. Those are almost entirely outside of the wilderness proposals. In fact most of the high quality timber growing areas in the State of Washington are not in forest service, and the Forest Service has pointed out that Forest Service lands are generally lower in quality than all the other forest lands in the State of Washington. These areas, Greenwater and Clearwater, are very important for wildlife habitat. Many species of habitat are dependent on old growth timber and they need large areas for survival. These include not only—which you're probably familiar with, but Pine Martin, Fisher, and other species which need large areas and we'll be submitting additional specific information on that.

Senator WALLOP. Could I ask you please to summarize.

Mr. WINN. The timber impacts of these two proposals is about 2 or 3 percent in Pearce County. The mill that would have the largest impact from these proposals would be less than 6 percent. We believe that these areas are poor quality timber sites. They should be devoted to recreation and other more productive areas should be devoted to timber management.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Winn follows:]

WILDLIFE VALUES IN THE GREENWATER ROADLESS AREA

Testimony of The Mountaineers on S.837

Located in the North unit of the proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area, the upper Greenwater drainage provides for a variety of wildlife habitat diversity from low elevation old growth forests and riparian areas to alpine meadows along the Cascade Crest.

Including the Maggie Creek watershed, the upper Greenwater provides the last large old growth stand in the entire Greenwater watershed. Old growth ecosystems are important to wildlife due to their structural component: large trees, large snags, and down logs. Many species of wildlife utilize old growth as optimal habitat during parts of their life cycle. Spotted owls, for example, are totally dependent on old growth. Having large territorial requirements (over 1000 acres of old growth), the spotted owl is an indicator of the rich diversity of the multi-layered canopy of these giant trees. There have been at least 6 spotted owl confirmations in the upper Greenwater. This is significant considering the USFS plans to manage for only 112 pair in the entire state as a minimum population level.

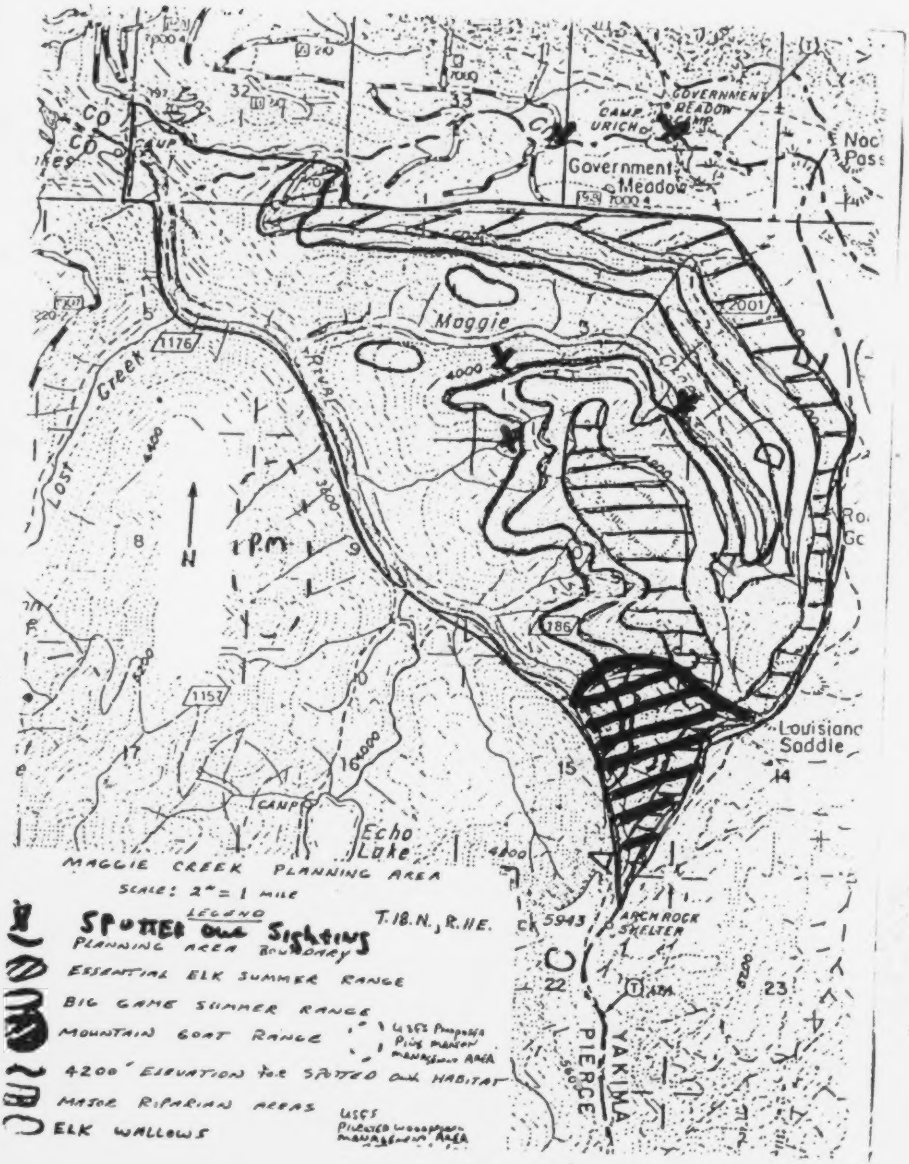
In the Maggie Creek drainage, the upper forests and alpine meadows are heavily used by deer and elk as summer range. The lower forests are used during spring and fall migration. Benches in the drainage are used for calving/fawning areas in the late spring and wallowing areas provide the elk with an escape from the summer heat. The Maggie Creek trail is crossed continuously by game trails running up and down slope. In several spots the elk traffic has been so heavy it has rubbed the bark off the trees on both sides of the trail.

Approximately 6% of the Maggie Creek drainage (near Arch Rock) is mountain goat summer range. The old growth of lower Maggie Creek provides winter range and thermal cover for the mt. goat herd. Recent inventories by the Forest Service showed presence of coyote, black bear, cougar, Cascade red fox, and pine marten. Because of the variation in habitat types and elevational changes, it is likely that a majority of the wildlife species occurring in the Mt. Baker Snoqualmie National Forest are present in this area. A list of these species which may be encountered are attached. (USFS, '81, Maggie Creek E.A.).

Forest Service data also shows a high abundance of snags in the Greenwater area. Their studies show at least 50 snags or defective live culls per acre. Snags are extremely important as wildlife habitat for cavity nesters, such as pileated, hairy, and downy woodpeckers and yellow bellied sapsuckers, all of which have been sighted in the area. Large down logs also present here play an important role in the life cycles of pine martens and fishers which use them as dens.

The Greenwater River itself, along with Maggie Creek, provide quality riparian habitat. Certain species, such as the goshawk, are dependent on old growth riparian conditions. Riparian corridors are used by many species of wildlife as they migrate. Studies have shown that because of the presence of water the diversity of bird and land animals will be greater in riparian areas than any other place within the forest ecosystem.

Finally, the most important quality of the Greenwater area is its large undisturbed size. Many species of wildlife depend on these large ecosystems (animals requiring large home ranges, solitude, and sensitive to changing environments.) As such, the Greenwater area is one of the most important diverse wildlife habitats remaining on the West side of the Cascades.



MAGGIE CREEK PLANNING AREA
SCALE: 2" = 1 MILE
LEGEND
T.18.N., R.11E.
SPOTTED OWL Sightings
PLANNING AREA BOUNDARY
ESSENTIAL ELK SUMMER RANGE
BIG GAME SUMMER RANGE
MOUNTAIN GOAT RANGE
USFS Proposed Pine marten management AREA
4200' ELEVATION for SPOTTED OWL HABITAT
MAJOR RIPARIAN AREAS
ELK WALLOWS
USFS Pileated woodpecker management AREA
Maggie
Lost Creek
Rival
Government Meadow
CAMP URICH
GOVERNMENT MEADOW CAMP
Louisiana Saddle
Echo Lake
ARCH ROCK SHELTER
PIERCE
YAKIMA
1176
1157
186
2001
4000
4200
5943
N
32
33
8
9
14
15
16
17
22
23

WILDLIFE SPECIES LIKELY TO OCCUR IN THE MAGGIE CREEK PLANNING AREA

MAMMALS

COLUMBIAN BLACK-TAILED DEER
MOUNTAIN GOAT
ROOSEVELT ELK
BLACK BEAR
BOBCAT
COYOTE
ERMINE (SHORT-TAILED WEASEL)
FISHER
LONGTAIL WEASEL
LYNX
MARTEN
MINK
MOUNTAIN LION (PUMA)
RACCOON
RED FOX
RIVER OTTER
STRIPED SKUNK
WESTERN SPOTTED SKUNK
WOLVERINE
BIG BROWN BAT
CALIFORNIA MYOTIS
HOARY BAT
KEEN'S MYOTIS
LITTLE BROWN MYOTIS
LONG-EARED MYOTIS
LONG-LEGGED MYOTIS
PALLID BAT
SILVER-HAIRED BAT
TOWNSEND'S BIG-EARED BAT
YUMA MYOTIS
COAST MOLE
DUSKY SHREW
MASKED SHREW
SHREW-MOLE
TOWNSEND'S MOLE
TROWBRIDGE'S SHREW
VAGRANT SHREW
WATER SHREW
EASTERN COTTONTAIL
PIKA
SNOWSHOE HARE
BEAVER
BUSHY-TAILED WOODRAT
CASCADE GOLDEN-MANTLED GROUND SQUIRREL
CREEPING VOLE
DEER MOUSE
DOUGLAS SQUIRREL

MAMMALS (CONT.)

GREAT BASIN POCKET MOUSE
HEATHER VOLE
HOARY MARMOT
HOUSE MOUSE
LEAST CHIPMUNK
LONG-TAILED VOLE
MOUNTAIN BEAVER
MUSKRAT
NORTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL
NORTHERN POCKET GOPHER
NORWAY RAT
NUTRIA
PACIFIC JUMPING MOUSE
PORCUPINE
RED SQUIRREL
SOUTHERN RED-BACKED (GAPPER) VOLE
TOWNSEND'S CHIPMUNK
TOWNSEND'S VOLE
WATER VOLE
WESTERN RED-BACKED VOLE
YELLOW-BELLIED MARMOT
YELLOW-PINE CHIPMUNK

REPTILES

COMMON GARTERSNAKE
NIGHT SNAKE
NORTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARD
NORTHWESTERN GARTERSNAKE
PINE (GOPHER) SNAKE
RACER
RUBBER BOA
SHORT-HORNED LIZARD
SIDE-BLOTCHED LIZARD
STRIPED WHIPSNAKE
WESTERN GARTERSNAKE
WESTERN SKINK

AMPHIBIANS

LONG-TOED SALAMANDER
NORTHWESTERN SALAMANDER
PACIFIC GIANT SALAMANDER
ROUGH-SKINNED NEWT
TIGER SALAMANDER
WESTERN RED-BACKED SALAMANDER
BULLFROG
CASCADE'S FROG
GREAT BASIN SPADEFOOT
PACIFIC TREEFROG
RED-LEGGED FROG
TAILED FROG
WESTERN TOAD

BIRDS

HARLEQUIN DUCK
BLACK SWIFT
CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD
RUFOUS HUMMINGBIRD
VAUX'S SWIFT
COMMON NIGHTHAWK
KILLDEER
GREAT BLUE HERON
BAND-TAILED PIGEON
MOURNING DOVE
BELTED KINGFISHER
AMERICAN KESTREL
BALD EAGLE
COOPER'S HAWK
GOLDEN EAGLE
GOSHAWK
MERLIN
PEREGRINE FALCON
RED-TAILED HAWK
BLUE GROUSE
RUFFED GROUSE
WHITE-TAILED PTARMIGAN
AMERICAN GOLDFINCH
AMERICAN REDSTART
AMERICAN ROBIN
BARN SWALLOW
BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE
BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE
BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK
BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER
BOHEMIAN WAXWING

BIRDS (CONT.)

BOREAL CHICKADEE
BREWER'S BLACKBIRD
BREWER'S SPARROW
BROWN CREEPER
CEDAR WAXWING
CHESTNUT BACKED CHICKADEE
CHIPPING SPARROW
CLARK'S NUTCRACKER
CLIFF SWALLOW
COMMON CROW
COMMON RAVEN
DARK-EYED JUNCO
DIPPER
DUSKY FLYCATCHER
EASTERN KINGBIRD
HERMIT THRUSH
HERMIT WARBLER
HORNED LARK
HOUSE FINCH
HOUSE SPARROW
HOUSE WREN
HUTTON'S VIREO
LAZULI BUNTING
LINCOLN'S SPARROW
LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN
MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER
MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD
MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE
NORTHERN SHRIKE
OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER
ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER
PINE GROSBEAK
PINE SISKIN
PURPLE FINCH
PURPLE MARTIN
PYGMY NUTHATCH
RED CROSSBILL
RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH
RED-EYED VIREO
RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD
ROCK WREN
ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW
RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET
RUFUS-SIDED TOWHEE
SAY'S PHOEBE
SOLITARY VIREO
SONG SPARROW
STARLING
STELLER'S JAY

BIRDS (CONT.)

SWAINSON'S THRUSH
TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE
TOWNSEND'S WARBLER
TREE SWALLOW
VARIED THRUSH
VESPER SPARROW
VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW
WARBLING VIREO
WATER PIPIT
WESTERN BLUEBIRD
WESTERN FLYCATCHER
WESTERN KINGBIRD
WESTERN TANAGER
WESTERN WOOD PEEWEE
WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH
WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW
WHITE-THROATED SPARROW
WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL
WILLOW FLYCATCHER
WILSON'S WARBLER
WINTER WREN
YELLOW WARBLER
YELLOWTHROAT
YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT
YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER
COMMON FLICKER
DOWNY WOODPECKER
HAIRY WOODPECKER
LEWIS'S WOODPECKER
NORTHERN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER
PILEATED WOODPECKER
WILLIAMSON'S SAPSUCKER
YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER
BARN OWL
BARRED OWL
FLAMMULATED OWL
GREAT GRAY OWL
GREAT HORNED OWL
LONG-EARED OWL
NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL
PYGMY OWL
SAW-WHET OWL
SCREECH OWL
SHORT-EARED OWL

Testimony of The Mountaineers on S.837

WILDLIFE VALUES IN THE CLEARWATER ROADLESS AREA

Located Northwest of Mt. Rainier National Park, the Clearwater roadless area provides a varied combination from low elevation river bottom old growth forests and riparian area to alpine meadows. Because of the diversity of habitat types and elevational changes, a majority of the wildlife species occurring in the Mt. Baker Snoqualmie National Forest are present in this area.

The Clearwater Valley provides the last large stand of old growth in the Clearwater drainage. Old growth ecosystems are important to wildlife due to their structural components: large trees, large snags, and down logs. At 2000' elevation, the Clearwater valley bottom is pristine habitat for many species that utilize old growth during certain parts of their life cycle (Table #1). Spotted owls, for example, are totally dependent on old growth. Having large territorial requirements (over 1000 acres of old growth), the spotted owl is an indicator of the rich diversity within the multi-layered canopy of these giant trees. There have been 4 spotted owl confirmations in the Clearwater Valley. This is significant considering the USFS plans to manage for only 112 pair in the entire state as a minimum population level. Over 2500 acres of the Clearwater Valley have been identified by the USFS as being elk winter range. The closed canopy of the multi-layered stand provides thermal cover for the elk herds of Mt. Rainier N.P. and Celery Meadows (important elk summer range in the upper alpine meadows of the Clearwater).

The Clearwater Valley is also ideal habitat for pine marten and fishers. Both species are solitude-seeking and require mature old growth forests. For the pine marten, the coniferous forests provide dense canopy cover for winter thermal protection and food supply (arboreal rodents being its main food supply). Fishers utilize undisturbed virgin forests at low elevations, particularly near water. They establish dens in large down logs (structural component of old growth). With home ranges of 5 to 15 square miles, they need large undisturbed forests to survive. Both pine marten and fishers do not do well in managed forests, shying away from forest openings such as clearcuts.

As logging and roadbuilding push up each drainage of our public lands, fisher and marten habitat disappear quickly and irreversibly.

B.L.M. studies done in Western Oregon found the variable of greatest importance in governing species richness is elevation. Maintenance of communities intrinsically rich in vertebrate species over long periods of time will require protection of low elevation sites in addition to the present system of high elevation refuges (Harris, Maser '82).

The Clearwater River provides quality riparian habitat. Studies have shown that because of the presence of water the diversity of bird and land animals will be greater in riparian areas than any other place within the forest ecosystem. For example, many species of wildlife use riparian corridors as they migrate and species such as the goshawk are totally dependent on old growth riparian ecosystems. The USFS did stream surveys along the Clearwater River (Summer '83), and found that tremendous potential exists to increase the steelhead runs (the last in the White River system) and the remnants of a wild spring chinook salmon run. The Clearwater provides pristine spawning habitat which, at present, is going unused due to a blockage of logging debris on private timber land downstream. Logging and roadbuilding in the upper Clearwater would result in degradation of water quality with increased siltation of these spawning beds.

Similar to the upper Greenwater, the most important quality of the Clearwater is its large undisturbed size. Many species of wildlife depend on these large ecosystems. (Animals requiring large home ranges, solitude, and sensitive to changing environments). The Clearwater Valley provides such an ecosystem and as such is extremely important to the diversity of wildlife in Washington State.

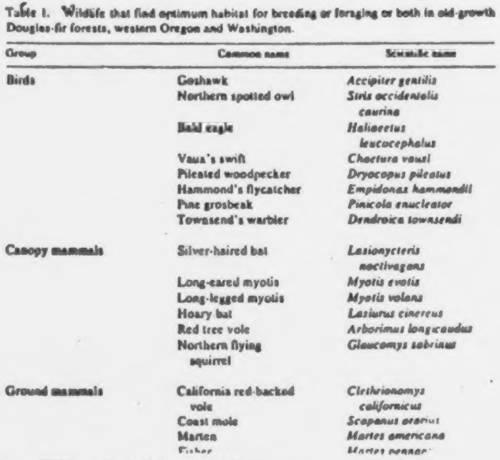
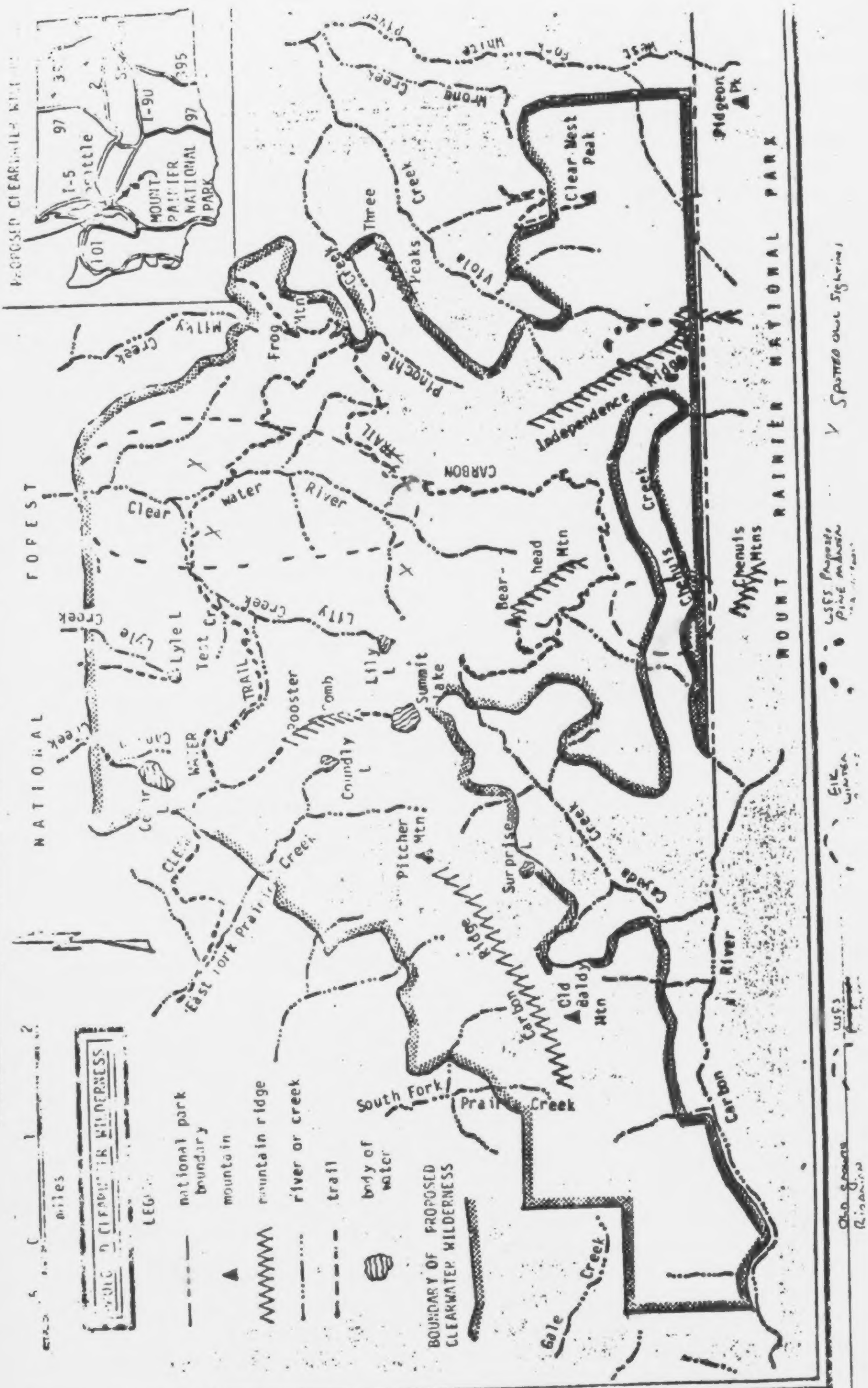


Table 1. Wildlife that find optimum habitat for breeding or foraging or both in old-growth Douglas-fir forests, western Oregon and Washington.

Group	Common name	Scientific name
Birds	Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*
	Northern spotted owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*
	Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
	Vaux's swift	*Chaetura vauxi*
	Pileated woodpecker	*Dryocopus pileatus*
	Hammond's flycatcher	*Empidonax hammondii*
	Pine grosbeak	*Pinicola enucleator*
	Towasend's warbler	*Dendroica townsendi*
Canopy mammals	Silver-haired bat	*Lasionycteris noctivagans*
	Long-eared myotis	*Myotis evotis*
	Long-legged myotis	*Myotis volans*
	Hoary bat	*Lasiurus cinereus*
	Red tree vole	*Arborimus longicaudus*
	Northern flying squirrel	*Glaucomys sabrinus*
Ground mammals	California red-backed vole	*Clethrionomys californicus*
	Coast mole	*Scapanus orarius*
	Marten	*Martes americana*
	Fisher	*Martes pennan*


PROPOSED CLEARWATER WILDERNESS
LEGEND
national park boundary
mountain
mountain ridge
river or creek
trail
body of water
BOUNDARY OF PROPOSED CLEARWATER WILDERNESS
miles
0
1
2
I-5
Seattle
97
I-90
395
101
MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK
NATIONAL FOREST
MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK
Clear Water River
Carbon River
CARBON TRAIL
Milky Creek
Lyle Creek
Lyle L
Test Cr
TRAIL
Lily Creek
Lily L
Summit Lake
Rooster Comb
Coundly L
Pitcher Mtn
Surprise L
Cascade Creek
Carbon Ridge
Old Baldy Mtn
East Fork Prairie Creek
South Fork Prairie Creek
Gale Creek
Bearhead Mtn
Chenuis Creek
Chenuis Mtns
Independence Ridge
Pinochle
Frog Mtn
Three Creek
Peaks Creek
Viola
Clear West Peak
Wrong Creek
West Fork White River
Pidgeon Pk
Spotted owl Sightings
USFS Proposed Pine ...
Elk Winter ...
Old growth Riparian
USFS

Senator EVANS. Ms. Durning, if you go back to your testimony on page 3 regarding your categories of protection, you urge us to avoid establishing a new category or I presume any category short of wilderness which may be in other units of protection rather than something that's brand new. Would that extend as far as the Wilderness Society is concerned to coming down to the decision on some of these lands that they simply, that we do not justify in our own minds wilderness protection, and if it's not wilderness protection, then presumably it would be returned to Forest Service multiple-use management. You would rather that happen than any other designation that would be something in between?

Ms. DURNING. Yes, I understand that the business of the Congress is to find compromises and to find ways of trying to fit together all the needs that are reasonable. We want to help you in that process and it's because of wanting to help you in that process that we have referred to a study as a possible solution for you. We are very concerned about some intermediate category being established in legislation. This has been, there have been legislative battles over it for decades. This was a major element in the Eastern Wilderness Act. And since every wilderness area that is up for consideration across the country has some conflict or virtually every area, we feel that any intermediate category would become an easy way out for other States trying to solve their conflicts, so we're very fearful of what kind of precedent might be set by some back country or wild area category.

There are situations other than the wilderness designation, I mean when you're not talking about a wilderness bill, there are other kinds of things that can be done. When you talk about the Columbia Gorge, we're not talking about wilderness designation, and that's a scenic area but it's not the same kind of land that you're dealing with. We feel very strongly that we would prefer to stick to wilderness as a category. That is the major consideration.

Senator EVANS. My concern, and I'm not even sure that this is a reasonable alternative for some of these lands, we'll just have to look very carefully at each one of them and try to determine what is best. Frankly, my own concern is not for compromise. My own concern is to try to find out what's best, and we may well have some lands, and I can't be specific because I don't know yet whether that's true, there may well be some lands which just clearly don't qualify for wilderness but which deserve some kind of protection beyond open Forest Service multiple use management and that's why I was a little curious. I'm aware of the problems of precedence, but I must say that I'm from a long legislative and executive history. I bristle I guess at using some other bill or some other precedent or some other potential action as an excuse for not taking action that is immediately in front of us.

Ms. DURNING. One of our concerns is if there is some intermediate category we're not sure that it really will stick to what you want to have done by its protection. I think what happened in the *North Cascades* decision that solved the North Cascades issue where a part of that was made national park and part of it was national recreation area, and the rationale at that time for having national recreation area was simply to allow hunting and that everything else would remain as if it were a park.

However, when Mr. Watt came to office and came to the State of Washington, he announced that he wanted to investigate mining in those areas, and the Governor was very upset about that proposal. I don't know what the threats might be, but if we have a different way of trying to deal with them, we may run into threats that we didn't anticipate.

Senator EVANS. I'm aware of that concern and that would concern me as well and I guess that comes down to how well we might describe or build a piece of legislation in order to protect against that. We may be talking about something that doesn't even come up.

Ms. DURNING. The language in the committee supports what your intent is. It's very helpful and appropriate.

Senator EVANS. Ms. Bringloe, I enjoyed your testimony because you were speaking of a portion of the State I've hiked and climbed in for 45 years now and it's a very special place as far as I'm concerned. The—corridor, I noticed in the proposals here that the corridor along—right up to the Olympic Park boundary is outside of the designated wilderness areas. Do I understand correctly that you are suggesting that that corridor that's outside the wilderness area be narrowed? I'm not sure what you're suggesting.

Ms. BRINGLOE. The corridor is because of a road that exists there and we believe it should be a smaller corridor. The Forest Service is suggesting a mile wide corridor there and we believe the best interest would be served by having that narrowed. The road will exist, but we just want the boundary brought down.

Senator EVANS. We will find out from the Forest Service as we go along what their management techniques and expectations are in that area. I would be astonished and disappointed if there were any intent to log down the river, doing so, destroying the protection for the river, fish habitat and all that goes with it. I will take a look at that.

Mr. Winn, the interesting proposal or presentation in terms of soil types and the potential regeneration and production of timber, is it accurate to say that all of that comes directly from the Forest Service analysis? That they in essence would be looking at the same projections of regeneration and potential future production?

Mr. WINN. I believe that's correct Senator Evans. If you look at page 8, that's the indication that came from the solar resource inventory of maps and tables and what we did was color code in the information which was obtained from those sources.

Senator EVANS. Did you then take from that your expectation or prediction of whether any kind of a future continuing resource might come from those lands?

Mr. WINN. We did not make any specific projection. What we did point out is those lands are not good timber lands and there are significant problems with soil resources and the slopes and that type of thing. What you have is one good crop of trees which is there now in terms of sustained yield which is the Forest Service policy, these areas are not really suitable for sustained yield for Douglas-fir.

Senator EVANS. That brings up an interesting line of questioning. In your expectations of yield, are they talking about this one time yield of the existing forest or are they talking about the long-term potential regeneration and as a result the reality of sustained yield as you cut those forests and try to use them for production?

Mr. WINN. I think that's right, Senator Evans. Also I think the Forest Service is getting more site specific categories. Our estimate is on a site specific basis. These areas would not be regenerated in Douglas fir. It would be a less valuable species.

Senator WALLOP. Ms. Durning, I continue to regret as I consider the Wilderness Society on more creative access and protection coupled with it in some of these areas, part of the problem and one of the reasons why I regret it is that some wilderness areas in this country are being severely damaged by their existence as wilderness areas.

Ms. DURNING. Recreational use.

Senator WALLOP. In Colorado there is one where you cannot reach as high as the lowest limbs on the trees because people have burned them. It seems to me that somewhere down the road, not in this bill, I'm not talking now, as I said earlier, I respect the concensus that may develop in the Washington delegation and hope the rest of the Congress respects that in other States as they continue, specifically Wyoming, but some day and some day soon if we're going to protect these places and still have them available as part of a recreation package, we're going to have to do something better than we have. That means being able in some instances to get people out as well as in without the long stays. Some kinds of access to them so they can be enjoyed and not damaged by that enjoyment and protected and not damaged by the protection. I think it is just one of the things on the threshold of the horizon, and very discouraging to me is that we see this use so narrowly held that we cannot do what we know ought to be done to protect things that were set aside in the first place for protection. And so I hope maybe in the new work or in some of the consultations that you have within the Wilderness Society, that you begin not to be so damned defensive about other means of doing the right thing by the natural resources which deserve protection in this country because I really believe the day is on the horizon, and your participation will be more useful than your opposition. A generic statement really has nothing to do with this because again I respect the idea of development of a State concensus. We're going to have to do better than we are.

Ms. DURNING. May I comment about the fact, despite the name of Wilderness Society, we are interested in all of the federally managed lands and there are many ways in which we would be able to turn our attention to the kinds of things that are happening outside of these lands.

Senator WALLOP. I'm talking about inside, because seriously, we're hurting the things that we set aside to protect. I mean some day we're just going to have to come to grips with it and we cannot lock the public out of this natural resource base forever. And I just believe we're inside as well as outside. So we're going to have to be more creative in the management of the very assets we set aside in the first place for protection, and I hope that that happens.

Ms. DURNING. We certainly want to be creative and hope that we can find some way in which that word means something that is useful to both of us.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you all very much.

The third panel consists of Nancy Ingalsbee, director of government relations, U.S. Recreational Ski Association; Joe Prendergast, president, American Ski Federation; and Phil and Steve Mahre representing the American Ski Federation.

STATEMENT OF NANCY J. INGALSBEE, DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT RELATIONS, UNITED STATES RECREATIONAL SKI ASSOCIATION

Ms. **Ingalsbee**. Thank you.

I'm very sorry I missed the hearings last Friday. I was in California, I tried to get back and I couldn't. We certainly do support you and appreciate your support of your review and I have filed some comments and they went in the mail to you yesterday.

My name is Nancy Ingalsbee and I'm the director of government relations for the United States Recreational Ski Association. Formally USRSA supports the recreational line of the United States Ski Association.

I have prepared some written testimony which I have already given to the committee and I'll summarize my remarks.

USRSA is a national membership organization of recreational skiers. I'm a little awed to be sitting at the table this morning with a couple of my heroes and the heroes of our organization. We certainly do support our U.S. ski team. They've made us proud to be Americans on a number of occasions.

I'm here today on behalf of our Pacific Northwest area members who want to ski in a proposed new development called Early Winters. Early Winters is located in the Methow Valley on Sandy Butte Mountain in the Okanogan National Forest. It has a condition that is rather unique to the State of Washington in that it has dry snow. It would be, once developed, the only real destination resort that the State of Washington would have. At the present time the skiers in the Puget Sound Basin must go to destination resorts and out of State Sun Valley is a 13-hour drive from this area. However, Sun Valley estimates that 40 to 50 percent of their customers come from the Puget Sound Basin. Those are Washington tourist dollars going out of State.

The Aspen Corp., studied the Early Winters area early in the 1970's. They identified it as the best undeveloped site in the West. However, when they looked at all the problems and difficulties inherent in development in the United States and they also saw the red carpet that was being rolled out in Canada, they went to Canada and developed Blackcomb, and that was $28 million infused into the Canadian economy that could have been in the United States. The economy of the Methow Valley is depressed, 20 percent unemployment, they need the jobs that ski development would provide. There is quite a ripple down effect, jobs on the mountain and jobs off the mountain. It would be a boon to this area and I understand that the Valley newspaper did a survey and the survey was quite positive, 66 percent of the people in the area of Winthrop were in favor of the ski area development.

The problem that we've come to you about is that the Early Winters environmental impact statement was linked to the land management plan for the Okanogan National Forest. The then Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources of the Department of Agriculture, Rupert Cutler, in about 1978. As you know the land management plans experienced difficulties. This plan was to be completed in 1981. It has now been drawn back again.

We would like to take away that linkage between the Early Winters EIS which is all finished and ready to go and the permit could be issued by the Forest Service and taken away from the forest plan itself so that it can proceed on its own.

The reasons that Dr. Cutler linked the two were that he wanted to make sure that there was adequate public input and a strong environmental review. Both of those needs have been very adequately filled at this point and we are ready to go forward with the Early Winters development, so we urge the committee to offer an amendment to separate those two.

I would also like to say the United States Recreational Association and Ski Association does support some of the problems and the positions of our fellow recreationals who are going to testify later, the snowmobilers and the motorized recreational community. USRSA also endorses the ski industry's request for boundary change for the Goldrocks area and that no wilderness proposals interfere with expansion of the White Pass ski area.

Thank you very much.

[The statement of Ms. Ingalsbee and a subsequent letter follows:]

STATEMENT OF NANCY J. INGALSBEE, DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT RELATIONS, UNITED STATES RECREATIONAL SKI ASSOCIATION, ON S.837, THE WASHINGTON WILDERNESS ACT, BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SENATE PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATERS SUBCOMMITTEE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1983

Mr. Chairmam, Members of the Subcommittee, I am Nancy J. Ingalsbee, Director of Government Relations for the United States Recreational Ski Association, and I appreciate the opportunity to come before you today regarding S.837.

USRSA is a national organization of recreational skiers, and for over 79 years we have been officially recognized as their spokesman. Public land issues are extremely important to this Association owing to the fact that nearly 50% of the downhill skiing in this Country exists within the boundaries of our National Forest System.

Skiing is a delightful, wholesome, healthy outdoor sport, allowing a large number of people to recreate on a relatively small percentage of land. The State of Washington has many ski areas, but no destination resorts. Skiers of this State, who desire a ski vacation, must go outside Washington to areas such as Sun Valley - a long 13 hour drive for Puget Sound Basin skiers. 40-50% of the skiers at Sun Valley, come from the State of Washington.

This statistic represents not just an inconvenience for Washington residents, but a major loss of tourist dollars to the economy. A recent Colorado study estimated that day skiers spend approximately $19 per day, while destination skiers, those who stay 3-7 days, spend nearly $120 per day. Money that ripples out to benefit a broad spectrum of the economy.

There exists in Washington, however, ski terrain located on Sandy Butte Mountain, in the Okanogan NF, which would provide destination resort class skiing for this State, and stem the tide of dollars going elsewhere.

The proposed Early Winters Ski Area was extensively studied by the Aspen Corp, who then, due to the distressing and costly roadblocks to development in this Country, went to Canada and spent $28 million to build Blackcomb. But not before they identified Sandy Butte as "the best undeveloped ski site in the Western US".

The Early Winters proposal did not die with Aspen's decision, and others are now proceeding with the plan. An environmental impact statement has gone through the entire process, and is ready to be put in final approved form. The Forest Service can be expected, from the favorable comments in the draft EIS, to issue a permit to develop Early Winters. The County and State has expressed approval, and have already enacted the necessary zoning and are ready to proceed. One major problem remains, and that is why I am here today.

Back in 1978, then Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources of the Department of Agriculture, Rupert Cutler, linked the Early Winters Ski permit application with the Okanogan National Forest Land Management Plan, which was expected to be completed in 1981. The reason was to allow for adequate public input and a thorough environmental review. Both these needs have been fulfilled, but the Forest Plan has been drawn back, with an estimated delay of at least 18 months. The reason for the delay has nothing to do with Early Winters, but unless this linkage is dissolved, the ski area will also be delayed, but needlessly, and perhaps to the extent of forever discouraging those ready and willing to develop it today from continuing.

The largest employer, a timber company, in the Methow Valley, where Sandy Butte is located, just closed permanently. The economic base of the valley and the town of Winthrop is desperately in need of new jobs and a new employer -- unemployment is over 20%.

The development of Early Winters would produce not just a boon to skiers, but a means of livelihood to the local citizens. In a recent Valley newspaper study, 66% of the people in Winthrop were strongly in favor of this ski area. Again, quoting the Colorado study, in Crested Butte, an area similar to the Early Winters area, 25% of personal income and 25% of jobs were derived from the ski area. 22% of the jobs were on the mountain, but a full 44% were produced away from the ski area itself.

Washington skiers need Early Winters, and the Methow Valley needs the help to its economy this ski resort would provide. It is located on the opposite side of the mountains from other Washington ski resorts, and therefore away from the moisture that makes most Washington skiers ski on wet snow. Ideal dry snow, northfacing slopes, and sunshine 50% of the time exist at Early Winters. It cannot fail to be a successful venture.

It is the opinion of the United States Recreational Ski Association that S.837, the Washington Wilderness Act, provides an excellent vehicle for an amendment dissolving the linkage of the Early Winters EIS from the Okanogan NF Land Management Plan, which would allow this needed, quality, economically advantageous project to go forward. We urge your consideration of such an amendment, and its passage.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak on behalf of the United States Recreational Ski Association, and its Pacific Northwest members.

UNITED STATES RECREATIONAL SKI ASSOCIATION

98 OCT [illegible] AM 12:00

October 3, 1983

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands & Reserved Waters
U. S. Senate
3204 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

On behalf of United States Recreational Ski Association, I would appreciate your adding this letter to the testimony we provided at the Public Lands and Reserved Waters Subcommittee hearings regarding S.837, the Washington Wilderness Act, on September 30, 1983.

As skiers we depend upon the ski industry to provide us with the ski area necessary to enjoy our chosen sport, and, in addition to supporting the consumers needs for new ski area development, we also support the ski industry's desire to expand existing areas.

In the testimony of the American Ski Federation, concerns related to White Pass Ski Area in Washington were identified. USRSA concurs with ASF in the request for no new Wilderness designation in the Cougar Lakes Wilderness that would impact upon either downhill or cross country skiing adjacent to White Pass. Additionally, we join with ASF in requesting a boundary readjustment of the Goat Rocks Wilderness to conform to the natural boundary on the crest of Hogback Ridge.

USRSA, together with all Americans, skiers and non-skiers, is proud of the accomplishments of our U.S. Ski Team, and the Olympic and World Class Champion Mahre Brothers. In order to produce the Phil and Steve Mahres of the future, we must have the kinds of ski terrain needed to train for World Class competition. With Senate approval of a boundary change in the Goat Rocks Wilderness, and with careful attention to not including ski expansion terrain in any Cougar Lakes Wilderness, White Pass Ski Area can provide training for tomorrow's champions. USRSA supports our U.S. Ski Team with pride, financially as well as in every other way possible. We urge Congress to show their support by approval of ASF's requests, and in so doing create opportunities for American enjoyment and satisfaction in future international skiing victories.

Very truly yours,

Nancy J. Ingalsbee

Nancy J. Ingalsbee
Director of Government Relations

Senator WALLOP. Thank you.
Mr. Prendergast.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH T. PRENDERGAST, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN SKI FEDERATION

Mr. PRENDERGAST. Thank you.

My name is Joe Prendergast and I'm president of the American Ski Federation. I appreciate the opportunity to be before you today and submit a statement concerning the Washington wilderness legislation.

If I could tell you a little bit about the American Ski Federation, we're an umbrella group representing every aspect of the ski industry to include ski areas operators, ski manufacturers, manufacturers of apparel, ski shops, ski instructors, and the ski patrol.

One of our major priorities is to develop existing facilities to their full potential. Given the economic situation with which our country is currently faced, we really don't see the development of new areas and we feel that would be difficult at best. In the State of Washington there are several existing facilities, among them is the White Pass ski area. White Pass is an excellent facility with a significant expansion potential. There are two main areas of concern about the White Pass facility and its expansion needs that are relevant to your consideration of the Washington wilderness bill.

The first of our concerns is that no newly created wilderness area be placed in the immediate vicinity of the White Pass ski area. Some proposals for the creation of the Cougar Lakes area that we have seen come very close to the current ski areas boundaries. These jeopardize and in some cases eliminate the potential for development of a cross country ski touring center. It is our view that a 2- to 3-mile corridor needs to exist between any designation of a wilderness area on either side of Highway 12.

In addition, we hope that the committee can consider a readjustment of the current boundary lines for the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area which already is immediately adjacent to the existing White Pass facility. It is our understanding that the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area was created along unsurveyed section lines rather than natural boundaries.

Attached to my statement is a proposal of the U.S. Forest Service which would adjust the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area to exclude the area immediately adjacent to the White Pass facility and redraw the boundary lines along the natural barrier, the crest of Hogback Ridge is where the line would be drawn.

In addition this proposal makes other adjustments to the Goat Rocks wilderness area, the result of which is to provide a net gain of wilderness acreage. This adjustment in the proximity of the White Pass ski area would allow for the development of world class skiing at this facility. We support this adjustment of the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area and ask that you thoroughly consider it.

There is nobody that I know that can better describe the ability to expand this particular facility into world class skiing than Steve and Phil Mahre, and they're here with us today and I hope you'll listen to their comments, and we're available for any questions on anything additional you wish to ask.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Prendergast follows:]

American Ski Federation
499 South Capitol Street S.W.
Suite 406
Washington, D.C. 20003

202/484-6260

Representing the Interest of American Skiing

Statement for the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water

Joseph T. Prendergast
President
American Ski Federation

Mr Chairman and Members of the Committee:

The American Ski Federation (ASF) commends the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water for scheduling a hearing on S. 837. We appreciate the opportunity to submit a statement concerning the Washington wilderness legislation.

The American Ski Federation is the umbrella organization that represents the entire ski industry, including ski area operators, ski equipment and apparel manufacturers, ski instructors, and the ski patrol.

The major priority of the ski industry is to develop existing facilities to their full potential. Given the econimic situation with which we are currently faced with, development of new facilities is difficult at best. In the state of Washington there are several existing facilities, among them the White Pass Ski Area. White Pass is an excellent facility with significant expansion potential. There are two main areas of concern about the White Pass facility and its expansion needs that are relevant to your consideration of the Washington wilderness bill.

The first of our concerns is that no newly created wilderness area be placed in the immediate vacinity of the White Pass Ski Area. Some proposals for the creation of the Cougar Lakes area that we have seen come very near the current ski area boundaries. These jeopordize and, in some cases, elimate the potential for the development of a cross country ski touring center. It is our view that a two to three mile corridor needs to exist between any designation of a wilderness area on either side of Highway 12.

In addition, we hope that this committee can consider a readjustment of the current boundary lines for the Goat Rocks wilderness area which already is immediately adjacent to the existing White Pass ski facility. It is our understanding that the Goat Rocks wilderness area was created along unsurveyed section lines rather than natural topographical boundaries. Attached to my statement is a proposal of the United States Forest Service which would adjust the Goat Rocks wilderness area to exclude the area immediately adjacent to the White Pass ski facility and to redraw the boundary lines along a natural barrier--the crest of Hogback Ridge. In addition, this proposal makes other adjustments to the Goat Rocks wilderness area, the result of which is to provide a net gain in wilderness acreage. This adjustment in the proximity of the White Pass Ski Area would allow for the development of World Class skiing at this facility. No one that I know could better address the need and the excellent potenetial for World Class skiing at White Pass than Phil and Steve Mahre, two World Class skiers from White pass. I will now conclude my remarks and allow the Mahres to speak on behalf of White Pass.

I thank you for the opportunity to present the interests of the ski industry to you today. The American Ski Federation is more than willing to supply any additional information the committee might desire.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

JUN 20 1983

1920

Honorable Sid Morrison
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Morrison:

Enclosed is a map of the Goat Rocks Area with suggested boundaries indicated that would result in a more easily identifiable and administratively manageable wilderness area. This information responds to your request of May 6 to which we were only partially able to comply on May 24 and May 31.

If a reduction in the present wilderness boundary is made to accommodate needs of the White Pass Ski Company, we believe the proposed location is logical. The proposed change results in a somewhat larger area than probably is necessary for the ski area expansion. However, it is located on manageable features that are not available with smaller area reductions. The proposed reduction is indicated as orange on the map.

If it is desirable to compensate for the reduction of wilderness acres by adding other adjacent lands, we recommend that such lands come from the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. These areas were examined in the Cowlitz Unit Plan (May 1978) and found to be desirable additions to the Goat Rocks Wilderness. A similar recommendation had not been developed for the Wenatchee National Forest (east side) so the entire area was designated Further Planning during the RARE II process. These areas suitable for wilderness addition are shown in green on the enclosed map.

For added information on areas suitable for wilderness on the Gifford Pinchot, we provide the following table:

Portion	Acres	Commercial Forest Acres	Programed Harvest MBF	Potential Yield MBF
Coal Cr. Bluff	1,160	1,010	400	400
Angry Mtn.	190	40	40	40
Jordon Cr. (north of)	30	30	10	10
Goat Ridge	520	460	160	160
Walupt Lake	2,370	1,710	590	590
Clear Fork Cowlitz	570	520	200	200
	4,840	3,770	1,400	1,400

The total area for the Wenatchee portions is 2,500 acres including 1,480 acres of commercial forest land. There is no programed harvest assigned to the area at this time, but the potential yield is estimated to be 560 MBF.

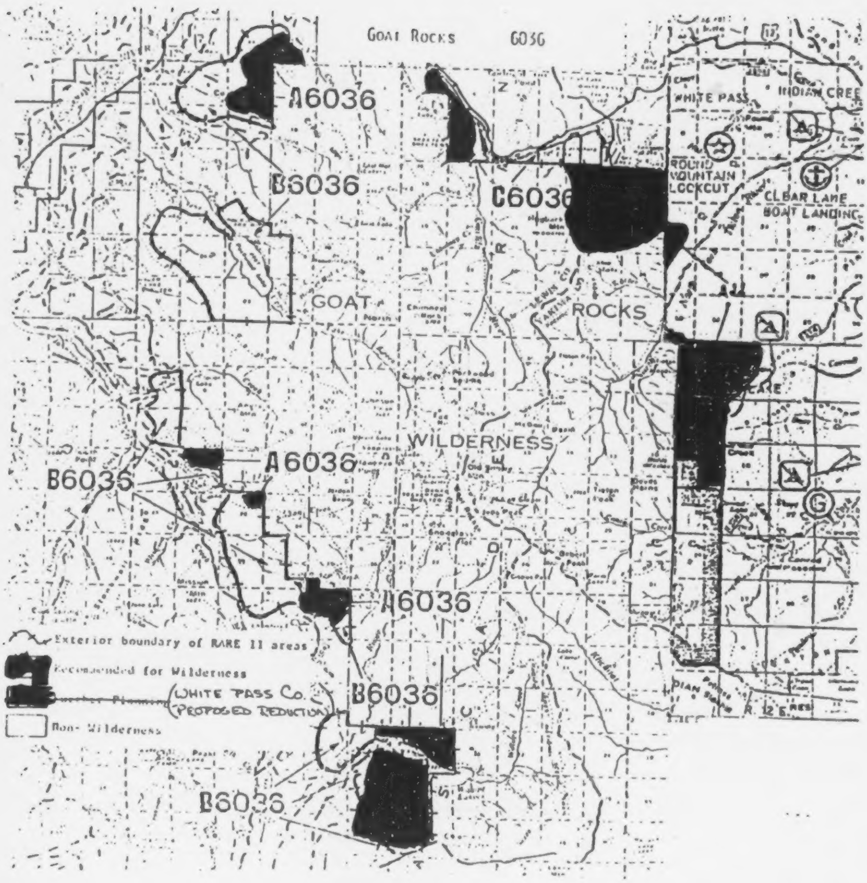
Your consideration may present an opportunity to relieve an existing wilderness management problem. The present boundary of the Goat Rocks Wilderness falls within Walupt Lake. This leads to motorboats straying into a designated wilderness. If the legislation makes boundary adjustments, it would also be desirable to relocate the boundary to exclude Walupt Lake. Establishing a new boundary, 200 feet from the high water mark, would reduce the size of the Goat Rocks Wilderness by 200 acres and would eliminate a persistent management problem.

We appreciate your efforts in effecting wilderness legislation for the State of Washington and trust the information will be useful to you.

Sincerely,

R. MAX PETERSON
Chief

Enclosure


Goat Rocks
6036
A6036
B6036
C6036
WHITE PASS
INDIAN CREE
ROUND MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT
CLEAR LAKE BOAT LANDING
GOAT
ROCKS
WILDERNESS
B6036
A6036
A6036
B6036
B6036
Exterior boundary of RARE II areas
Recommended for Wilderness
Further Planning
(WHITE PASS Co. PROPOSED REDUCTION)
Non-Wilderness

REC
5/27/73

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, Mr. Prendergast.
Who goes first?

STATEMENT OF PHIL MAHRE

Mr. **Phil Mahre**. I'm Phil Mahre and I'm more or less here to speak on behalf of the skiers of the United States in general. I don't feel it's fair unless they designate "wilderness area only" to people who, say, want to backpack and cross-country ski. It's very difficult, I believe in wilderness, I think we need wilderness in our country and in our States, but I think to designate a wilderness it's very difficult to tell people that you cannot use this unless you're going to use it in a specific way. I think some wilderness areas, if they were opened up to the general public in the sense of, say, alpine skiing or nordic skiing, it would be a little bit fairer. You're opening that to a wider variety of people instead of just a selective group.

In coming from White Pass, I'll give you a little bit of background on myself. I was born in Yakima and I lived in the ski area for about 10 years of my life from about the time I was 9 until about 19 or 18. And during that time I've hiked all of that area and to this day I still don't know where the boundary of the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area really exists. It's hard to describe. It's a straight line and it sits out in the middle of the sticks and if you can find it you'd be lucky.

In standing on that line a lot of times you can hear cars and trucks and that sort of thing using Highway 12. You can actually see the highway from the boundary at times. So it's very difficult to declare that really wilderness in the sense that you're really not out in the middle of nowhere where things are peaceful.

I think it would be very much an asset to the ski area plus if they would be able to develop back in the Hogback Basin back in that area because it has very much potential for skiing in general.

A lot of people I think have the understanding that White Pass wants to be the next Vail or the next Aspen of the United States and that's not really the case. Aspen and Vail are big ski areas, but they are also, they've gone through very big changes in their base areas such as condominiums and that sort of thing, and White Pass doesn't really want to do that. What we want to accomplish there is to open up skiing to people not only from Washington State but from throughout the country that is compatible with some skiing let's say in Colorado and the area that we are talking about is not really designated to expert skiers and that sort of thing, it's also designated to the intermediate and the beginner. A lot of the country and the wooded area is not very heavily populated with trees. There's a lot of open meadows and that sort of thing, and to let's say cut trails or put in lifts, it would be very minimal damage done to the country as far as lumber cutting and that sort of thing.

It's a proposal which would open up a little bit of land and let more people use it, more so than take something away from people. And I thank you for letting me speak my piece of mind here.

Senator **Evans** [presiding]. Thank you. Steve, go ahead.

STATEMENT OF STEVE MAHRE

Mr. **Steve Mahre**. I'm very happy to be in front of the committee today. I've submitted a signed statement for the record.

I'm a member of the U.S. ski team. I've traveled the world over as far as skiing Europe and throughout the United States and like Phil said, we are from White Pass Basin. They not only want to expand the alpine skiing resort but on the other side of the highway they'd like to go back in with the cross-country trails and open that up for more people to get out on cross-country skis. Cross-country skiing is becoming a lot bigger these days. There's a lot less money, you don't have to go buy tickets and what not. For them to expand into this area it's the same thing, we need to get about a 2.5- to 3-mile corridor along U.S. Highway 12 in that area to get back in there to be able to say run cats or something to maintain the different runs or the cross-country trails and what not. And at times there is what's called a Cascade cross trail that runs through this area, that they want to get designated as nonwilderness.

In order to be designated wilderness, the Cascade Trail, then we would have to forgo all these plans and forget about the expansion. This is opening up a lot of new terrain for people to go out and enjoy. Right now they have some cross-country trails around White Pass, but I think it would probably expand the size of that area say five to ten times. The alpine ski area that they want to expand would create an area probably to be two or three times the size it is today and also make it possible to hold an International Downhill where they would have the vertical requirements to hold it at that time. Right now we have about 1,500 to 2,000 vertical drop which is really not enough to run a downhill. You have to have more in the area of 2,000 to 2,500 vertical feet. So we really need this area in the back country just to have the boundaries changed and get on that more natural ridge than anybody's that hiked up in that area would know whether or not they were in the wilderness or on nonwilderness land. There would be a definite boundary.

Like Phil said, it's kind of like an imaginary line. I've lived there 10 years and I don't really know where that line is. I don't think anybody else does either. So if we could get those boundaries readjusted and what not, in general I think we would have a very good opportunity to have a nice ski area, not only for the expert skier but for more intermediate and beginner skiers.

Also, the wilderness area would not be cut back as far as size, with all the readjusting and following the natural ridgeline throughout Goat Rock wilderness, I think we would actually end up increasing the size of the Goat Rock wilderness area.

I'd like to answer any questions you have and thank you for letting us speak.

[The prepared statement of Steve and Phil Mahre follows:]

STATEMENT BY STEVE AND PHIL MAHRE
WHITE PASS, WASHINGTON

TO THE

U.S. SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC LAND AND RESERVED WATER
ON S.837, THE "WASHINGTON STATE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983"
9/30/83 - WASHINGTON, D.C.

Honorable Senators, Congressmen, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are here today in behalf of ourselves and other skiers requesting Congress provide in the pending "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983" a "recreational corridor", but not "wilderness" designation, of between 2-1/2 and 3 miles including the "Cascade Crest Trail" (north and south) of U.S. Highway No. 12, the White Pass - cross state highway.

There is a present and long-term demand and need by residents of Western Washington within 100 miles of White Pass and the Pacific Northwest for increased alpine and cross-country skiing at White Pass. Existing and projected alpine skiing areas in the Pacific Northwest have limited capacity or accessibility. A 6-mile "recreational corridor" along U.S. Highway No. 12 at White Pass would provide all the outdoor recreational needs and demands of at least 95% of our present and future population.

Proposed expansion of the White Pass ski area described in the 5/79 Borgersen "Master Program for White Pass, Washington" and 5/83 "Supplement" to it (which are in the record of the 6/03/83 Spokane, Washington, field hearings by the U.S. Senate Sub-Committee for Public Land and Reserved Water) includes proposed cross-country ski trails north of the White Pass highway.

The projected cross-country trails have been located based on the specific terrain and other known local conditions to provide maximum cross-country skiing enjoyment. It is essential the proposed cross-country trails be periodically maintained, groomed and accessible to machinery which would necessarily cross or operate within a short distance of the "Cascade Crest Trail"; wilderness designation of the "Cascade Crest Trail" within 3 miles of Highway 12 would eliminate the proposed cross-country trails and expanded alpine skiing.

The proposed cross-country trails north of the highway and the proposed expansion of the alpine skiing area south of the highway are identified on the attached "Exhibit 2" map (which is also page 100 of the 5/79 Borgersen "Master Program for White Pass, Washington").

The cross-country trails are identified by blue ink; the green, diagonal area surrounding the present permitted area is also essential to expansion because of its terrain and other conditions which substantially affect the safe, efficient operation of the expanded alpine skiing area.

The red left to right line on the Exhibit "2" map is the approximate location of the existing northern boundary of the Goat Rocks Wilderness. The vertical red dash line is also approximate and may, in fact, be either left or right of where it is marked on the map.

It is our understanding the boundary of the Goat Rocks Wilderness was in about 1931 established as a "primitive area", then later in 1940 reclassified a "wild area" along unsurveyed section lines without regard to topography and before construction in 1951 of U.S. Highway No. 12 west of the White Pass summit. You can at present stand well within the Goat Rocks Wilderness and hear the cars and diesel trucks on U.S. No. 12.

Also, attached to this statement is a copy of the 6/20/83 letter from Forest Service Chief Peterson to Congressman Sid Morrison with attached map which identifies possible land exchanges to accomplish a topographically oriented, more easily identifiable and administratively manageable boundary and a net gain of total land in the Goat Rocks Wilderness.

The boundary change adjacent to the present White Pass ski area would not adversely affect the Cascade Mountain characteristics of Hogback Ridge, the Miriam Creek Basin, or the Cascade Crest Trail, but would add alpine skiing terrain, course length and vertical drop of over 2,500 feet to comply with international competition racing requirements and increase the duration of alpine skiing at the Pass from 40 to 60 days per year. There will be a 5-7 air mile "buffer zone" between the proposed, expanded ski area and the Goat Rocks.

On behalf of ourselves and other skiers, we urge Congress provide in the "Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983" a 3-mile "recreational corridor", not "wilderness" designation on each side including the Cascade Crest Trail of U.S. Highway No. 12 at White Pass. We appreciate and thank you for considering this statement.

STEVE MAHRE

PHIL MAHRE

Senator EVANS. Thank you.

Senator GORTON. Ms. Ingalsbee, in speaking about the Early Winters ski proposal, are you concerned that you wish legislation added to this bill which specifically cuts some of the roadblocks against the licensing of that proposal or are you concerned about some of the elements of title II of this bill, proposed wilderness areas infringing on putting further roadblocks in the way of developing, or both?

Ms. INGALSBEE. I would be concerned over both, if the second proposition should happen. At this point we didn't feel that there would be any conflict with any of the wilderness proposals, so our major concern is simply that the present roadblock, the linkage between the forest plan and the environmental impact statement be dismissed.

Senator GORTON. For any of the others of you in connection with White Pass, I understand very well your position on deletions so as to increase the opportunity for downhill skiing in the White Pass area, but I take it you are also concerned with both additions to Goat Rocks and Cougar Lakes in respect to areas which you want developed or at least retained for cross-country skiing?

Mr. STEVE MAHRE. As far as cross-country skiing, that's on the Cougar Lakes side, and whether or not that would expand in that area I'm not positive on that. I've heard more and I'm more associated with the alpine skiing part of it.

Senator GORTON. I think it was Mr. Prendergast.

Mr. PHIL MAHRE. Yes; we are concerned if there were a Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area designated, that it not abut up to the road in front of White Pass so as to preclude any opportunity in the future for the development of cross-country skiing.

Senator GORTON. Does that comment apply to some of the suggestions of Goat Rock additions as well?

Mr. PHIL MAHRE. As far as I know, no addition to Goat Rocks would have any impact on the existing facility, rather the current designation, the current area does have, forecloses the real expansion opportunity there.

Senator GORTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator EVANS. On the White Pass extension, I might say first I remember well some years ago as a parent of one of the monuments at Crystal Mountain when the Mahres came over from White Pass and you terrorized the place and over the years we've enjoyed very much our ski opportunities at White Pass as well as many of the ski areas here.

Are you sure in the development of the extension of White Pass and the proposed areas that it would not only provide good additional areas for experts and beginners but also older skiers? That would be exceptionally important as far as I'm concerned.

Mr. PHIL MAHRE. By all means. I think anywhere from 70 to 90 percent or 70 to 80 percent of the new area would be geared to the intermediate or beginner. It's an open bowl and the terrain is very intermediate terrain there, and if you go out the back side it gets a little bit steeper and more for the experts.

The area in general increases, say, five times the size it is now but it would be more of a family resort than let's say the expert skier resort.

Senator **Evans**. What about the deep basin? It looks as though there are several proposed lifts that would come out of that basin at the various parts of the ridge around. Is that territory fairly wooded now? What is the terrain like in there as far as cover?

Mr. **Phil Mahre**. The top part of the area is open meadow and some of the basin is open meadow. I think the side facing north is fairly heavily wooded. The main thing is, nobody ever goes down that basin. That basin is so deep and that sort of thing, if you go down there the only way out is either hike back to the top or walk out to the lake on the far end, which is probably a good 10-mile jaunt. So the basin hasn't really seen much.

Living in that part of the woods for a good portion of my life, we spent a lot of times with—cross trail which goes right through this area. Most people that have hiked that area usually ride the ski area to get to the trail instead of walking the first mile and a half of the trail. Then they go from there on it.

I think in the course of the summer if you have 200 people that walk that trail you're very lucky.

Also in the winter months as far as going to Hogback, if you see a dozen people on any given weekend that go to Hogback you're very lucky. So it's an area that's not very heavily used. It's a long way from Goat Rocks in many ways, as far as distance.

Senator **Evans**. Currently there is no trail access into the basin at all?

Mr. **Phil Mahre**. Not that I know of.

Senator **Evans**. I thank the panel very much.

Next is Mel Sampson representing the Yakima Indian Nation.

STATEMENT OF MEL SAMPSON, ON BEHALF OF THE YAKIMA INDIAN NATION, ACCOMPANIED BY JOHN PLATT AND ALEX HINDLE

Mr. **Sampson**. Thank you Senator. I have accompanying me here Mr. John Platt who is the attorney and policy assistant for the Intertribal Fish Commission that is headquartered in Portland, Oreg., and Alex Hindle who is a fishery biologist. We have some photographs that we'll address later in the testimony and respond to them as we get to them.

Mr. Chairman, Senators Gorton and Evans, and other members of the subcommittee, my name is Mel Sampson and I am speaking on behalf of the Yakima Indian Nation with the support of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission. The Yakima Indian Nation as well as the Warm Springs, Umatilla, and Nez Perce Tribes that are members of the Commission, ceded many thousand square miles of land in return for promises by the U.S. Government to secure certain rights and privileges, including the right to take fish at all usual and accustomed fishing places. These reserved rights have been interpreted by Federal courts to implicitly incorporate protection of the habitat and water quality and quantity upon which the expressly reserved rights depend.

I hope that every member of this subcommittee is aware that most naturally spawning salmon runs from the Columbia and its tributaries are on the brink of extinction. As stated during the June 3 hearing on S. 837, the activities of the Forest Service are one major, unaddressed cause of this situation. National Forest lands contain much of the habitat that once support salmon and steelhead runs totaling millions of fish. Because the Forest Service has permitted such activities as timber harvest, livestock grazing, road building and mining to damage or destroy this habitat, it is no longer suitable for fish.

Of course, Forest Service activities are not the only reason for the near disappearance of this once greatest of Northwest resources. The other leading causes of the demise of salmon and steelhead are recognized to be hydroelectric dams and overfishing. But until 1980, their effects had gone largely unaddressed.

Then, in December 1980 Congress passed both the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act and the Salmon and Steelhead Conservation and Enhancement Act, key pieces of legislation that expressed congressional intent to restore Columbia basin salmon runs through comprehensive programs that tackle the problems caused by dam constructions and overfishing. More recently, State Department and Canadian negotiators initialed a draft treaty which, if ratified, would limit the catch of Columbia Basin salmon by ocean fisheries in Alaska and Canada in order to conserve this endangered resource.

As both Senators from the State of Washington know, fishery destruction by dams has been at a staggering cost to the Pacific Northwest. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service commissioned a study that conservatively estimates the cost to be $6 billion. However, at an estimated cost of $700 million plus changes in hydro operations to improve fish migration, up to $8 billion is expected to flow into the Northwest economy over a 20-year period. These efforts to restore the Columbia's upriver runs are the result of the Power Planning Council's implementation of the Northwest Power Act. These efforts will success if, and I emphasize if, habitat is available to support the planned upriver enhancement.

Habitat protection is essential to fulfill the purposes of the recent policy modifications relating to Columbia River fisheries, yet the Forest Service has been unable to complement these policies.

The Yakima Indian Nation and the other Commission tribes produce timber and are aware of the devastating impact unrestrained timber harvesting has on salmon and steelhead runs. In fact, our experience shows that unless fish are afforded a true coequal status with timber, fish will suffer. As illustrated by the captioned photos that accompany this testimony, the prevailing timber management practices of the Forest Service do not and have not given fish equal status with timber. The only successful method for protecting fish from destructive logging impacts in our National forests has been to prevent timber harvests.

Today in Washington with less than ten percent of the state still roadless, wild, and not yet logged, coequal status for fish means wilderness designation for the remaining areas with important fish habitat and watershed value.

At this subcommittee's hearing in June, the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission presented a letter from the region 6 forester that further demonstrates this point. That letter, which is attached to this testimony, indicates that no funding whatsoever is available for anadromous fish habitat improvement in fiscal year

1983 despite a congressionally imposed, multiple-use mandate and a timber management budget of over $241 million.

In previous years, such improvements amounted to less than 3 percent of the timber management budget. No habitat improvement funds are anticipated in fiscal year 1984. In summary, the Forest Service treats fish as an amenity not as a commodity or resource deserving treatment at least equal to that of timber.

The Washington salmon and steelhead resource is at a critical juncture. Forest Service management has not and will not improve the chances for reversing this dangerous trend toward extinction. Therefore, we recommend that the purposes of your deliberations include the identification of spawning and rearing habitat, and watersheds that support that habitat. As we promised at the June 3 hearings, we are submitting a technical appendix that lists rivers, streams, and watersheds that are known to have produced certain stocks and runs of Columbia River salmon and steelhead. The major Columbia tributaries analyzed in the appendix are the Okanogan, Methow, Entiat, Menatchee, Naches, White Salmon, Little White Salmon, and Wind Rivers.

In conclusion, two additional points are in order. First, the technical appendix deals only with upper Columbia basin habitat and watershed areas. It does not include proposed wilderness lands west of the Cascades, even though the Yakima Indian Nation has usual and accustomed fishing places in other Washington locations that may be affected by S. 837, and even though many of these areas are of great importance to other Washington fisheries, both Indian and non-Indian.

Second, my testimony has not addressed those lands that need wilderness protection because they have archeological and religious sites as well as huckleberry, root gathering, and hunting places that are part of the spiritual, cultural, and economic life of the Yakima and other Columbia River tribes. The protection of our resources and the way of life that we secured by treaty with the Federal Government compel us to support wilderness for Washington's roadless areas.

We would address and submit additional information on these two points before the official record closes which I understand is within 2 weeks, and I'll take this opportunity to thank you for allowing us to present our testimony.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Sampson follows:]

STATEMENT OF MEL SAMPSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE AND MEMBER OF THE TRIBAL COUNCIL OF THE YAKIMA INDIAN NATION BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE CONCERNING S. 837 AND THE DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN ROADLESS AREAS IN WASHINGTON STATE AS WILDERNESS

MR. CHAIRMAN, SENATORS GORTON AND EVANS AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, MY NAME IS MEL SAMPSON AND I AM SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF THE YAKIMA INDIAN NATION WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION. THE YAKIMA INDIAN NATION AS WELL AS THE WARM SPRINGS, UMATILLA, AND NEZ PERCE TRIBES THAT ARE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, CEDED MANY THOUSAND SQUARE MILES OF LAND IN RETURN FOR PROMISES BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO SECURE CERTAIN RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO TAKE FISH AT ALL USUAL AND ACCUSTOMED FISHING PLACES. THESE RESERVED RIGHTS HAVE BEEN INTERPRETED BY FEDERAL COURTS TO IMPLICITLY INCORPORATE PROTECTION OF THE HABITAT AND WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY UPON WHICH THE EXPRESSLY RESERVED RIGHTS DEPEND.

I HOPE THAT EVERY MEMBER OF THIS SUBCOMMITTEE IS AWARE THAT MOST NATURALLY SPAWNING SALMON RUNS FROM THE COLUMBIA AND ITS TRIBUTARIES ARE ON THE BRINK OF EXTINCTION. AS STATED DURING THE JUNE 3 HEARING ON S. 837, THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FOREST SERVICE ARE ONE MAJOR, UNADDRESSED CAUSE OF THIS SITUATION. NATIONAL FOREST LANDS CONTAIN MUCH OF THE HABITAT THAT ONCE SUPPORTED SALMON AND STEELHEAD RUNS TOTALING MILLIONS OF FISH. BECAUSE THE FOREST SERVICE HAS PERMITTED SUCH ACTIVITIES AS TIMBER HARVEST, LIVESTOCK GRAZING, ROAD-BUILDING, AND MINING TO DAMAGE OR DESTROY THIS HABITAT, IT IS NO LONGER SUITABLE FOR FISH.

Of course, Forest Service activities are not the only reason for the near disappearance of this once greatest of Northwest resources. The other leading causes of the demise of salmon and steelhead are recognized to be hydroelectric dams and overfishing. But until 1980, their effects had gone largely unaddressed. Then in December 1980, Congress passed both the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act and the Salmon and Steelhead Conservation and Enhancement Act -- key pieces of legislation that expressed congressional intent to restore Columbia Basin salmon runs through comprehensive programs that tackle the problems caused by dam construction and overfishing. More recently, State Department and Canadian negotiators initialed a draft treaty which, if ratified, would limit the catch of Columbia Basin salmon by ocean fisheries in Alaska and Canada in order to conserve this endangered resource.

As both Senators from the State of Washington know, fishery destruction by dams has been at a staggering cost to the Pacific Northwest. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service commissioned a study that conservatively estimates the cost to be $6 billion. However, at an estimated cost of $700 million plus changes in hydro operations to improve fish migration, up to $8 billion is expected to flow into the Northwest economy over a 20-year period. These efforts to restore the Columbia's upriver runs are the result of the Power Planning Council's implementation of the Northwest Power Act. These efforts will succeed if -- and I emphasize -- _if_ habitat is available to support the planned upriver enhancement.

Habitat protection is essential to fulfill the purposes of the recent policy modifications relating to Columbia River

FISHERIES, YET THE FOREST SERVICE HAS BEEN UNABLE TO COMPLEMENT THESE POLICIES. THE YAKIMA INDIAN NATION AND THE OTHER COMMISSION TRIBES PRODUCE TIMBER AND ARE AWARE OF THE DEVASTATING IMPACT UNRESTRAINED TIMBER HARVESTING HAS ON SALMON AND STEELHEAD RUNS. IN FACT, OUR EXPERIENCE SHOWS THAT UNLESS FISH ARE AFFORDED A TRUE CO-EQUAL STATUS WITH TIMBER, FISH WILL SUFFER. AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE CAPTIONED PHOTOS THAT ACCOMPANY THIS TESTIMONY, THE PREVAILING TIMBER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF THE FOREST SERVICE DO NOT AND HAVE NOT GIVEN FISH EQUAL STATUS WITH TIMBER. THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR PROTECTING FISH FROM DESTRUCTIVE LOGGING IMPACTS IN OUR NATIONAL FORESTS HAS BEEN TO PREVENT TIMBER HARVESTS. TODAY IN WASHINGTON WITH LESS THAN 10 PERCENT OF THE STATE STILL ROADLESS, WILD, AND NOT YET LOGGED, CO-EQUAL STATUS FOR FISH MEANS WILDERNESS DESIGNATION FOR THE REMAINING AREAS WITH IMPORTANT FISH HABITAT AND WATERSHED VALUE.

AT THIS SUBCOMMITTEE'S HEARING IN JUNE, THE COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION PRESENTED A LETTER FROM THE REGION 6 FORESTER THAT FURTHER DEMONSTRATES THIS POINT. THAT LETTER, WHICH IS ATTACHED TO THIS TESTIMONY, INDICATES THAT NO FUNDING WHATSOEVER IS AVAILABLE FOR ANADROMOUS FISH HABITAT IMPROVEMENT IN FY 1983 DESPITE A CONGRESSIONALLY-IMPOSED, MULTIPLE-USE MANDATE AND A TIMBER MANAGEMENT BUDGET OF OVER $241 MILLION. IN PREVIOUS YEARS, SUCH IMPROVEMENTS AMOUNTED TO LESS THAN THREE PERCENT OF THE TIMBER MANAGEMENT BUDGET. NO HABITAT IMPROVEMENT FUNDS ARE ANTICIPATED IN FY 1984. IN SUMMARY, THE FOREST SERVICE TREATS FISH AS AN "AMENITY;" NOT AS A COMMODITY OR RESOURCE DESERVING TREATMENT AT LEAST EQUAL TO THAT OF TIMBER.

THE WASHINGTON SALMON AND STEELHEAD RESOURCE IS AT A

CRITICAL JUNCTURE. FOREST SERVICE MANAGEMENT HAS NOT AND WILL NOT IMPROVE THE CHANCES FOR REVERSING THIS DANGEROUS TREND TOWARD EXTINCTION. THEREFORE, WE RECOMMEND THAT THE PURPOSES OF YOUR DELIBERATIONS INCLUDE THE IDENTIFICATION OF SPAWNING AND REARING HABITAT, AND WATERSHEDS THAT SUPPORT THAT HABITAT. AS WE PROMISED AT THE JUNE 3 HEARINGS, WE ARE SUBMITTING A TECHNICAL APPENDIX THAT LISTS RIVERS, STREAMS, AND WATERSHEDS THAT CONTAIN CERTAIN STOCKS AND RUNS OF COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON AND STEELHEAD. THE MAJOR COLUMBIA TRIBUTARIES ANALYZED IN THE APPENDIX ARE THE OKANOGAN, METHOW, ENTIAT, WENATCHEE, NACHES, WHITE SALMON, LITTLE WHITE SALMON AND WIND RIVERS.

IN CONCLUSION, TWO ADDITIONAL POINTS ARE IN ORDER: FIRST, THE TECHNICAL APPENDIX DEALS ONLY WITH UPPER COLUMBIA BASIN HABITAT AND WATERSHED AREAS. IT DOES NOT INCLUDE PROPOSED WILDERNESS LANDS WEST OF THE CASCADES, EVEN THOUGH THE YAKIMA INDIAN NATION HAS USUAL AND ACCUSTOMED FISHING PLACES IN OTHER WASHINGTON LOCATIONS THAT MAY BE AFFECTED BY S. 337, AND EVEN THOUGH MANY OF THESE AREAS ARE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO OTHER WASHINGTON FISHERIES, BOTH INDIAN AND NON-INDIAN.

SECONDLY, MY TESTIMONY HAS NOT ADDRESSED THOSE LANDS THAT NEED WILDERNESS PROTECTION BECAUSE THEY HAVE ARCHEOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS SITES AS WELL AS HUCKLEBERRY, ROOT GATHERING, AND HUNTING PLACES THAT ARE PART OF THE SPIRITUAL, CULTURAL, AND ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE YAKIMA AND OTHER COLUMBIA RIVER TRIBES. THE PROTECTION OF OUR RESOURCES AND WAY OF LIFE THAT WE SECURED BY TREATY WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COMPEL US TO SUPPORT WILDERNESS FOR WASHINGTON'S ROADLESS AREAS.

THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK HERE TODAY.

United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Pacific Northwest Region
319 S.W. Pine St.
P.O. Box 3623
Portland, OR 97208

Reply to 2610

Date March 14, 1983

RECEIVED

Mr. Tim Wapato, Executive Director
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Commission
2705 East Burnside Street, Suite 114
Portland, OR 97214

Dear Mr. Wapato:

In response to questions asked in your letter of March 1, concerning Region 6's Anadromous Fish Program. We have addressed them as follows:

1. What is the funding level that Region 6 dedicates currently and for each of the last 5 years for anadromous fish resources?

   Response:

   Data for anadromous fish habitat improvement for fiscal years 1978 through 1980 are not available; however, in 1981 we spent $673,000 and 1982, $270,000. In fiscal year 1983 there was no funding allocated.

2. What is the funding level currently and for each of the last 5 years for timber mangement and related activities in Region 6?

   Response:

   W.O. FINAL ALLOCATION FOR TIMBER MANAGEMENT AND RELATED ROAD CONSTRUCTION (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983
030/031 1/	28,517	37,375	41,721	43,050	42,981	39,199
033/034 2/	17,914	24,740	24,652	27,243	22,615	34,417
FR&T 3/	57,021	63,542	71,477	65,383	76,460	63,318
TPC 4/	92,200	94,300	107,122	104,415	101,200	104,600
TOTAL	195,652	219,957	244,972	240,091	243,256	241,534

1/ Sale Preparation and Sale Administration
2/ Reforestation and Timber Stand Improvement
3/ Road Construction
4/ Timber Purchaser Credit

The above table does not include Knudsen-Vandenburg or Brush Disposal funds.

3. Funding for anadromous fish resources represent what percentage of the timber budget in addition to that amount spent on anadromous fish resources; how much of this figure is directly related to support for timber management activities?

Response:

Fiscal year 1982, 2.2 million of fish and wildlife appropriation was spent in support to the timber program. This represents about 60 percent of the Region's fish and wildlife budget.

4. What is the funding level for direct fish habitat improvement for 1983, and what is the projected level for funding for 1984?

Response:

No dollars were distributed to Forests in FY '83 for direct habitat projects, and we anticipate that the funding level we will receive in FY '84 will not allow us to execute any direct habitat projects.

5. What funding level would be required to accomplish the direct fish habitat improvement program currently listed in the Oregon State Comprehensive Fish and Wildlife Plan?

Response:

The following funding would be required to complete anadromous fish direct habitat work on Oregon forests.

1983 $677,034; 1984 $774,146; 1985 $702,102; 1986 $762,258; 1987 $557,400

6. It is our understanding that funding for direct fish habitat improvement in 1981 was $700,000. Has that funding level ever been higher? If so, would you please indicate the amount and the year?

Response:

Funding for direct habitat improvement in FY 1981 was $673,000. This is the highest level that we have records of being spent for direct anadromous fish habitat improvement.

7. Are anadromous fish included in the Regional Forester's Critical Job List?

Response:

Fish habitat is listed as one of the Regional Forester's critical targets for managing the Natural Resource Program in Region 6.

8. For those National Forests with anadromous fish responsibilities, would you please list staff members that are certified fishery biologists? Would you also please indicate the dates when the first fish biologist was hired for each National Forest in Region 6?

Response:

Forest	SO Fish Bilogist	RD Fish Biologist
Gifford Pinchot	1	1
Malheur	2	0
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	1	1
Mt. Hood	1	3
Olympic	1	2
Siskiyou	1	2
Siuslaw	1	6
Umatilla	1	0
Umpqua	1	0
Wenatchee	1	0
Willamette	1	2

Fisheries Staff	1978	1981	1982
	13	26	29

Four of our fisheries staff are certified by the American Fisheries Society as Fisheries Scientists.

Sincerely,

James F. Torrence

for JEFF M. SIRMON
Regional Forester

APPENDIX I

Roadless areas in eastern Washington directly or indirectly supporting populations of salmon and/or steelhead.

WASHINGTON ROADLESS AREA ANALYSIS WITH RESPECT TO USE BY ANADROMOUS FISH

RARE II#	MAJOR AFFECTED RIVER SYSTEM	SECTION OR TRIBUTARIES	ANADROMOUS FISH USE
6015	Methow	Lower Methow Watershed e.g. St. Luise Crk Fisher Crk McFarland Crk Squaw Crk	ChSp, ChS, St, Spawn/Rear [1]
6016	Methow	Lower Methow Watershed e.g. Woody Crk Little Joe Crk Left Fork Black Canyon Crk	ChSp, ChS, St, Spawn/Rear
6017	Methow	Middle Methow Watershed e.g. Mid Fork Beaver Crk S. Fork Beaver Crk	ChSp, ChS, St. Spawn/Rear
6018	Okanogan	Middle Okanogan Watershed e.g. S. Fork Salmon Crk W. Fork Salmon Crk Bluebuck Crk Beaver Crk	ChS, Co, Spawn/Rear So Spawn
	Chewack (Methow)	Lower Chewack Watershed e.g. Pebble Crk S. Fork Boulder Crk MidFork Boulder Crk	ChSp, St, Spawn/Rear So Spawn
	Methow	Middle Methow Watershed	ChSp, St, Spawn/Rear
6019	Okanogan	Middle Okanogan Watershed e.g. Henderson Crk Lightning Crk Pettyjohn Crk Mill Crk	ChS, Co, Spawn/Rear So Spawn
A6024	Chewack (Methow)	Headwaters	ChSp, St, Spawn/Rear
B6024	Chewack (Methow)	Middle Chewack Watershed e.g. Windy Crk Thirtymile Crk Sheep Crk Trench Crk Chris Crk No. Snake Crk July Crk Honeymoon Crk Twentymile Crk	ChSp, St, Spawn/Rear

RARE II#	MAJOR AFFECTED RIVER SYSTEM	SECTION OR TRIBUTARIES	ANADROMOUS FISH USE
B6024 (continued)		e.g. N. Fk Boulder Crk	
		Lake Crk	
		Farewell Crk	
		Fall Crk	
6025	Methow	Upper Methow Watershed	ChSp, St, Spawn/Rear
		e.g. Goat Crk	
		Panther Crk	
		Cougar Crk	
		Roundup Crk	
		Whiteface Crk	
		Gate Crk	
		Yellowjacket Crk	
		Lost River	ChSp, Spawn/Rear
6026	Methow	W. Fork Methow R.	ChSp, St. Spawn/Rear
		Early Winters Crk	ChSp, St, Spawn/Rear
A6027	Methow	Early Winters Crk	ChSp, St, Spawn/Rear
	Twisp (Methow)	Headwaters	ChSp, St, Spawn/Rear
B6027	Methow	Lower Methow Watershed	ChSp, St, Spawn/Rear
		e.g. Libby Crk	
		Crater Crk	
		Foggy Dew Crk	
	Twisp (Methow)	Lower Twisp Watershed	ChSp, St, Spawn/Rear
C6027	Methow	Middle & Lower Methow Watershed	ChSp, St, Spawn/Rear
		e.g. Wolf Crk	
		Libby Crk	
		Crater Crk	
		Foggy Dew Crk	
		S. Fork Gold Crk	
	Twisp (Methow)	Mainstem Twisp	ChSp, St, Spawn/Rear
A6031	Wenatchee	Little Wenatchee River Headwaters	ChSp, So, St, Spawn/Rear 2
B6031	Wenatchee	Little Wenatchee River	ChSp, So, St, Spawn/Rear
		Nason Crk	ChSp, St, Spawn/Rear
C6031	Wenatchee	Little Wenatchee River	ChSp, So, St, Spawn/Rear
		White River	ChSp, So Spawn/Rear
		Chiwawa River	ChSp Spawn/Rear
D6031	Wenatchee	Upper White River	ChSp, So Spawn/Rear
		Chiwawa River Headwaters	ChSp, Spawn/Rear

RARE II#	MAJOR AFFECTED RIVER SYSTEM	SECTION OR TRIBUTARIES	ANADROMOUS FISH USE
E6031	Entiat	Entiat River	ChSp, St, Spawn/Rear 3
	N. Fork Entiat River	N. Fork Entiat River	St, Spawn/Rear
C6032	Naches (Yakima)	American River	ChSp, Spawn/Rear
		Rattlesnake Crk	ChSp, Spawn/Rear
D6032	Naches (Yakima)	Bumping River	ChSp Spawn/Rear
		Rattlesnake Crk	ChSp Spawn/Rear
		N. Fork Rattlesnake Crk	
E6032	Naches (Yakima)	American River Headwaters	ChSp Spawn/Rear
6033	Naches (Yakima)	Little Naches River	ChSp Spawn/Rear
6034	Naches (Yakima)	American River	ChSp Spawn/Rear
		Crow Crk	ChSp Spawn/Rear
		Little Naches R. Headwaters	ChSp Spawn/Rear
6037	Naches (Yakima)	Middle Naches Watershed	ChSp Spawn/Rear
A6069	White Salmon	White Salmon R. Headwaters	ChF Spawn/Rear 4
B6069	White Salmon	White Salmon R. Headwaters	ChF Spawn/Rear 4
6076	Wind	Wind R. Headwaters	ChSp, ChF, Co, St, Spawn/Rear 5
	White Salmon	White Salmon R. Headwaters	ChF Spawn/Rear 4
6077	Little White Salmon	Little White Salmon Headwaters	ChSp, ChF, Spawn/Rear 6
6078	Wind	Wind River	ChSp, ChF, Co, St, Spawn/Rear 2

Legend: ChSp = Spring Chinook Salmon, ChS = Summer Chinook, ChF = Fall Chinook, So = Sockeye Salmon, Co = Coho Salmon, St = Steelhead Trout

Notes:
1: Winthrop National Fish Hatchery (ChSp) also located on Methow River

2: Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery (ChSp) also located on Wenatchee System

3: Entiat National Fish Hatchery (ChSp) also located on Entiat River

4: White Salmon River scheduled for reintroduction of additional salmon species under NW Power Council's Fish and Wildlife Plan.

5: Carson National Fish Hatchery (ChSp) also located on Wind River

6: Also water source for Little White Salmon National Fish Hatchery (ChSp, ChF)

Senator EVANS. Thank you very much. We will add the photographs you submitted to the files. We'll have them in our files and have them available for the committee.

Senator GORTON. Thank you very much for this important testimony.

Senator EVANS. I was very interested to see the response from the Forest Service to the questions on the amount of money set aside for fishery habitat. That's a line of questioning you may be sure I'll be following up.

Mr. SAMPSON. That letter is rather self-explanatory. It backs up the statements.

Senator EVANS. Thank you very much.

The next panel includes Ronald D. Morgenthaler, American Motorcyclists Association; Jim Carter, Washington executive director, Four Wheel Drive Association; and Ron Hadford, Washington State Snowmobilers Association.

STATEMENT OF RONALD D. MORGENTHALER, LAND-USE COORDINATOR, NORTHWEST MOTORCYCLE ASSOCIATION

Mr. MORGENTHALER. I am Ron Morgenthaler from Issaquah, Wash., and I'm here to represent the interests of the quarter million off-road motorcyclists of Washington State. I volunteer my time as a land-use coordinator for the Northwest Motorcycle Association, I'm a member of the American Motorcyclist Association and a member of the Pacific Northwest Bell Motorcycle Club.

My purpose today is to present the views of a group which is not made up of vocal political activists, but a group which works to develop recreational opportunities for all users rather than working to exclude people from opportunities. A group which is not new to voluntarism, but one which has done trail work without great fanfare and media coverage.

There is a need to end the cost and uncertainty caused by the lack of final designation of our States roadless areas. We do not believe the proper solution of our States roadless areas. We do not believe the proper solution is to lock up more lands as elitest Sierra Club preserves. From a recreation standpoint, restricting use in an area forces more use on adjacent multiple use areas. By preventing road construction it limits use by most casual users to the very fringes where crowded trails diminish even the wildland experience.

Under the original Roadless Area Review and Evaluation the wilderness areas were established with boundaries which encompassed a significant amount of true multiple use trails, snowmobile, four-wheel drive, and trailbike. Under the Forest Service proposals for RARE II more traditional and potential for motorized recreational opportunities are eliminated. We oppose the additions proposed in title I of this Senate bill which inappropriately extend the wilderness to lands which have significant potential for compatible trailbike use and encompasses trails with a history of trailbike use. It is my view that a major part of the proposed wilderness additions are made to force motorized use out and provide more private trails on public lands.

Before the closures of the wilderness and wilderness study land to trailbikes, the use was distributed and contact was minimal. The closure of these lands places more intensive use on the remaining motorized trails, increasing contact and potential conflict. Because of our extensive reconstruction and renovation activity our off-road vehicle trails have become more popular with both hikers and horse users further increasing trail traffic.

In title I of S. 837 we consider all extensions beyond the U.S. Forest Service recommendations inappropriate and unnecessary extensions of the restrictions imposed by wilderness designation.

Among these the ones which have drawn the strongest objections are Cougar Lakes, the extensions to Glacier Peak Wilderness, "The Brothers" in the Olympic National Forest and Tatoosh in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. An example is the Glacier Peak additions, this title was used to encompass the largest pure land grab of the entire bill. The area has been logged and burned and has roads of various conditions lacing the area. The area from Lake Chelan to Lake Wenatchee encompasses such landmarks as Maverick Peak, Pyramid Peak, Bald Mountain, and Stormy Mountain which are linked by motorized trails constructed by ORV user funds.

One of the areas included is the Mad River-Entiat River portion of the Wenatchee National Forest. This is an exquisite collection of high meadows, peaks, and valleys where the principal use is trailbike recreation. Over the past 14 years we have worked and invested ORV funds to have trails relocated from the fragile meadows to correct trail design problems, and to reopen abandoned trails. At present ORV funds are being used by the Wenatchee National Forest for four projects to expand recreational opportunities for all users in this area. Prior to ORVE and ORV user funded construction many trails had been abandoned due to lack of interest.

The Lake Chelan-Sawtooth Area, while remote from major population centers, is one of our few remaining high country trailbike opportunities. With elevations from 5,000 to 8,000 feet, there is a short use season with use about equally divided among foot, horse and trailbike and a high degree of compatability. The entire ridge from South Navarre to Surprise Lake is heavily grazed with sheep. Off-road vehicle funds have been used to renovate, rebuild, and relocate the multiple use trails even though the problems were not caused by motorized use. The soils are generally stable and the only remaining environmental problems are on the trails from which motorized use is restricted.

At this time I'd like to add for the committee's files three maps which have been produced with ORV funds showing the development and use in those two areas. I have only one copy of those.

In summary the trailbike recreationist in Washington State will continue to work to expand and protect wild land recreation opportunities. We will continue to work with the land managers to achieve management policies which will benefit all users.

In this area I feel there is little difference between our position and those of the preservationists. There are a number of areas which should not be logged, which should be preserved for scenic and recreational opportunities.

We will press for more truly multiple use of our trails and wild lands, not only so we can share in the natural beauty but to better distribute land use and minimize conflict and environmental impact.

A group not represented here today is the general public. This very large group that wants to enjoy the wildlands with their families with the limited time, energy and finances available. They don't have the ability or desire to penetrate into the true wilderness. They don't understand that their favorite trails aren't cleared and maintained because of the high cost of maintaining wilderness trails with nonmotorized equipment. To them wilderness means forest roads, pull-offs, viewpoints, short trails to waterfalls, a family outdoor experience. They don't understand that wilderness precludes the very opportunities which they associate with it.

In our own interest and that of the general public we ask that you vote against these unnecessary and inappropriate additions to the wilderness in Washington State and that no additional wilderness be considered for at least 15 years.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Morgenthaler follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
RONALD D. MORGENTHALER, LAND USE COORDINATOR
NORTHWEST MOTORCYCLE ASSOCIATION TRAIL DIVISION

PRESENTED TO:

THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATERS
OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

ON

S. 837 WASHINGTON WILDERNESS BILL
WASHINGTON, D.C. SEPTEMBER 30, 1983

I'm Ron Morgenthaler from Issaquah, Washington and I'm here to represent the interests of the quarter million off-road motorcyclists of Washington State. I am the Land Use Coordinator of the Northwest Motorcycle Association, a member of the American Motorcyclist Association and a member of the Pacific Northwest Bell motorcycle club.

My purpose today is to present the views of a group which is not made up of vocal political activists, but a group which works to DEVELOP recreational opportunities for all users rather than working to exclude people from opportunities

A group which enjoys and appreciates the wildlands while recognizing the necessary balance between recreational opportunities and commercial production

A group which believes in conservation rather than protectionism

A group which voted to give up a refund of tax on fuel used off-road and have it used for trails and trail recorstruction which benefits all users

A group which is NOT new to volunteerism, but one which has done trail work without great fanfare and media coverage.

There is a need to end the cost and uncertainty caused by the lack of final designation of our states roadless areas. We do not believe the proper solution is to lock up more lands as elitest Sierra Club preserves. From a recreation standpoint, restricting use in an area forces more use on adjacent multiple use areas. By preventing road construction it limits use by most casual users to the very fringes where crowded trails diminish even the WILDLAND experience.

Under the original Roadless Area Review and Evaluation the Wilderness areas were established with boundaries which encompassed a significant amount of true multiple use trails (snowmobile, 4-wheel drive and trailbike). Under the Forest Service proposals for RARE II additions more traditional and potential motorized recreational opportunities are eliminated. We oppose the additions proposed in Title I of this Senate Bill which inappropriately extend the Wilderness to lands which have significant potential for compatible trailbike use and encompasses trails with a history of trailbike use. It is my view that a major part of the proposed Wilderness additions are made to force motorized use out and to provide more PRIVATE trails on public lands. Before the closures of the Wilderness and Wilderness Study land to trailbikes, the use was distributed and contact was minimal. The closure of these lands places more intensve use on the remaining motorized trails, increasing contact and potential conflict. Because of our extensive reconstruction and renovation activity our ORV trails have become more popular with both hikers and horse users further increasing trail traffic.

In the Title I portion of Senate Bill 837 we consider all extensions beyond the U.S. Forest Service recommendations inappropriate and unnecessary extensions of the restrictions imposed by Wilderness designation.

Among these the ones which drawn the strongest objections are Cougar Lakes, the extensions to Glacier Peak Wilderness, "The Brothers" in the Olympic National Forest and "Tatoosh" in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. An example is the Glacier Peak Additions - this title was used to encompass the largest pure land grab of the entire bill. The area has been logged and burned and has roads of various conditions lacing the area. The area from Lake Chelan to Lake Wenatchee encompasses such landmarks as Maverick Peak, Pyramid Peak, Bald Mountain and Stormy Mountain linked by motorized trails constructed by ORV user funds. One of the areas included is the Mad River-Entiat River portion of the Wenatchee National Forest. This is an exquisite collection of high meadows, peaks and valleys where the principal use is trailbike recreation. Over the past fourteen years we have worked and invested ORV funds to have trails relocated from the fragile meadows, to correct trail design problems, and to reopen abandoned trails. At present ORV funds are being used by the Wenatchee National Forest for four projects to expand recreational opportunities for all users in this area. Prior to ORV and ORV user funded construction many trails had been abandoned due to lack of interest.

In the State of Washington through both our Off-Road Vehicle fund and volunteer effort we have, over the past ten years, significantly increased the available trail mileage and corrected long standing environmental problems. During this same period the hikers have opposed every proposal for user fees or a hiker provided trail fund, spending their efforts in getting agencies to close trails to trailbikes so they could avoid the effort and expense of creating to meet their needs. Each of us would like our own private trails. Some of us recognize the need to share and to provide for our recreation. What we see in these Wilderness proposals is another "taking" effort sponsored and promoted by those elitists who feel that only the hard core hiker has a right to enjoy the wildlands. This is nowhere more clear than in the areas listed under Title II of this bill and the associated areas planned to be introduced as amendments to the Senate or House bills. The Lake Chelan-Sawtooth area, while remote from major population centers, is one of our few remaining high country trailbike opportunities. With elevations from 5,000 to 8,000 feet there is a short use season with use about equally divided among foot, horse and trailbike and a high degree of compatability. The entire ridge from South Navarre to Surprise Lake is heavily grazed with sheep. Off-Road Vehicle funds have been used to renovate, rebuild and relocate the multiple use trails even though the problems were not caused by motorized use. The soils are generally stable and the only remaining environmental problems are on the trails from which motorized use is restricted.

In Juniper Forest the BLM has prohibited motorized use even in areas well removed from the actual stands of Juniper trees. This proposal reaches even further into the sand dunes which have been a traditional motorized area.

The proposed Mount Baker Wilderness extends southwest into areas currently used primarily by trailbikes.

The Dark Divide, Tatoosh and Goat Rocks additions are in areas where trailbike use has existed in the past and is a very appropriate use.

An area discussed for later introduction is a small area within the Wenatchee National Forest call Devil's Gulch. This is an area 2½ miles wide and 9 miles long in which the entire trail system has been newly constructed or rebuilt with Off-Road Vehicle funds for full multiple use. While trailbike use predominates, there is considerable horse use and minimal hiker use of this area.

In summary the trailbike recreationist in Washington State will continue to work to expand and protect wildland recreation opportunities. We will continue to work with the land managers to achieve management policies which will benefit all users.

We will press for more truly multiple use of our trails and wildlands, not only so we can share in the natural beauty but to better distribute land use and minimize conflict and environmental impact.

A group not represented here today is the general public. That very large group that wants to enjoy the wildlands with their families with the limited time, energy and finances available. They don't have the ability or desire to penetrate into the true "Wilderness". They don't understand that their favorite trails aren't cleared and maintained because of the high cost of maintaining Wilderness trails with non-motorized equipment. To them "Wilderness" means forest roads, pull-offs, view points, short trails to waterfalls, a family outdoor experience. They don't understand that "Wilderness" precludes the very opportunities with which they associate it.

In our own interest and that of the general public we ask that you vote against these unnecessary and inappropriate additions to the Wilderness in Washington State and that no additional Wilderness be considered for at least fifteen years.

Senator Evans. Thank you.

Mr. Carter.

STATEMENT OF JAMES D. CARTER, WASHINGTON EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOUR WHEEL DRIVE ASSOCIATION

Mr. Carter. My name is James Carter, I live in Yakima, Wash. I'm the Washington executive director, a volunteer position in the Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association, and on behalf of that organization which has over 3,500 members in the State of Washington, I would like to thank you for this opportunity to express our views regarding S. 837, the Washington wilderness bill. We are here today as a concerned, environmentally oriented motorized recreationist who are concerned with either the loss of existing areas of use or the opportunity to explore new areas in the national forest system of Washington State.

Ours is a family oriented organization currently involved in many ongoing public service projects. In fact, our organization was active on volunteer projects before voluntarism in Federal agencies became popular. Since the early 1970's we have maintained, constructed, repaired, and cleaned up campgrounds, ORV trails, ORV roads and beaches on Federal, State, and private land. In addition to these projects we participate in other community projects. We feel that we are responsible citizens in both our communities and on public lands.

In addition to recreational four wheeling, our members use the national forest system and other public lands for fishing, hunting, woodcutting, tent camping, RV camping, skiing, snowmobiling, and trail bike riding as do vast amounts of other residents of the State of Washington. However, these people are not represented here today because they honestly believe they enjoy the wilderness in developed sites.

We can and will support the multiple-use management concept as administered by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. We approve and encourage the harvesting of timber, mineral exploration and removal, and the restoration of rivers, streams, and recreational opportunities within the national forest system and on BLM-managed lands.

Because of our belief in the multiple use management concept, we cannot in all good conscience support any legislated wilderness additions within the State of Washington particularly in the Juniper Forest, Kettle Range, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, Norse Peak, Goat Rocks and Cougar Lakes areas where four-wheel drive use exists or the opportunity is there for its use.

We recognize that wilderness is a legitimate form of multiple use, however, we object strongly to any additional legislated wilderness as it removes the opportunity for uses other than those that are nonmotorized. Multiple use allows for special recreation designations that should serve the needs and requirements of all recreationists; for example the Wenatchee National Forest has 22 allocations under multiple use, some of them being:

Semiprimitive motorized area; disbursed nonmotorized unroaded recreation area; scenic corridors.

The Juniper Forest which is one of the proposed wilderness areas; the Bureau of Land Management has designated three areas of multiple use, an area of environmental concern, and outstanding natural areas and an off-road vehicle area, thus allowing more than one type of use in this area.

Of the 10.8 million acres in national forests and national parks, 31 percent are presently classified as wilderness or national parks. If S. 837 were passed as is, it would increase this percentage to 44 percent. It would mean that one-third of the national forest system would be classified as wilderness in the State of Washington. The present use of the wilderness system in Washington does not justify this increase.

Current year 1982 in the national forest of Washington State 5,436,000 recreation visitor days were recorded on 6,000 acres of developed sites while 866,700 recreation visitor days are credited to 1.6 million acres of wilderness. That is more than 6 times as much use on 267 times less land. This current use of the wilderness system does not justify increased acreages to the wilderness system.

In the Wenatchee National Forest ORV use exist on trails and routes that are open to ORV in the following proposed wilderness areas: Cougar Lakes, Norse Peak, Nasson Ridge, all three of the Goat Rocks additions, and the Chelan-Sawtooth. In addition we would like to note of the 13.4 miles of trail constructed and reconstructed on the Wenatchee National Forest, the total 13.4 miles was funded from off-road vehicle funds, with State ORV moneys. In addition State ORV moneys have been spent on development of the trails in the Chelan-Sawtooth.

In addition we would like to construct with ORV moneys and volunteer labor in the Norse Peak Area a cross Cascades trail that would start at Corral Passes, goes northeasterly near Lost Lake, east through the Maggie Creek Basin through Louisiana Saddle and terminates near Mathew Meadow in the Naches Basin.

In addition to the recreational opportunities that would be eliminated by increased wilderness, what of the economic impact of lost jobs in the timber industry and those service industries that support and supply offroad vehicle recreationists and the timber industry, which is a vital link in the economy of this great State. Through timber sales on the national forest in Washington State in 1982, $18,108,430 was given to counties in Washington State.

In closing, the Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association cannot support any additional wilderness areas within the State of Washington, the removal of the opportunities is too great a risk to take. However, we can and will support the multiple-use management concept and the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management as the stewards of our public lands. The potential loss of a diverse recreation base is too great of a risk to take for my generation and future generations. Additions to the wilderness system would greatly reduce the opportunity for a disbursed recreation base.

Thank you for the opportunity to present our comments today.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Carter follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
JAMES D. CARTER, WASHINGTON EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOUR WHEEL DRIVE ASSOCIATION

PRESENTED TO

THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATERS
OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

ON

S. 837 WASHINGTON WILDERNESS BILL
SEPTEMBER 30, 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, my name is James D. Carter. I live in Yakima, Washington, and I am the Washington Executive Director of the Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association; and on behalf of that organization, which has over 3500 members in the State of Washington, I would like to thank you for this opportunity to express our views regarding Senate Bill 837, the Washington Wilderness Bill. We are here today as a concerned, environmentally oriented motorized recreationist who are concerned with either the loss of existing areas of use or the opportunity to explore new areas in the National Forest System of Washington State.

The Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association was formed in 1960 to accomplish through a united effort the following:

- Promote a more responsible attitude toward vehicle use of public lands;
- Prevent legislation which would impose undue restrictions on off-road vehicle use;
- Institute programs of conservation, education, and safety;
- Encourage State and federal land managing agencies to develop areas and trails for outdoor recreation;

- Disseminate information of interest to PN4WDA member clubs;
- Promote association activities for the enjoyment of members.

Since 1960, our Association has gained the recognition and respect of local state and federal agencies, promoted legislation beneficial to vehicle recreation; obtained more realistic and workable regulations regarding vehicle use; detoured many unwarranted and unjustified land closures; represented vehicle recreationists at public meetings and hearings regarding wilderness areas, county ordinances, vehicle control areas, and all matters concerning outdoor recreation.

Ours is a family oriented organization currently involved in many ongoing public service projects. In fact, our organization was active on volunteer projects before voluntarism in federal agencies became popular. Since the early seventies we have maintained, constructed, repaired, and cleaned up campgrounds, ORV trails, ORV roads and beaches on federal, state and private land. In addition to these projects we participate in other community projects. We feel that we are responsible citizens in both our communities and on public lands.

In addition to recreational four wheeling, our members use the National Forest System and other public lands for fishing, hunting, woodcutting, tent camping, RV camping, skiing, snowmobiling and trailbike riding as do vast amounts of other residents of the State of Washington. However, these people are not represented here today because they honestly believe they enjoy the "Wilderness" in developed sites.

We can and will support the multiple use management concept as administered by the United States Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. We approve and encourage the harvesting of timber, mineral exploration and removal, and the restoration of rivers, streams, and recreational opportunities within the National Forest System and on BLM-managed lands.

Because of our belief in the multiple use management concept, we cannot in all good conscience support any legislated wilderness additions within the State of Washington, particularly in the Juniper Forest, Kettle Range, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, Norse Peak, Goat Rocks and Cougar Lakes areas where four-wheel drive use exists or the opportunity is there for its use.

We recognize that Wilderness is a legitimate form of multiple use, however, we object strongly to any additional legislated Wilderness as it removes the opportunity for uses other than those that are non-motorized. Multiple use allows for special recreation designations that should serve the needs and requirements of all recreationist; for example the Wenatchee National Forest has 22 allocations under multiple use some of them being:

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Disbursed non-motorized unroaded recreation area
Scenic corridors

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Of the 10.8 million acres in national forests and national parks, 31% are presently classified as wilderness or national parks. If S. 837 were passed as is, it would increase this percentage to 44%. It would mean that 1/3 of the National Forest System would be classified as wilderness in the State of Washington. The present use of the wilderness system in Washington does not justify this increase.

Current year 1982 in the national forest of Washington State 5,436,000 recreation visitor days were recorded on 6,000 acres of developed sites while 866,700 recreation visitor days are credited to 1.6 million acres of wilderness. That is more than 6 times as much use on 267 times less land. This current use of the wilderness system does not justify increased acreages to the wilderness system.

In the Wenatchee National Forest ORV use exist on trails and routes that are open to ORV in the following proposed wilderness areas: Cougar Lakes, Norse Peak, Nasson Ridge, all three of the Goat Rocks additions, and the Chelan-Sawtooth. In addition we would like to note of the 13.4 miles of trail constructed and reconstructed on the Wenatchee National Forest, the total 13.4 miles was funded from offroad vehicle funds, with state ORV monies. In addition state ORV monies have been spent on development of the trails in the Chelan-Sawtooth.

In addition we would like to construct with ORV monies and volunteer labor in the Norse Peak Area a cross Cascades trail that would start at Corral Passes, goes north easterly near Lost Lake, east through the Maggie Creek Basin through Louisiana Saddle and terminates near Mathew Meadow in the Naches Basin.

We ask you, the members of this fine and prestigious Committee, to consider the following:

1) Is it not about time that you as members of Congress and we, the citizens of the United States, accept the fact that the United States Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management are the stewards of our national forests and public lands, and have acted responsibly over the years in providing adequate and responsible management of our national forests and public lands?
2) We ask that we, as responsible and environmentally concerned vehicle users of the national forests and public lands, be included in the planning and legislative process concerning public lands issues.
3) We earnestly hope that you, the members of this Committee, will support the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management and let the stewards of our public lands administer them without further legislation.

In addition to the recreational opportunities that would be eliminated by increased wilderness, what of the economic impact of lost jobs in the timber industry and those service industries that support and supply offroad vehicle recreationists and the timber industry, which is a vital link in the economy of this great state. Through timber sales on the national forest in Washington State in 1982, $18,108,430 was given to counties in Washington State.

In closing, the Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association cannot support any additional wilderness areas within the State of Washington--the removal of the opportunities is too great a risk to take. However, we can and will support the multiple use management concept and the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management as the stewards of our public lands. The potential lose of a diverse recreation base is to great of a risk to take for my generation or future generations. Additions to the wilderness system would greatly reduce the opportunity for a disbursed recreation base.

Thank you for the opportunity to present our comments today.

James D. Carter
Washington Executive Director
Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association

Senator Evans. We have a problem. They've called for a vote so if it's all right with you I would personally like to hear, and we may have some questions, if we could recess for about 10 minutes we'll have the opportunity to go over and vote and return.

Mr. Hadford. No problem.

Senator Evans. We'll be in recess for 10 minutes.

[Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.]

Senator Evans. The hearing will please come back to order. Thank you for your indulgence as we went over and voted. Now, Mr. Hadford.

STATEMENT OF RONALD D. HADFORD, CHAIRMAN, LAND USE PLANNING COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON STATE SNOWMOBILE ASSOCIATION

Mr. Hadford. Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the committee, my name is Ronald D. Hadford. I'm a resident of Everett, Wash., and currently the volunteer chairman for the Washington State Snowmobile Association's Land Use Planning Committee. WSSA, with a membership of nearly 2,000 represents the goals and aspirations of snowmobilers in Washington State, of which the Washington Department of Licensing shows there are currently 15,200. Our organization sincerely appreciates the opportunity you have provided to share our views regarding the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1983, S. 837.

The Washington State Snowmobile Association was formed in 1972 with the purpose of encouraging the most scientific multiple use of the natural resources of the State of Washington while promoting cooperation between the recreational snowmobilers, sportsmen, landholders, and governmental agencies. We advocate and promote the enactment of the best possible laws, rules and regulations conducive to recreational snowmobiling in the State of Washington and strictly observe said laws, rules and regulations.

Since its inception, WSSA has been effective in promoting legislation beneficial to the enjoyment of recreational snomobiling, working closely with local, State, and Federal agencies to enhance the winter recreation experience within Washington State while attempting to reduce conflicts with other winter recreationists, landowners, and managers.

WSSA is a family oriented organization with membership spread throughout 35 clubs actively pursuing this most exhilarating form of winter recreation. We have members, representing snowmobilers, in advisory capacities for the USDA Forest Service planning processes, the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation of Washington State, many county park Departments and USDA Forest Service Recreation Committees.

We are concerned about our impact as snowmobilers upon the environment and those with whom we share winter's splendor. For the past 5 years Washington's Governors have proclaimed the first week in December as Washington State Snowmobile Safety Week. This designation signifies the recognition by WSSA and the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission of a continuing need to encourage snowmobile safety, a broad awareness of and appreciation for the needs of wildlife and vegetation in winter, and communication and cooperation between snowmobilers and nonmotorized winter creationists.

Snowmobilers are people oriented and believe in a pluralistic recreation base as opposed to a monolithic recreation base. Public lands should benefit the needs of a majority of the people, not a select few. We feel the Forest Service has performed admirably over the past years in its management of Washington's national forests under the multiple-use concept.

Currently the USDA Forest Service manages 9,053,000 acres of Federal land in Washington State. Please consider the following:

Existing wilderness totals approximately 1.6 million acres.

Should S. 837 be passed as it is written, an additional 1.4 million acres would receive this most restrictive of Federal land classifications.

With the resulting increase, approximately one-third of the national forest land in Washington would be classified as wilderness.

Existing wilderness easily accessed from major population centers lies in the Mount Baker—Snoqualmie, Wenatchee, and Gifford Pinchot National Forests.

Of the 10,053,300 visitor days use recorded in these three forests in 1982, only 764,600 visitor days use were logged in designated wilderness. This equates to 13 percent of the total visitor days use recorded in all three national forests.

The National Park Service manages three parks in Washington State totaling 1,828,368 acres. They include the Olympic, North Cascades, and Mount Rainier National Parks. The recreational use restrictions within Washington's national parks. National parks are very similar to those found in designated wilderness. Off-road, motorized vehicle use is prohibited.

We find it difficult to comprehend that you, as responsible legislators, can in good conscience make additions to the wilderness preservation system when such a disparity in percentage of use as opposed to available land already exists. Snowmobilers, therefore feel that we cannot support legislation reclassifying as wilderness existing multiple-use national forest land.

Wilderness proponents are often referred to as preservationists while the antiwilderness contingent is often grouped together as nonpreservationists. Washington State Snowmobile Association members would prefer to be considered conservationists; that is to say, concerned citizens who believe in the wise use of our natural resources for the present and future generations. This means some preservation and some utilization, but management of all the land for the benefit of all the people now and in the future.

The wilderness proposals outlined by S. 837 within which we have existing, established, off-road snowmobile use include Mount Baker, Glacier Peak Additions, Norse Peak, Goat Rocks Additions, Cougar Lakes, Mount Adams Additions, Indian Heaven, Lake Chelan-Sawtooth, Pasayten Additions and Salmo-Priest. This does not include areas where the opportunity for off-road snowmobile use may exist at some time in the future.

WSSA has been instrumental in helping to establish a comprehensive, groomed snowmobile trail network and plowed winter parking lot program through the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. Many of the towns and cities which dot Washington's snow belt are seeing an upswing in winter tourism due to these trail grooming programs and parking facilities which are termed sno-parks. Grooming generally occurs on high use trails which would otherwise become rough, moguled and uncomfortable to ride. These trails usually lead to an area of particular scenic value and/or an off-road snowmobile play area. Many of the key off-road play areas accessed by groomed snowmobile trails in Washington are being considered for wilderness designation by S. 837.

We are deeply concerned about the stagnating effects wilderness designation can have on the local economies of nearby towns and cities. It will eliminate hundreds of jobs in the forest products and mining industries as well as take a sizable bit out of the tourism revenue that would otherwise be spent by the many types of recreationists that frequent our existing multiple use recreation areas, not only in winter but throughout the year.

Washington State currently attracts many snowmobilers from the neighboring states and provinces of Oregon, Idaho and British Columbia, contributing heavily to Washington's tourism revenue. Unique features and breathtaking scenery found on or near the slopes of Mount Baker, expansive alpine meadows near the Methow Valley and adjacent to S.R. 20, open plains and snow-covered hills found in the Wind River drainage south of Mount Adams and the inland forests and windswept ridges in the northeast corner of our state are just some of the areas that annually attract thousands of our snowmobiling neighbors.

I'm sure you are all aware of how vital tourism revenue is to Washington's economy. We urge you to review our testimony and consider the difference in tourism generated by all recreationists using multiple use recreation areas as opposed to the inevitably lesser amounts that can be expected from wilderness users.

With the minimal effects snowmobiles create upon a snow-covered environment, wilderness classification is far too great a restriction to plan upon existing snowmobile use areas. If multiple-use is completely unacceptable, perhaps national recreation area is a Federal land classification that would prove more equitable to all parties concerned.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in this hearing process, and I'd be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

Thank you.

Senator EVANS. Thank you very much. Senator Gorton.

Senator GORTON. No questions.

Senator EVANS. I enjoyed looking at the book you had with such pretty, spectacular pictures.

Mr. HADFORD. I might point out most of the photos in the first portion of that notebook were taken on the slopes of Mount Baker. It happens to offer one of the most unique features in the State of Washington in that it is the only major peak of volcanic origin that is currently designated as multiple use. All the rest of our volcanic peaks are tied up in our National Park Service, National Volcanic Monument, or in wilderness.

The slopes of Mount Baker, obviously as you can see from the photos, are absolutely gorgeous. They offer some very unique opportunities unlike those found anywhere else in the Western United States. It's an area we dearly hate to lose.

Senator **Evans**. Do you have or can you make available to us some of the fairly specific areas where you feel snowmobiling either now is current or could be? We've got to try to separate out where recreation of that kind is potential and where it isn't.

Mr. **Hadford**. We prepared extensive testimony along with maps. I just had a conversation with—and there is another additional copy available from the committee and we'll see to it that you get it.

I understand that Senator Jackson's office has a copy of it and I would hope that would be transferred to you.

Senator **Evans**. Just as long as it's in the committee files.

Mr. Morgenthaler or Mr. Carter or both, in your testimony you took a position that not 1 acre of additional wilderness be set aside. That's a position about as firm as the position from the Wilderness Society. It's hard to come forward with any proposal that is reasonably satisfactory with those positions.

Is it really true that you feel every inch of the land being proposed for wilderness is necessary or desirable to retain outside wilderness for potential off-road vehicle uses?

Mr. **Morgenthaler**. No, in fact there are several areas where we don't even see potential use. We do feel the public should have a right to those and that many of the road developments would give the general public access to those areas. We see a great amount of crowding in wilderness today because people don't have a lot of time to go in on 1-day hikes into the wilderness and it just means a lot of crowding on the roads leading in. I think what both of us said is that in this bill we don't support additional wilderness.

Senator **Evans**. I understood that clearly. I'm trying to follow that line of reasoning to see whether it was to do with the needs for off-road vehicles, it obviously doesn't. It's a broader philosophical view.

Mr. **Morgenthaler**. Mount Baker is an area which has a great amount of opportunity for snowmobile use. The only place it infringes on off-road trail bikes is a minor extension made into—county covering an area that's currently—currently in use. The area actually drops down and makes an exclusion of four sections. That's our only objection, although we support the opportunities on nonconflict, nonimpact basis to use it.

Senator **Evans**. Do you have any views on potential designation of certain areas which would allow wintertime, nonpermanent kind of intrusion for snowmobiling that retains essentially wilderness category during the summertime where you might have trail and meadow and other kinds of problems if we have vehicles?

Mr. **Hadford**. I would imagine a lot of the classifications that are available to the Forest Service at this time in their multiple use management concept or maybe in some of the other classifications such as back country use area or national recreation area could allow for that. But at this point the way the wilderness preservation system exists as I understand it, the two are not compatible and cannot be combined together.

Now you gentlemen are the ones that have the power to change that and we would support it.

Senator **Evans**. In the development of this piece of legislation I presume we can do anything that's constitutional that we can get the votes for.

Mr. **Carter**. Our organization would support the special designation areas as just back country and things like that that would allow multiple recreation.

Mr. **Morgenthaler**. And would support seasonal use.

Mr. **Hadford**. We've all had a terrific amount of interaction with the Forest Service and the recreation departments and the programs we have in trail building, trail construction, trail use, parking lots. There is a terrific amount of citizen advisory groups that meet on an ongoing basis in all the particular districts throughout the different forests in Washington to determine this and with that relationship we've developed with the Forest Service we're very much aware there are other people out there using it, some of the uses need to be separated to enhance the whole recreation experience for all the citizens. All we're asking is that we're allowed to continue to do that.

Senator **Evans**. If there are no further questions we thank you and thank all of the witnesses who appeared this morning very much. It's been exceedingly helpful to me at least. I know that Senator Gorton and other members of the committee have had other opportunities to hear from other witnesses. I'm going to spend a considerable amount of time trying to catch up, but I do intend to make this a priority as far as I'm concerned. I think it's a very important set of decisions we're going to make for Washington State. And insofar as Washington has unique areas, it's a decision for the whole country, rather than just for our State.

The hearing record will remain open for 2 weeks so any further information or testimony will be received up to that time.

If there is nothing else to be brought before the hearing we stand adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 12:20 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

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